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THE NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE

JANUARY 1, 1832.

HISTORICAL REGISTER.



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POLITICAL EVENTS.

GREAT BRITAIN.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Dec. 6. This day having been appointed for the reassembling of Parliament, the House met soon after one, and at two the arrival of the Sovereign was announced by double salutes and flourishes of trumpets. His Majesty entered the House, surrounded by the Cabinet Ministers, and took his seat upon the Throne, when the Commons were summoned, and on their arrival the Lord Chancellor, kneeling, handed to his Majesty the written copy of the Speech. His Majesty read, as follows:

"MY LORDS, AND GENTLEMEN,

"I have called you together that you may resume, without further delay, the important duties to which the circumstances of the times require your immediate attention; and I sincerely regret the inconvenience which I am well aware you must experience from so early a renewal of your labours, after the short interval allowed you for repose from the fatigues of the last Session.

"I feel it to be my duty, in the first place, to recommend to your most careful consideration
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the measures which will be proposed to you for a Reform in the Commons House of Parliament. A speedy and satisfactory settlement of this question becomes daily of more pressing importance to the security of the State, and to the contentment and welfare of my People.

"I deeply lament the distress which still prevails in many parts of my dominions, and for which the preservation of peace, both at home and abroad, will, under the blessing of Divine Providence, afford the best and most effectual remedy; I feel assured of your disposition to adopt any practicable measures, which you will always find me ready and anxious to assist, both for removing the causes and mitigating the effects of the want of employment, which the embarrassments of commerce and the consequent interruption of the pursuits of industry have occasioned.

"It is with great concern that I have observed the existence of a disease at Sunderland, similar in its appearance and character to that which has existed in many parts of Europe. Whether it is indigenous, or has been imported from abroad, is a question involved in much uncertainty, but its progress has neither been so extensive nor so

fatal as on the Continent. It is not, however, the less necessary to use every precaution against the further extension of this malady; and the measures recommended by those who have had the best opportunities of observing it, as most effectual for this purpose, have been adopted.

"In parts of Ireland a systematic opposition has been made to the payments of tithes, attended in some instances with afflicting results; and it will be one of your first duties to inquire whether it may not be possible to effect improvements in the laws respecting this subject which may afford the necessary protection to the Established Church, and at the same time remove the present causes of complaint. But in this, and every other question affecting Ireland, it is above all things necessary to look to the best means of securing internal peace and order, which alone seem wanting to raise a country blessed by Providence with so many natural advantages to a State of the greatest prosperity.

"The conduct of the Portuguese Government, and the repeated injuries to which my subjects have been exposed, have prevented a renewal of my diplomatic relations with that kingdom. The state of a country so long united with this by the ties of the most intimate alliance must necessarily be to me an object of the deepest interest; and the return to Europe of the elder branch of the illustrious House of Braganza, and the dangers of a disputed succession, will require my most vigilant attention to events by which not only the safety of Portugal, but the general interests of Europe may be affected.

"The arrangement which I announced to you at the close of the last Session, for the separation of the States of Holland and Belgium, has been followed by a treaty between the Five Powers and the King of the Belgians, which I have directed to be laid before you as soon as the ratifications shall have been exchanged. A similar treaty has not yet been agreed to by the King of the Netherlands; but I trust the period is not distant when that Sovereign will see the necessity of acceding to an arrangement in which the Plenipotentiaries of the Five Powers have unanimously concurred, and which has been framed with the most careful and impartial attention to all the interests concerned. I have the satisfaction to inform you that I have concluded with the King of the French a convention, which I have directed to be laid before you, the object of which is the effectual suppression of the African Slave-trade; this convention, having for its basis the concession of reciprocal rights to be mutually exercised in specified latitudes and places, will, I trust, enable the naval forces of the two countries by their combined efforts to accomplish an object which is felt by both to be so important to the interests of humanity.

"Regarding the state of Europe generally, the friendly assurances which I receive from Foreign Powers, and the union which subsists between me and my allies, inspire me with a confident hope that peace will not be interrupted.

"GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,
"I have directed the estimates for the ensuing year to be prepared, and they will in due time be laid before you. I will take care that they shall be formed with the strictest regard to economy, and I trust to your wisdom and patriotism to make such provision as may be required for the public service.

"MY LORDS, AND GENTLEMEN,

"The scenes of violence and outrage which have occurred in the city of Bristol and in some other places have caused me the deepest affliction. The authority of the laws must be vindicated by the punishment of offenders, who have produced so extensive a destruction of property, and so melancholy a loss of life; but I think it ought to direct your attention to the best means of improving the municipal police of the kingdom for the more effectual protection of the public peace against the recurrence of similar commotions.

"Sincerely attached to our free Constitution, I never can sanction any interference with the legitimate exercise of those rights which secure to my people the privileges of discussing and making known their grievances; but in respecting these rights it is also my duty to prevent combinations, under whatever pretext, which in their form and character are incompatible with all regular government, and are equally opposed to the spirit and to the provisions of the law; and I know that I shall not appeal in vain to my faithful subjects to second my determined resolution to repress all illegal proceedings by which the peace and security of my dominions may be endangered."

His Majesty then rose and retired, attended by several of the Ministers and the Great Officers of State. The Commons withdrew from the Bar, and their Lordships adjourned during pleasure. Shortly after five o'clock the House resumed.—The Lord Chancellor having read his Majesty's Speech, which was also read by one of the Clerks of the House,—Lord Campbell rose to move the usual Address. In commenting on the several topics alluded to in the Speech, his Lordship highly eulogised the Noble Earl at the head of his Majesty's Government for having proposed a great measure of Reform, which had the merit of reconciling the conflicting opinions of various parties of reformers, and had received the almost universal sanction of the people of England. He decided not to enter into any discussion of the measures which it was intended shortly to introduce on this subject; but it was sufficient to know, that, although some modifications might be conceded in the minor details, the whole measure would be the same in principle, and equally efficient as the last, Ministers being convinced that nothing less would satisfy the just wishes of the country.—The Address having been read by the Lord Chancellor—Lord Lyttleton rose to second it. His Lordship strongly dwelt on the state of the public mind, urging that the events of the first French Revolution, or of Charles the First's reign, had not equalled the excitement and interest that now existed; and contending that such was the state of public opinion that nothing short of the Reform Bill which had been rejected would satisfy the country.—The Earl of Harrowby said, that when the Bill came up from the other House, he should hope it would be one they could adopt. Until that measure came

before them, he should say nothing. He would discuss it at the proper time, with a sincere desire for its adoption.—The Earl of Aberdeen offered some remarks on Portuguese affairs, observing that the injuries of which complaint had been preferred resulted from the state of public excitement, and adding that the Ministers of the Five Powers had no right to dictate to the King of the Netherlands, as it appeared they had done, in forcing him, under the ban of their high displeasure, to conform to the decision of the Conference.—The Duke of Buckingham declared that, though he was last Session vehemently opposed to the measure then introduced, he was, as well as the Government, most anxious for the speedy and satisfactory settlement of the question, on which depended the quiet of the country and the security of the State: he would, therefore, when it came before the House, consider it with a view to the feelings of the people—with a view to that spread of education and knowledge among them which had rendered them both more alive to political matters, and more competent to understand them; but he would so consider it always subject to the principles of the Constitution.—The Earl of Eldon, in a short speech, alluded to the infamous falsehoods propagated in a paper called “The Black List,” a production which he deprecated as highly revolutionary; he considered that Ministers ought to institute a prosecution against the publishers of such a work. The Noble Earl, in allusion to the vote he had given last Session on the Reform Bill, candidly declared his willingness to revise that vote, and if he found that he had really taken a false step, to retract it.—Earl Grey, in addressing the House, observed, in reference to the question of Reform, “any measure passed by me must be on the same principles, and equally efficient as the last.” He hoped when Noble Lords came to discuss that question, they would come unfettered, and have a full latitude for the expression of their opinions, so as they might conscientiously do their duty; and he claimed the same advantages for himself, determined to do his duty, as was, in his opinion, most conducive to the best interests of the State and the permanent security of the country. His Lordship having briefly commented upon the several other topics introduced into his Majesty’s Speech, the Address was agreed to.

Dec. 7.—The House met at one o’clock, for the purpose of proceeding to St. James’s with the Address, and shortly afterwards the Lord Chancellor, the Mover and Seconder of the Address, the Duke of Norfolk, the Earl of Shaftesbury, and other Peers, carried up the Address to the Sovereign.

Dec. 8. The Lord Chancellor read his Majesty’s Answer to the Address, which

was ordered to be entered on the Journals of the House.—Lord Ellenborough, in moving for returns relative to the Charter and the affairs of the East India Company, expressed his surprise at the total silence of the King’s Speech on that important subject, and stated that a leading point of inquiry would be to ascertain how far the Government of India could be conducted without reliance for its expenditure on any other quarter.—Earl Grey said he could not object to the motion, and that he should be ready to discuss the question when it came regularly before the House; but, as the question of the revival of the Charter was not likely to be brought forward this Session, its mention was not introduced into the King’s Speech.—The Marquis of Salisbury asked whether Government intended to bring forward any Bill relative to the Poor Laws?—The Lord Chancellor replied, that if no other Noble Lord did, he should propose a measure upon that subject.—The Earl of Aberdeen intimated, he should hereafter bring forward a motion respecting the arrangements between Holland and Belgium, if a Noble Duke (Wellington), who had taken great interest in the proceedings connected with those arrangements, declined to do so.—Earl Grey said, that a copy of the Conference would have been laid on the table if it had been ratified.—The Earl of Winchelsea inquired whether it was the intention of his Majesty’s Ministers to bring forward any specific measure for the purpose of putting down the Political Unions?—Earl Grey said it was not; adding that Government was already armed with sufficient powers to stop any illegal associations.

Dec. 9. Lord Teynham, after alluding to the fires which had taken place in different parts of the country, and strongly urging the necessity of interference on the part of Government, gave notice that after the Christmas recess he should move for leave to bring in a Bill for the purpose of preventing incendiary fires.

Dec. 13. Lord Ellenborough moved for copies of all Correspondence relative to the recent differences between the Factory and the Local Authorities at Canton. His Lordship spoke at some length upon the importance and advantages of our trade with China. He lamented that the Select Committee and Merchants at Canton had acted in such a way as to give offence to the Chinese Government.—Earl Grey replied, that Government were aware of the importance of the subject—that no step would be taken rashly—that the business was more immediately under the control of the East India Company—and that no objection would be made to the production of the Papers when they were ready, and when Government and the Company had received all the necessary intelligence which they

had not yet had upon the subject. The Motion was withdrawn.

Dec. 15. Lord Melbourne moved that a Select Committee be appointed to inquire respecting the collection and payment of Tithes in Ireland. His Lordship, after alluding to the various disturbances which had taken place in that country, said, it would be recollected that similar disturbances in 1822 gave rise to the introduction of the Tithe Composition Act, which was at the time satisfactory to a large proportion of the people. The present disturbances, he believed, arose from inherent defects in the system, the mode of collecting Tithes, and the imperfect and partial operation of the Tithe Composition Act. The Tithe of agistment, and the power which was left to the Diocesan of refusing his assent to the Composition which might be agreed upon between the incumbent and parishioners, were circumstances which caused the Tithe Composition Act to act partially, and the sound parts of Ireland to be infected by the unsound portions. His Lordship stated, that a great hardship was inflicted on the poor man, by the numerous calls which were made on him. The bishop, rector, vicar, archdeacon, prebendary, and vicars choral all had a right to call for their Tithes separately, which was harassing to the poor man, though the total amount was but trifling. None but low persons were employed in the collection of Tithes, who were disposed to take every advantage, and were of course in many instances guilty of the utmost exaction. The motion, after a few remarks from the Earl of Wicklow, Lord Ellenborough, the Marquis of Lansdowne, and Earl Grey, was agreed to, and a Committee appointed.

Dec. 16. In answer to a question by the Earl of Aberdeen,—Earl Grey said, it was the determination of Government to enforce the Foreign Enlistment Bill, and to take no part in the dispute between Don Pedro and Don Miguel. Some vessels, which had been engaged for the service of Don Pedro, had been detained in the river, and the case referred to the Law Officers of the Crown, who decided that the law had not been violated, and they were in consequence released.—On the Motion of Earl Grey, the House adjourned to the 17th of January.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Dec. 6. The Speaker entered the House shortly after one o'clock, and at half-past two the House was summoned to the Lords. On their return, the House adjourned during pleasure; and at four the Speaker again took the Chair. His Majesty's Speech having been read by the Speaker;—Lord Cavendish rose to move the usual Address; which was seconded by Sir Francis Vincent.—Mr. Croker observed, that he did not

consider the Speech to be very manly and straightforward; nor did he view it as very explicit. They had yet to learn, whether the Reform Bill about to be brought forward was to be another and a more moderate Bill, or the same Bill. As to the "systematic" opposition to the payment of tithes in Ireland, if that remedy were adopted which he thought was hinted at (an alteration of the tithe system), it would shake the foundation of all property, and should have his most decided opposition.—Mr. Stanley stated, in regard to Ireland, that it was intended to move for a Select Committee on the subject; and that the views of the Government would be submitted to such Committee. It was not contemplated to affect property. It was only sought, as in the case of Reform, to secure property and strengthen existing institutions.—Sir C. Wetherell entered at some length into explanations of the Bristol affair—attacking the Unions and the newspapers with unmingled and indiscriminating censure—inquiring why, if danger were apprehended, the Bristol Gaol Delivery had not been postponed; and asking what would have been said of him by the "many-mouthed and venomous Press" if he had not gone there? The Hon. Gentleman complained that the names of the Recorder and the Bristol Magistrates were omitted in the Commission recently appointed. He had put in his claim to be included in it, as a matter of right, to the Secretary for the Home Department, and he had also submitted it in writing to the Lord Chancellor.—Mr. Lamb stated that the postponement of the gaol delivery had never been asked. He would, however, abstain from further comments, on the ground that inquiries were proceeding in Bristol.—Sir Robert Peel having commented upon several of the topics alluded to in his Majesty's Speech, on the subject of Reform, said:—

"When the new measure of Reform shall come under discussion, I, for one, promise to give it the most calm and dispassionate attention. I wish that I could anticipate from its success the same tranquillizing and satisfactory results which are anticipated by the King's Government. I wish that I could believe that the spirit of impatience against all restraint, and the reluctance to submit to any control, which at present pervade and convulse the land, were attributable to such causes as the opposition which we have given to the progress of Reform; and that the triumph, if triumph should betide, over our opposition, would bring back the halcyon days of peace and contentment, and restore that spirit of obedience which, under Tory Governments at least, existed to the laws. It is in a spirit of calmness and impartiality that I shall discuss the Bill which the Noble Lord opposite me is about to introduce. I trust that it will be founded on more moderate principles than the last; but be it founded on what principles it may, I owe it as a duty to the people of England,—I claim it as a right inherent in me as one of their

Representatives—to deliver my opinions honestly and boldly upon it; and as the King, in the gracious Speech which we have this day heard delivered from the Throne, admits the rights of his subjects, even in confederated unions, publicly to declare their opinions and to make known their grievances, so I, a loyal subject of the King, shall expect protection in return for my allegiance, if I should incur odium and unpopularity by protecting that which in my judgment I believe to be the real interests of the people of England against their wishes and temporary delusion.

—The Chancellor of the Exchequer thought that Government, considering the present state of the country, had exercised a sound discretion in calling Parliament together at this unusual season, notwithstanding the public and private inconvenience which individuals might feel from now attending it. With respect to the omissions complained of in the Speech, the subjects alluded to must be necessarily brought under the discussion of Parliament, and it did not appear necessary to mention them. A Committee would be appointed on the subject of the renewal of the Bank Charter; one had been already appointed to consider of the renewal of the Charter of the East India Company. With respect to the plan of Reform to be submitted to the House, his Lordship had reason to hope that it would be such as would effectually calm and set at rest the excitement which existed in the public mind, and would give full satisfaction to the great majority of the people of England.—Mr. Hunt blamed Ministers for not having adopted adequate precautions for securing the public peace of Bristol; and ascribed the present distress to the withdrawal of the paper currency, and the evils of free trade. The Hon. Member moved an amendment to the Address, embodying the latter propositions, and suggesting that the Houses should adjourn, to give time for Ministers to prepare a suitable Address. No Member seconded the Motion, and it of course fell to the ground. After a few remarks from Mr. Robinson, Mr. Lauder, Mr. Trevor, Mr. Shaw, Mr. Weyland, Mr. Shiel, Sir J. M. Doyle, and Sir C. Forbes, the Address was agreed to.

Dec. 7. The Chancellor of the Exchequer presented a Petition from Yorkshire, signed by upwards of 140,000 persons, praying for Reform.—Lord Morpeth, in supporting the prayer of the petition, observed that this was the answer of Yorkshire to the allegation that there was “reaction” on the subject of Parliamentary Reform. The immense number of signatures to the petition were obtained in the short space of six days.—Mr. Hume, on presenting a petition from the Western Political Union, praying the House to adopt measures for the diffusion of knowledge, by the removal of many taxes that prevented its extension,

inquired of the Noble Lord (Althorp) whether Government contemplated any proposition on this subject during the present Session.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer protested against questions being put to him at this period as to what he might be inclined to do with respect to the removal of taxation; because, to give satisfactory answers to such questions would be to pledge himself at a period when he would be extremely sorry to give any pledge whatever. He should therefore decline giving any answer as to the nature of any financial measures that might be under the consideration of the Government.—The Report on the Address was brought up, and, after a discussion, in which Mr. Hume, Lord Palmerston, Mr. G. Dawson, Mr. C. Ferguson, Lord Sandon, Sir F. Burdett, and Sir R. Peel took part, was agreed to and ordered to be presented to the King.

Dec. 8. The House met *pro forma* at two o'clock. The Speaker, Lord Cavendish, Sir F. Vincent, and several other Members, then proceeded to St. James's Palace, to present the Address to the King.

Dec. 9. Mr. Hume desired to know whether there was an intention on the part of Government to take any step towards reducing the increased expenditure incurred during the current year, amounting to nearly a million, in keeping up an extra military as well as naval force. For his own part, he was not aware of the necessity of keeping up such establishments.—Lord Althorp considered it extremely inconvenient to have questions upon the rate of estimates which Government was about to submit to the House, put to him at this period. He certainly did not consider it the proper time to put such questions, and if they were put in due time, in due time would be answer them.—He would, however, state that it was the intention of Government to propose the Estimates with the strictest view to economy.—On the motion of Lord Duncannon, the House resolved itself into a Committee of Supply, and at the recommendation of the Committee, 78,750*l.* was granted out of the Crown Revenues for repairs of Buckingham Palace.—Mr. Hume wished to know whether that supply extended to the furniture.—Lord Duncannon said the furniture was not included, but there was a large quantity of furniture in store, which was likely to be appropriated to that purpose.

Dec. 12. Lord John Russell introduced the Reform Bill. The Noble Lord, having commented upon the necessity of a Reform in the existing system of representation, the state and prospects of the country, and the pledges given by Ministers to effect such a change as appeared to them necessary, proceeded to explain the principle upon which the Bill had been drawn up, and the various

details embraced by it. The present was, he considered, much superior to the former, inasmuch as it had less cumbrous machinery to work with, and far more conciseness and simplicity of plan. On the subject of the amendments proposed to be made as regards schedules A and B, his Lordship observed, that some of the boroughs which formerly escaped disfranchisement in consequence of the population of their parishes being large, though the boroughs themselves were inconsiderable, would now be placed in schedule A, whilst others would be raised out of it, and placed in schedule B. The boroughs which would be placed in schedule A, in consequence of this change, were Aldborough, Amersham, East Grinstead, Oakhampton, Saltash, and Ashburton. Supposing Ashburton to be one of the 56, then the boroughs raised out of schedule A into schedule B were Midhurst, Petersfield, Eye, Wareham, Woodstock, and Lostwithiel. Another part of the disfranchising clauses of the Bill related to the boroughs inserted in schedule B. The boroughs in schedule A were disfranchised because they could have no free election; but the boroughs in schedule B were placed there from an idea of the propriety of not giving to the smaller boroughs such a large share in the representation as they possessed at present, from each returning two Members, and with a view of diminishing the numbers of the House. The opinion of the framers of this Bill as to the first of these points, namely, the propriety of diminishing the share which the boroughs had in the representation, remains unchanged. With regard to the propriety of filling up the numbers of the House, it had been matter of serious consideration with them, whether, as the vacancies occasioned by the disfranchisement of the boroughs had been filled up so far as to give to the House only twenty-three Members less than those which now constituted it, it might not be of greater advantage to leave its Members undiminished, especially as those who objected to the diminution of the House might be conciliated without sacrificing any of the principles of the Bill. The only way left to do this was, by giving an additional Member to a certain number of the boroughs. It was proposed, that of the twenty-three Members who must be provided to fill up the numbers of the House, ten should be given to the most considerable towns in schedule B, that one should be given to Chatham, so as to render that town quite independent of Rochester, and that another should be given to the county of Monmouth. The consequence was, that there would only be thirty boroughs in schedule B, instead of forty-one; and thus in schedule C, instead of twelve Members, there would be twenty-two. Instead of

there being sixty-nine places, as by the old Bill, there would only be forty-nine places returning one representative each. According to the scale now founded on the joint test of the number of houses and the assessed taxes, the thirty boroughs which would come into schedule B would be Eye, Lostwithiel, Westbury, Wareham, Wilton, Midhurst, Woodstock, Malmsbury, Launceston, Droitwich, Liskeard, Hythe, Lyme-Regis, Horsham, Dartmouth, Fiskirk, Totton, Great Grimsby, Arundel, St. Ives, Rye, Morpeth, Northallerton, Reigate, Clithero, Helston, Calne, Christchurch, Petersfield, Shaftesbury. In schedule D, two Members would be given to Bolton, Brighton, Bradford, Blackburn, Macclesfield, Stockport, Stoke-upon-Trent, Halifax, and Shoul. By these amendments, it will be seen, that the disfranchising portion of the Bill has been curtailed; that schedule A, which before contained fifty-six boroughs, will now only contain fifty-one; and that schedule B, which contained forty-one boroughs, will now contain no more than thirty. With respect to the census, his Lordship in future proposes to take houses instead of persons, as the test of population cannot be so strictly relied on. On the subject of qualification, little or no alteration is to be made in the spirit of the 10th franchise, though as regards freemen—and this part of the new Bill is certainly no improvement—the franchise is to be continued to them forever, provided also they reside within the city, or borough, or within seven miles of the place of voting. Another part of the arrangement, namely, the proposed apportionment of the limits and bounds of cities, boroughs, and districts by commissioners, would be the subject of a distinct Bill.—Sir Robert Peel said, that the new Bill would afford the opponents of the last Bill the most triumphant refutation of the gross calumnies and false charges made against them for the part they had taken. All the suggestions which the new Bill contained had been before ineffectually made at his side of the House.—Lord Althorp denied that the alterations in the Bill originated from suggestions and proposals coming from Sir R. Peel's side of the House. During the recess, Government had not only applied themselves to improve the Bill, but had, wherever objections had been made which did not seem to involve points of any material consequence, adopted them in the spirit of conciliation. The Noble Lord concluded by maintaining, that the principles of the Bill were the same as those contained in the rejected Bill.—Mr. Croker contended, after instancing Aldborough, Northallerton, Calne, and other places, that there was not a single point, as far as schedules A and B were concerned, that was brought

to a division in the Committee, which was not now conceded in the present Bill.—The Marquis of Chandos wished that more conciliation were shown on both sides, knowing that in other quarters the question was likely to meet with a different reception. He still hoped the Bill might pass both Houses of Parliament in such a shape as to give satisfaction to the country at large, and not as now solely advocated by one party, although he admitted it to be a large one. He held himself called upon to make these observations, because he felt that they were deliberating at a moment when there were other Houses of Parliament assembled in the country, having a power which none but the Commons of England ought to possess.—Mr. Hunt disapproved of the Bill, as it would exclude nine-tenths of the male adult population of the country from any share in the representation.—Sir C. Forbes disapproved of the Bill as much as the last.—Lord Ebbington thought the Bill, to every good purpose, equal to the last.—Mr. Baring hoped that a spirit of conciliation would pervade all parties. Such excitement had been caused by the expectations held out by Ministers, that it was their duty to look at the existing state of things, to take the wishes and opinions of the people into consideration, instead of only considering what was abstractedly due to the Constitution, and what would abstractedly be the best for the country.—Mr. Shiel complained that the number of Irish Members had not been increased when so numerous an addition of Members had been made to England. According as he understood the principle of the Bill, all those who had votes in corporations now, whether derived from freedom or servitude, were to be preserved in perpetuity. If that provision were to be extended to Ireland, and the freemen were to be preserved, he wished to know if the 40s. freeholders were to be also preserved in towns?—Lord Clive had heard Lord John Russell's speech with great satisfaction. The alterations in the Bill would certainly make it more acceptable than before. He trusted that the conciliatory spirit evinced by the Noble Lord would be met by a corresponding disposition.—Mr. Portman was glad to observe that the Bill was generally received by the late Opposition in a spirit of conciliation. He congratulated the House and the country at the prospect of a speedy settlement of the question.—Sir Charles Wetherell, though not slow in expressing gratitude, saw nothing in the new Bill which should excite great satisfaction in his mind. The great point was, that there was to be no disfranchisement of freemen; or, in other words, such corporations as were to be spared by the disfranchising clause were also to be allowed to retain

their rights of voting. The Bill conceded that the freedom of those boroughs which were not placed in schedule A, should reserve those rights perpetually which they had held since ever Parliament was established. He had before said that he knew two places, namely, Oxford and Bristol, where this disfranchisement was regarded as most odious, and he had stated that this part of the Bill was not understood.—Mr. Shaw observed, that with respect to Dublin, the number of voters at present was about 4000, and according to the present measure, they would be increased to about 50,000, the greater part of whom were Roman Catholics. He could see no ground, therefore, for the objection of Mr. Shiel.—Mr. Labouchere was rather surprised, when such a great alteration was to be made in the Constitution, that something more was not done for the satisfaction of Ireland.—Mr. Hume was happy to express his approbation of the principle of the measure proposed by the Government; but he must join with the Member for Louth, and the other Members for Ireland, in regretting that some measures had not been adopted to put an end to the complaints of the people of that country. He feared much, indeed, that the passing by the claims of Ireland to an enlarged representation, would give inveterate offence to the people.—Lord John Russell having briefly replied, leave was given to bring in the Bill, which was also read a first time.

Dec. 15. Mr. Stanley moved for the appointment of a select committee to inquire into the state of the law respecting Tithes in Ireland. The motion, after a few remarks from Sir Robert Peel, Mr. Shaw, Mr. Leader, &c. was agreed to, and a committee appointed.—Mr. Warburton obtained leave to bring in a Bill for the regulation of Schools of Anatomy. He said that it instituted certain inspectors of the schools of anatomy, to be appointed by the Home Secretary, and to make reports to him from time to time on any objectionable matters that might come under their view. He likewise stated that, with respect to the mode in which the schools were to be supplied, his measure would apply both to the rich and poor.

Dec. 16. Lord Althorp moved the second reading of the Reform Bill.—Lord Porchester said, in the present circumstances of the country he should not oppose a measure of Reform, by which a compromise could be effected between the opponents and the friends of a change in the representative system; but Ministers had done nothing to enable the mildest of their opponents to return his sword to its scabbard.—Sir E. B. Sugden considered the present Bill more democratic in principle than the former.

Mr. Attwood and the Birmingham Union had pronounced that opinion. It was calculated to produce a wild and universal change, and to make the Political Unions masters of the country. Ireland would not be contented.—Mr. E. J. Bulwer supported the Bill.—Lord Mahon said, that though he was by no means opposed to all Reform, he could not vote for the second reading of this Bill, which he considered ill-calculated to restore that peace and confidence in the government of which it was contended the country stood so much in need.—Mr. T. B. Macaulay contended that the wishes of the people must be met by the legislature, or the most disastrous consequences must ensue. Whatever opposition might be made to it, Reform must eventually be carried. True wisdom would dictate to throw open the gates to a force, which would otherwise enter at a breach. Well would it be if that constitution, which, however corrupted by decay, was nevertheless one of the proudest works of human wisdom—one of the noblest blessings of which any nation could boast, in-

stead of being left to be overturned by wild revolution, were repaired by pacific and lawful Reform.—Mr. Croker opposed the motion; and concluded a speech of considerable length, by assuring the House he had urged nothing but from an imperious sense of the danger of the country—a danger he knew not how to remedy, but which he knew he could tremendously increase by the passing of the Reform Bill.—The debate was adjourned.

Dec. 17. The debate on the Reform Bill was resumed.—Sir R. Inglis, Mr. Stuart Wortley, Colonel Sibthorpe, Mr. Cust, Mr. Baring Wall, Mr. Cresset Pelham, Mr. Praed, Colonel Lindsay, Sir Charles Wetherell, and Sir Robert Peel spoke in opposition to the Bill, and Colonel Wood, Sir H. Willoughby, Mr. Stanley, Sir John Burke, Lord John Russell, and Mr. Stanley in support of it.

The House divided on the motion for the second reading; Ayes, 324, Noes, 162; Majority, 162.—On the motion of Lord Althorp, the House adjourned to the 17th January.

THE COLONIES.

CANADA.

The Committee of Trade and Manufactures at Quebec have presented a report, showing that its trade and commerce were gradually improving. A comparative statement had been published of the number of vessels, &c. that had entered Quebec for the last five years, which gave the following results:—In the year 1827, there arrived in the port of Quebec 602 vessels, of the aggregate tonnage of 152,764 tons, and 16,862 emigrants. In 1828, 701 vessels arrived, of 183,141 tons, and having on board 12,697 emigrants. In 1829, there arrived out 638 vessels, of the aggregate tonnage of 234,301 tons, and 13,357 emigrants. In 1830, the vessels which arrived out amounted to 857, of the tonnage of 225,138 tons, and having on board 24,391 emigrants. In the present year, up to the end of October, 962 vessels had arrived out, of the aggregate tonnage of 249,125 tons, with 49,500 emigrants. Much anxiety prevailed in Canada as to the course likely to be adopted by Ministers relative to the timber duties.

SWAN RIVER.

The "Hobart Town Colonial Times," of the 6th of July, describes the Swan River Settlement as in a distressed and discontented state. Fresh meat was selling at two shillings per pound, and other provisions in proportion. Mr. Peel, who obtained a grant of 250,000 acres, and took out with him property to the amount of 40,000*l.* and 400 mechanics, farming men, and labourers, dared not move out of his house, for he was continually beset by numerous poor people,

who execrate him for having induced them to go to a settlement where they have met with nothing but starvation and disappointment. All sorts of English goods are stated to be rather cheap at Swan River. The distress prevalent in their money market is also described as becoming daily more and more alarming. Private letters confirm the above unfavourable account. From Sydney, the advices are of a much more favourable nature. The Australian Fisheries were proving successful, and the number of ships increasing. The whalers belonging to Sydney, and worked by Colonial capital, amounted in number to 18, and in tonnage to 3800; those belonging to London, with agents in Sydney, to 4, and the tonnage to 878; and those to London sailing from Sydney to 4, and the tonnage to 1059; making a total of 5737 tons.

[A circular has been issued by the Commissioners of Emigration, stating that an advance of 20*l.* will, under certain regulations, be made to any workman in the ordinary mechanical arts, desirous of emigrating to New South Wales or Van Dieman's Land, provided he be married and intends to take his wife with him.]

EAST INDIES.

The following is an extract of a letter from Rungpore of August 7th, published in the Bombay papers:—"The inundations have come down with a vengeance this year, the river being now higher by a foot than it was at any period the preceding year, and, of course, most of the indigo plant is under water; and we never have witnessed such

weather. We had a shock of an earthquake yesterday." There are authentic accounts that an incursion had been made into Cutch by a body of about five or six hundred marauders from the north, sweeping the country at large. A wing of the second Bombay light cavalry had been ordered into Cutch to protect the inhabitants."

WEST INDIES.

In Guiana island (Tortola) an extensive conspiracy of the slaves broke out in Sep-

tember, owing, it is supposed, to disappointment, being assured from England that the King had emancipated them; and finding that their emancipation had not arrived, they concluded that it was nefariously withheld, and they rose to execute vengeance. They were happily discovered, and by active measures their guilty designs were frustrated. The principal conspirators were mostly slaves, wholly unsuspected, and those who had been most trusted and best treated.²⁶

FOREIGN STATES.

CHINA.

The following has been received at the India House from China via San Blas.—

"The new rules and regulations for conducting foreign trade at China have the sanction of imperial authority, dated Peking, May 22: consequently the Select Committee have revoked their order to suspend British trade. Although these new regulations are most restrictive and harassing, and his Celestial Majesty and his Ministers have countenanced these acts of aggression, the President and Select Committee are anxious to establish English intercourse upon a firm and respectable basis. They wisely remain passive until aid and counsel is received from Lord William Bentinck, Governor-General of Bengal. The China Governor 'Le' was expected to reach the city of Canton in a few days."

FRANCE.

The majority in the Chamber of Deputies, upon the motion for the perpetual exclusion of the elder branch of the Bourbons, was 182, there being for the Bill 251, and against it only 69. The proposition was adopted in the modified shape in which it was presented by the Committee, stripped of the capital penalty of death, as the punishment of an infraction of its ordinances. It extends to the ex-King Charles X. his descendants, and the husbands and wives of his descendants, who are for ever banished from the soil of France, declared incapable of inheriting or acquiring any property within it, and compelled, under the fear of ultimate sequestration, to dispose of whatever property they may possess in France within six months, where the title was undisputed, but subject always to the claims of creditors in France. The family of Napoleon have been gainers by this discussion, as, in consequence of an amendment proposed by M. Comte, though resisted ineffectually by Ministers, all the sanguinary enactments of the law of 1816 are repealed, as respects their entering upon the soil of France.

The city of Lyons was, on the 20th and 21st of November, a scene of the most deplorable disorder, originating, however, in the distress of the workmen employed in the

silk manufactures, and having little or no political object. Their formidable and alarming character depended on the numbers of the mutineers. After preluding by some disturbances on the 20th, they descended on the 21st from the higher town, called the Croix Rousse, to the amount of 10,000 or 12,000, some of them armed with muskets, and many of them wearing the uniform of the National Guard. The number of regular troops in the garrison was inadequate to quell such a tumult. The National Guard of the higher classes was called out to disperse the rioters, but the latter, so far from yielding to the summons of the authorities to retire to their homes, fired upon the Guard. Several discharges took place on both sides, and occasioned great slaughter. Immediately on the intelligence reaching Paris, the Duke of Orleans and Marshal Soult, at the head of a large army, were ordered to proceed and subdue the disaffected city. Upon entering Lyons they were received with enthusiasm, and public tranquillity was speedily restored. The young Prince reviewed the troops, and after reprobating the military of Lyons for their timidity during the riots, he dismissed from the French service, with every mark of disgrace, some of the officers who were supposed to have yielded too easily to the people, and even whole corps of the soldiery have not been exempted from his censures. The Duke of Orleans and Marshal Soult have returned to the capital; and for the present, at least, it would appear that the insurgent workmen have entered upon their usual occupations.

GREECE.

A letter from Napoli di Romania, dated October 31, states that the assassin of the late President of Greece was condemned to be shot, which sentence was carried into execution. He was quite collected and firm, and (after taking leave of his father, a prisoner in the fortress, who witnessed the execution of his son) he opened his arms to the soldiers, desiring them to take deliberate aim, exclaiming that he died a victim to his country. The people were greatly affected. His attitude was noble and commanding, and his costume rich and elegant.

POLAND.

A ukase of the Emperor Nicholas, dated Moscow, Nov. 2, on the subject of Poland, has been issued. After a sufficient preliminary appeal to Divine Providence, to prepare one for a more than ordinary exercise of his own peculiar kindness of feeling for the bodily and spiritual welfare of the unfortunate Poles, he thus proclaims their fate: "1. A complete and unconditional amnesty is granted to all those of our subjects in the kingdom of Poland who have returned to their obedience. None of those included in this amnesty shall now, or at any future time, be condemned or prosecuted for his actions or political opinions done or expressed during the whole time of the insurrection.—11. The following are excepted: 1. The authors of the bloody insurrection of the 29th of November 1830; those who on that evening repaired to the Belvedere Palace, with a view to take away the life of our beloved brother, the deceased Cesarewitsch; the murderers of the Generals, and of the Russian and Polish officers.—2. The authors of the horrors which occurred in Warsaw on the 15th of August last.—3. Those who, since the 25th of January inst. have at different times been considered as Chiefs or Members of the Government lately established in the kingdom of Poland, and who had not sent in their submission previously to the 13th of September, as well as those who, after the subjection of Warsaw, formed an illegal Government at Zaczecze, and thereby forfeited all claims to our mercy.—4. The Members of the Diet who proposed or supported the Act of Disposition of the 25th of January.—5. The officers belonging to the corps of Romario, Rozycki, Kaminski, and Rybinski.—6. The subjects of the Western Governments who may have participated in the Polish insurrection."

TURKEY.

In Turkey a substantial revolution in manners seems to be steadily, though silently, pursued. The Sultan, who really belongs to other latitudes than that of a Grand Seigneur, spurs no pains to introduce European modes of acting and thinking amongst his subjects. We have occasion to notice the establishment of a newspaper, in the French language, at Constantinople, and every arrival affords additional evidence of the Sultan's exertions in the cause of Turkish reform. In these attempts he has, as may be expected, to struggle against the fixed and obstinate prejudices of his subjects; and it is impossible to regard the ex-

traordinary efforts he is making without being concerned for his own safety.

HOLLAND.

The Dutch ultimatum in regard to the treaty with Belgium has been received. The King of Holland's chief objections relate to the right of internal communication, by the roads and canals of Holland, which is given to Belgium by the treaty; and which, it is contended, was not called for by the circumstances, nor could the imposition of it be justified by any principle of the law of nations. Objections are also urged to other parts of the treaty, such as the division of territory, but more particularly to the distribution of the debt between the two countries; but they are of a minor description, compared with the question of the internal communication.

PORTUGAL.

Don Pedro's preparations for a descent on Portugal appear to have been carried on with alacrity and spirit. A morning newspaper states that "The land forces already in Terreira and the other islands amount to 6000 disciplined troops, and 2000 recruits, which force, it is expected, will be augmented by about 2000 foreign soldiers. The naval force now at the islands consists of one schooner, of twelve guns; one ditto, with swivel; one corvette, of twenty-six guns, from Rio; and one brig, of eighteen guns, also from Rio. The naval force about to proceed to Terreira consists of one frigate, of one thousand two hundred tons, carrying fifty-four guns; one ditto, of nine hundred tons, and forty-four guns; one ditto, of eight hundred tons, and thirty-six guns; one corvette, of six hundred tons, and eighteen guns; one schooner, of two hundred tons, and six guns, and three steamboats, of four hundred tons each. For this naval force, provisions and pay for four months, from the 1st of January, have been provided."

SPAIN.

An extraordinary "Gazette," of the 8th instant, states that Count Torrijos, with from fifty to sixty men, who had been forced to quit Gibraltar in consequence of the persecution which the revolutionary party was exposed to in that place, put to sea on the night of the 30th of November, but being closely pursued by the coast-guard vessels, they were under the necessity of landing, and surrendered to the troops sent in their pursuit on the 8th of December. They were shot almost immediately afterwards.

CRITICAL NOTICES.

A Visit to the South Seas, in the United States' ship Vincennes, during the years 1829 and 1830, including Scenes in Brazil, Peru, Manila, the Cape of Good Hope, and St. Helena. By C. S. Stewart, A.M. Chaplain in the United States' Navy. 2 vols.

Judicious and enlightened missionaries possess numerous and peculiar opportunities for enlarging the boundaries of general knowledge; while in the integrity and uprightness of their character we have the best guarantee of the truth and fidelity of whatever they communicate. Their sketches of men and manners have, likewise, this advantage, that they are usually formed under a careful and continued observation. They are not like hasty voyagers, touching at various places, which they have not time to examine; nor are they biased by the prejudiced and partial representations of interested or mendacious reporters. If their first impressions mislead their judgment for a moment, they have the means of correcting them by diligent inquiry and a closer inspection. It is a singular fact, that to gentlemen of this class we are mainly indebted for all the accurate information we possess of the islands of the Pacific and their inhabitants. From others we have had romances and fictions in abundance; but it was reserved for such writers as Mr. Stewart to bring us acquainted with men as they are in these distant and hitherto unexplored regions, and with the most important facts that illustrate their characters and customs. If the volumes of Tyreman and Bennett, of Ellis and Stewart, were annihilated, what should we really know of the present condition of Polynesia? Captain Beechey was never in a situation to state any thing but on hearsay, and that derived from the most incompetent sources. The book of Captain Von Kotzebue contains errors of the grossest kind, which even the slightest personal observation might have enabled him to avoid. The volumes of Mr. Stewart are valuable, not only as they corroborate, in all essential particulars, the narratives of Messrs. Ellis, Tyreman, and Perlet, but as they convey a great deal of additional information respecting places which they never visited, as well as those which they have so minutely described. Mr. Stewart informs us, that domestic circumstances compelled him to relinquish a missionary life, and that, in selecting a sphere for the exercise of his professional duties, he was induced to direct his attention to the United States' Naval Service; that in the year 1828 he was appointed Chaplain to the *Guerriere*, which, with the *St. Louis*, was ordered to relieve the squadron in the Pacific Ocean, one vessel from which, the corvette *Vincennes*, would visit the Sandwich Islands, and return to America by the Cape of Good Hope. As he had a strong desire to visit the islands which, for several years, had been the field of his missionary labours, the Government kindly allowed him to be transferred from the *Guerriere* to the *Vincennes*, which took place off Callao, in Peru, July 4th, 1829. He left Washington in the *Guerriere* on the 10th of the preceding February. From the latter period his narrative commences, which is written in an epistolary form to his wife. We shall not attempt

any connected account of his progress, but content ourselves with extracts, which not only possess an intrinsic value, but are important as they are calculated to set at rest the question now so warmly agitated respecting the character of the missionaries, and the nature of the changes they have introduced in the Sandwich and Tahitian Islands, where they have succeeded in establishing the profession of Christianity. In both these views the volumes of Mr. Stewart will be read with deep interest by a very large portion of the Christian public in Great Britain and America; and we congratulate the publishers on the wide circulation which these circumstances alone will secure to the work, which, indeed, on many accounts, is entitled to the patronage it cannot fail to obtain.

The Washington Islands, the beautiful and picturesque abodes of a race of savages, differing from all others that have been visited by Europeans, are a groupe in the vicinity of the Marques de Mendocina's, and frequently included with them under the general appellation of the Marquesas. They are three in number, and were discovered so lately as 1791, by Captain Ingraham, of Boston, and in the succeeding year visited by Captain Roberts, of the same place, who gave them the name by which they are now generally designated, and to which, by established usage in such cases, they are justly entitled. They are individually distinguished by their respective names, Huahuka, Nukuhiva or Nunihiva, and Upou, forming a triangle by their relative position to each other, the points of which are included within the parallel of 8. 38. and 00. 32. south latitude, and 139. 20. and 140. 10. west longitude from Greenwich. Huahuka is the most eastern of the three. Nukuhiva lies about twenty miles directly west of it, and Upou thirty miles south of the central parts of Nukuhiva. Nukuhiva, twenty miles in length, and of nearly the same breadth, and having three or four good harbours on its coast, is much the largest and most important of the three, and that alone which ships have frequented. Mr. Stewart describes the natural scenery of this island, and it is indeed of surpassing beauty. His rambles on shore are among the most interesting portions of his narrative. One of these excursions was to witness a dance in the interior, of which Mr. Stewart gives a highly graphic account. The letter which succeeds the one we have referred to, is entitled "Form of Government and Civil and Religious Dispositions;" it affords much curious information, and though it presents idolatry under its degrading influence, its aspect is less hideous than it was found to be in some of the other islands of Polynesia. Intancide is unknown, but human sacrifices prevail. The inhabitants appear to be less treacherous than their tallow savages in other parts of the world. Polygamy exists, but is a polygamy which gives a plurality of husbands, and not of wives. Mr. Stewart's visit to Tahiti, Raiatea, and the Sandwich Islands, which he had left only a few years before, shows the astonishing progress which they are all making in civilization; and the facts he states, and the calumnies he refutes, will irresistibly establish the conviction in every candid mind, that the greatest benefice-

toils of these and are the missionaries who have taken up their residence among them, and the greatest blessing that has ever been conferred upon them, the religion which the Saviour of mankind has commanded to be propagated in his name among all nations.

It is surprising with what a spirit of malignity the successful and most beneficial labours of these self-denying men have been reprobated in some of the current literature of the day. Even "The Family Library," as if determined to rob Christianity of its exclusive honours as a divine religion, in order to gratify the most vulgar intolerance against those who do not belong to the dominant Church—"The Family Library" has set itself in battle-array against the missionaries, and has found a compiler foolish enough to weave into his account of the mutiny on the *Bounty* the following shameless statement. Speaking of the Tahitians his writer observes:—"All their usual and innocent amusements have been denounced by the missionaries, and in lieu of them these poor people have been driven to seek resources in habits of indolence and apathy: that simplicity of character which atoned for many of their faults has been converted into cunning and hypocrisy; and drunkenness, poverty, and disease have thinned the island of its former population to a frightful degree: there is too much reason to ascribe this diminution to praying, psalm singing, and dram drinking." The missionaries are farther accused of "taking from them what little trade they used to carry on, to possess themselves of it; that they have their warehouses, act as agents, and monopolise all the cattle on the island; but in return, they have given them a new religion and a Parliament, (risum tenentis!) and reduced them to a state of complete pauperism; and all, as they say, and probably have so persuaded themselves, for the honour of God and the salvation of their souls." In all this statement there is not an iota of truth. The innocent amusements which were intimately associated with the grossest licentiousness, the most ferocious cruelty, and the most foolish superstition, necessarily gave place to the pure dictates of the Gospel, which bids every man respect himself, love his brother, and honour God with the reverence of one who aspires to the enjoyment of his favour and the possession of immortal life beyond the grave. When did the writer of this calumny ever discover simplicity of character in savages? Is not cunning the vice of their barbarism? Were there greater hypocrites upon earth than the uncivilised Tahitians while they were idolaters? Dram drinking was likewise the all-destroying habit of them lives long before they were visited by the missionaries. At that time it was the general character of the people; now, it is the exception, and is regarded as in the highest degree disreputable. Disease, the consequence of depravity, has almost been banished from the island by the introduction of the Gospel; and never did greater improvements mark the progress of a people from barbarism to civilization, than have gladdened the heart of the Christian philanthropist in contemplating the changes which have taken place at Tahiti and the Sandwich Islands. It is not true that the population has decreased; it is not true that pauperism prevails; it is not true that the missionaries sustain any other character than that of the teachers of a pure faith,

and the friendly advisers both of chiefs and people in any case of emergency in which it is deemed expedient to consult them. The missionaries have usurped no property; their families are unprovided for, and must depend upon their personal exertions for their maintenance. All the cattle on the island the property of the missionaries! What can we think of the moral feelings of a man who could, in the teeth of the strongest evidence to the contrary, venture upon such an assertion as this! We refer to Mr. Ellis's "*Polynesian Researches*" for the code of laws, which the assembled rulers and their people unanimously adopted for the regulation of their social state. It would be well for civilised Europe if its various nations possessed laws as equitable, and institutions as conducive to public good, as those which distinguish the government and jurisprudence of these islanders of the south.

Mr. Stewart's volumes are in perfect corroboration of what we have thus ventured to offer in justice to those who have been so wantonly abused. We were struck with the following sensible and just observation which a woman of rank in Tahiti made to Mr. Stewart on these very topics. "Speaking of the wealth and power of England and America, in comparison with the islands, she remarked, that they were a poor people, but in the arts of reading and writing, and in a knowledge of the word of God, they still had the highest blessings; adding, that all the people, however, did not love these, and that she supposed it was in America and in England as it was with them—some were good and some were bad—some regarding and some disobeying the laws of God."

The letter of Queen Pomare I. to the President of the United States is highly characteristic, and the remarks on the contrast between the former and the present state of the islanders are worthy of the enlightened mind of the Author. He observes:—

"If the aspect of the people in general, and the animated declaration and lively sensibility, even to tears seemingly of deep feeling, of those who have a full remembrance, and who largely shared in their own experience of the evils of heathenism, are to be accredited, the islanders themselves are far from being insensible to the benefit and blessing of the change they have experienced; and would not for worlds be deprived of the light and mercy they have received, or again be subjected to the mental and moral darkness, and various degradation from which they have escaped.

"Yet there are those who have visited the South Seas—men bearing the Christian name, with a reputation for science, and holding stations of honour, who have affected to discover a greater degree of depravity, and more wretchedness, at Tahiti and Raiatea, than was known in the reign and terror of idolatry; and have ventured to proclaim to the world, that Christianity has here, for the first time in eighteen hundred years, had the effect of rendering the inhabitants vindictive and hateful, indolent and corrupt, superstitious and unhappy, and more pitiable in all their circumstances, than when fully in a pagan state! And that the wars introduced and encouraged by the MESSENGERS OF PEACE, have nearly exterminated the race!

"Whence the data for such a sentiment could have been drawn, must for ever remain a mystery, at least to all who, like ourselves, have had the advantage of a personal observation in the case.

"The last wars in the islands were previous to any licence gained by the missionaries over either chiefs or people. Since the establishment of Christianity there has been an uninterrupted peace; and as to other bloodshed, the Rev. Mr. Nott assured me, that he had not heard of a murder among the natives for fifteen years.

"Theft is occasionally known, though we met with no evidence of it; and instances of secret vice and licentiousness doubtless occur; and may, when diligently sought, be found—though not openly boasted of—by foreign visitors; but do these facts justify the assertion of a general and utter depravity? and do they forfeit the claim of the nation to the epithet, pure morals, and genuine piety of a Christian people? As well might the traveller, in visiting New York or London, because he has suffered from a thief or discovers a haunt of debauchery, gravely state in his journal, that there is not an honest man or a virtuous woman in the United States or in Great Britain—an assertion which I have heard made of the Society Islands—and that the state of the one nation is worse than in the time of the Druids, and of the other, than when the red man alone prowled in her forests.

"Such a presentation of the state of this people can arise only from gross ignorance of their original condition, and from a very limited personal experience of the high happiness connected with the moral habits and spiritual affections of sincere piety. What were the characteristics, I would ask—not now discoverable in the islanders—to be seen when they were in a state of heathenism? Only such as would be exhibited in connexion with facts, such as the following—facts to which I have, at the Sandwich Islands, when they were in a similar condition, myself been an eye-witness. A vessel would scarce have dropped her anchor before she would have been surrounded and boarded by crowds of hooting and shouting savages—men and women, almost, if not entirely, in the nakedness of nature, testifying their joy in a prospect of gain from the visitor, by every variety of rude noise and levity: and this only in prelude to a licentiousness of intercourse, extending frequently from the cabin to the fore-castle, too gross to be named, while pilfering and dishonesty in every form—thief, vermin, and disease, followed in the train. Such would be the exhibitions on ship board—and what would be the character of those on shore?

"No neatly whitened European cottage would meet the view, beneath the foliage of their groves, nor lofty temple invite the adulation of the eye, while it raised the thoughts to heaven; the hum of no thriving school would come like music on the intelligent ear, nor the hymn of devotion be heard floating on the breeze: but the putridity of a corpse, lying in cruel sacrifice before an idol of wood or stone, would direct to the altar of their gods, while the shouts and wild sounds of the song and dance, and the beating of drums, would proclaim a scene of revelry and sin.

"And could the veil be removed from all the iniquity of the system under which they dwelt, besides the terrors of superstition by which they

were burdened, and the many goading evils arising from a slavery both of mind and soul, abominations would be disclosed against which the eye would revolt in involuntary disgust—while the shrieks of victims torn from their midnight slumbers to be hurried to a terrific death, and the plaintive moanings of infants, writhing in the agonies of dissolution, beneath the murderous grasp of an inhuman parent, would

'Wake the nerve where agonies are born,'

and fill the soul with a horror now 'steadily to be forgotten!'

The gross misrepresentations on this subject, to which we have referred, and for which certain voyagers have made themselves responsible, Mr. Stewart has accounted for very satisfactorily, in some measure exonerating them from the guilt of having deliberately invented the falsehoods which they have propagated.

We make no apology for the unusual length of our quotation from the present work: it is, we are aware, a deviation from our almost constant practice. But the extract speaks for itself.

Traditions of Lancashire. Second Series. 2 vols. By J. Roby, M.R.S.L.

We are again debtors to Mr. Roby for a very interesting work. It is not often that a "second series" equals a first. We suspect and with some reason that the more valuable materials had been previously employed—and form our expectations accordingly. In the present instance we have been mistaken; Lancashire is a romantic county, and its store of traditional wealth is not so speedily exhausted as we had imagined. We doubt, indeed, whether the volumes now before us are not more valuable than those by which they have been preceded. A mingling of history with fiction is at all times pleasant and profitable; more especially so when there is a plain and prominent line drawn between both. Mr. Roby is a skillful collector of legends—he exhibits first the naked truth, and then arrays it in the garb of fancy, but always so as to excite the attention and curiosity of his reader. His style is clear and comprehensive where it ought to be so, but strange, wild, and dramatic, where it is but just that imagination should be permitted free licence. We have read some of his stories, until we have actually trembled, our lamp has burned blue, and we have desired a nightly sojourn among the Hartz mountains rather than amid the cheerful-looking villages and the joyous peasantry of Lancashire. To produce such an effect, is, we doubt not, the end and aim of Mr. Roby, and he has fully succeeded. Those who love the wild and wonderful, and in a time of long nights and short days, look upon a blazing hearth and a terrible tale as the chief blessings of the season, will read his traditions of Lancashire with deep delight. They have, however, higher claims upon the critic. The march of intellect is rapidly destroying the character of gone-by-days. Our grandfathers and grandmothers have told their tales of mystery or magic to those who will not repeat them to their descendants. In a few years old women's tales will be of rail-roads and steam-boats; and it will be necessary to analyse a spirit and a death-candle before we may believe in having seen them. To preserve such legends is, however, not

unworthy a man of the greatest talent—they are not only amusing, but they often illustrate the character and habits of a people of whom they are, it may be, the only records; and it requires no very deep skill in philosophy to know that what we are to depend greatly upon what we have been. We have not space to enter at greater length into the work of Mr. Roby, and must content ourselves with recommending it as one of the most interesting we have ever read. A very learned interjection affords proof that he has bestowed much thought and labour upon his task, and that while catering for our amusement, he has considered it an essential part of his plan, that he should add to our information.

The volumes are embellished with considerable taste. Each description of scenery is accompanied by an illustrative engraving from the burin of Edward Fildes, and the legends have their woodcuts descriptive of some passage in the text.

Letters on the State of Ireland in 1831.

A temperately written pamphlet about Ireland, in a series of letters, from an Englishman travelling in that country. The conclusion at which the writer arrives is, that the great physical distress which generally pervades the agricultural population of Ireland, is occasioned, not by misgovernment, nor by any acts of the legislature, but by the domestic system which has crept into the state of society in Ireland, and especially as regards the relation between landlord and tenant. The evil, in his opinion, and he seems a reasonable, well-judging man, who has taken much pains to inform himself correctly on the subject, consists chiefly in the general exorbitance of the rent of land, and the smallness and insecurity of the tenures. He holds that the whole of the state of Ireland would assume a new aspect, the people become contented, orderly, and flourishing, if the condition of the farmers, the large and really important class in that agricultural country, could be improved, so that they might become, in a greater or less degree, capitalists, instead of living from hand to mouth, or at a pinch, as they do now.

If this view be correct, and in the main we think it is, the remedy cannot come from Government, or from the legislature, at least not in the shape of direct enactment. It can only be effected by affording the tenantry encouragement and advantages which they do not now possess, so as to enable them to become the instruments of their own prosperity: in the words of our Author, "By lowering their rents considerably, and by enlarging and prolonging their tenures. That the landed proprietors can afford to make this sacrifice may be inferred from the fact, that they are in the receipt of high rents, while they are liable to little or no drawbacks, no taxes, no poor-rates, no repairs of farm buildings, or other outgoings, that reduce, to so great a degree, the value of an English rent roll." Now we verily and indeed believe, that the cause of Ireland's most unhappy condition is greatly attributable to the indolence and apathy, and other omissions and misdoings of her landed proprietary. But it is a capital defect of the cure here proposed, that it lies wholly in the hands of the very persons who, in the first instance, at least, must suffer in their purses by its adoption. The dominion of *regna pecunia* is, of all others, the most difficult to be over-

come. Will the time ever arrive when men will be wise, and consider the happiness arising from making others happy more precious than silver and gold?

Considerations on the Necessity and Equity of a National Banking and Annuity System. Second Edition.

It is impossible for us, within the brief limits necessarily assigned to a literary notice, to give any thing like a detailed or satisfactory account of a system which is intended by its author, evidently a man of ability and reflection, as the means of regenerating and permanently ameliorating the whole state of society. We have already had occasion to mention, in our last number, a plan for effecting a similar object, by a Mr. John Gray, of Edinburgh. The principle of his project seemed, as far as we could understand it in a cursory perusal, to form the whole nation into one great company, acting with such unity of purpose, under the guidance of a superintending body, appointed for that end, that the proceedings of no one individual should ever interfere with those of another; and the distribution, both of employment and of reward, be such, that each should have enough, and none too much. The same desirable object is proposed to be attained by the Author of the pamphlet now under consideration, by means, apparently, at least, less restrictive of individual interest and enterprise, by establishing a National Parish Bank System, and engraving thereupon the system of cash credits, or loans on security, which have been long practised in Scotland with the most beneficial results. To this an Annuity System is proposed to be annexed, and by both combined a large revenue is to be reaped by the State. Of the sanguine expectations of the writer, from the adoption of his proposed change in our monetary system, some notion may be formed from the following declaration:—"There can be no doubt that, if the impulse were once given, such a renovation would succeed in Britain, as would give her people for ever the pre-eminence among the nations; and if any secondary cause, more than another, will have any effect in bringing about the millennial age, it will be the adoption, among all Christian nations, of a system of finance similar to what this essay briefly points out."

However this be, whatever may be thought of the pretensions of this or that particular plan of improvement, we are rejoiced to see the minds of thoughtful and ingenious men earnestly turned towards so great and so truly noble a subject. Sure we are, that great and crying necessity exists for searching inquiry into the present diseased and unhappy state of our social system, and for vigorous remedies to promote the well-being and happiness of the great mass of the community in these kingdoms, where, with plenty to satisfy the wants and wishes of all, and plenty to do in satisfying these wants and wishes, many are involuntarily idle, and most are discontented, and not without cause.

The Chameleon. By Thomas Atkinson, of Glasgow.

A very clever little volume—a complete Mosaic of prose and verse, which is well worthy of finding a place in the cabinets of the curious, and

which, we have no doubt, like its namesake in the fable, will have twenty dissimilar opinions passed upon it, each awarding it a different, though not less attractive hue, arising out of the particular points of view in which they have seen it. Like the great Volume of Life, viewed at the onset, and only externally, it appears all *couleur de rose*; though, turn we over but a few pages, and lo! there are clouds as well as sunshine, tears as well as smiles. Yet, upon closing the book before us, even its very clouds and tears blend so happily with its sunlight, as to form a perfect rainbow of "bright and pleasant memories." Like the annuals in its appearance, with its pretty silk vest and golden letters, it is very unlike them in reality—those literary pic-nics being, in many instances, not unlike Matthews' Pic-Nic, where each individual being ignorant of what the other meant to contribute, the thing terminated in fourteen legs of mutton, which left the expectant guests no alternatives but indigestion or starvation; whereas Mr. Atkinson, like an hospitable host, furnishes the whole banquet himself, and in truth with sufficient variety to please all palates. Of his entertainment we, however, confess that we prefer the viands to the collection-ry; that is to say, the prose to the poetry; though we must, in justice, extract the following, which is very simple and touching:—

"THE SILENCE OF THE GRAVE.

"There's quiet where the dead are laid,
There's silence where *they* sleep;
No matter where a grave be made,
There peace will vigil keep,
And spread o'er that small stride of earth
A canopy of gloom;
And noiseless is the step of mirth
Above the tomb!

The bay-net-scooped and slender grave,
Filled ere the battle's o'er;
The corse-gorged dark and yeasty wave
That heaves with sullen roar—
Round these may rave earth's wildest din,
Yet silence droops its head—
It is enough—they hold within
The voiceless dead!

Yon church-yard in the noisy street,
With many a lie piled o'er,
Hath it a quiet, sad but sweet?
Oh no! but it hath more—
A silence, horrid as the gap
Between each fitful sigh
That guilt requires when in the lap
Of agony!

Then, where the flowers their odours throw,
All noiseless in the air,
Where, without voice, the lilies grow,
Oh! be my last rest there!
For, wearied of the world's wild strife,
I fain would quit be;
And peace were cheaply bought with life
To one like me!

In "The Focus" there is much shrewdness and originality, and many true and clever observations: and all who suffer from conjugating the verb "ennui" cannot do better than peruse "The Chameleon."

Letters from the North of Europe; or a Journal of Travels in Holland, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Finland, Russia, Prussia, and Saxony. By Charles Boileau Elliott, Esq. of the Bengal Civil Service, of Queen's College, Cambridge, and Member of the Royal Geographical Society.

One striking evidence of the rapid progress which we are making in civilization is the constant and increasing demand for travels and voyages. We are no longer contented to live within ourselves. The whole world is our theatre. We explore all its regions; nor is there a spot visited by the sun that is wholly unknown to us. Our enterprising countrymen go forth to collect their intellectual treasures, and return home to enrich us with their stores. Every month adds something valuable to the general stock. We enjoy the benefit without encountering the peril. We sympathise with danger, while we feel that it is past, and luxuriate in pleasurable emotions, while our hearts thrill with the interest which the daring adventurer has thrown round himself. This species of writing has also a charm for every reader. The man of science and the rustic, the scholar and the mechanic, sit down with equal zest to participate the mental feast; and thus knowledge is widely diffused—knowledge which invigorates the inward man, enlarging his capacity, and extending the sphere of his enjoyment, and which prepares a whole people for liberal institutions, which invests them with political and commercial importance, and thus raises them high in the scale of nations. The success of works of this description stimulates enterprise, and opens the largest field for the useful employment of energies which might otherwise be wasted, or spent in equivocal or dangerous undertakings.

Mr. Elliott justly ranks among the most enlightened and intelligent of his class. His unpretending volume discovers an enthusiastic love of Nature, and the most liberal views of man in all his diversified conditions. We scarcely ever read a work in which there is so little to censure and so much to approve. Unlike many of his brethren, he is a good writer; his style is pure and classical. He is likewise a philosopher and a Christian. We first become his willing associates, and our intercourse soon ripens into friendship. We close the book with reluctance, and take leave of him with a sigh of regret. We wish to detain our accomplished companion, who imparts to us so much amusement and instruction, and would feel happy, as we have travelled with him so far, to go with him another and another stage. The most interesting portions of the volume are his descriptions of natural scenery in Norway, and his observations on the Russian character, as displayed on his sojourn at St. Petersburg. From the latter we select the following passage, which, on several accounts, is highly important to the civilized world, and especially to our own country:—

"I have long been convinced of the improbability of our Indian possessions being endangered by a war with Russia. This conviction is confirmed by observations during my short sojourn here. There is a want of system in every public department; in none, perhaps, more than the military; and there is a surprising ignorance of

every thing connected with the east. Between Russia and Persia there is no cordiality. It is not to be expected that it should ever exist; but even could the latter be induced to favour an invasion of India by Russia, could the difficulty of procuring sustenance for an army on the route be overcome; and could the constitutions of the soldiers be fortified against the climate? Yet Russia is not furnished with resources to enable her to carry an efficient army through the territory occupied by the warlike nomadic hordes of Afghanistan, &c. of neighbouring countries. National power consists neither in money nor men, but in the relative proportion of these to the territory occupied, and in the ability to apply them to practical purposes. Tried by this test, the wealth of Russia will be found to be less, and her disposable military force smaller, than that of any of the kingdoms with which she is likely to be embroiled, and greatly inferior to that against which she would contend in the event of her ambitious hand grasping at India. Such is the ^{pr} ^{who shall} conjecture what may be her power a century hence?"

"It is impossible to visit this country, and to think of what she was a hundred years ago, without being astonished at what she is now. The rapidity of her progress is extraordinary. Every new invention in mechanics, and every improvement in manufactures, in whatever corner of the world originated, is immediately adopted or tried at St. Petersburg. An absolute monarch never wants money, and many expensive failures weigh little in the balance against one successful experiment. With arts and manufactures, the moral condition of the people is undergoing a change. There can be little doubt that improvement of the intellectual faculties is the first step to moral elevation. Education must precede a change of habits, and the mind's fetters be struck off before moral obligations can be fully appreciated."

A Sermon preached at Hull on the 13th of November 1831, on the Unknown Tongues. By R. M. Beverly, Esq.

A sermon by a layman—that layman, too, a man of considerable distinction—a Beverly of Beverly! This gentleman is well known to the public as the author of a celebrated Letter to the Archbishop of York, in which he exposes the evils resulting from a secular establishment of Christianity, and suggests the necessity of a complete divorce of the Church from the State. He has consequently been denounced either as a heretic or a fanatic: one party accusing him of Socinianism, and another branding him with insanity. Of his orthodoxy he has given the most decisive proofs in his subsequent publications; and that he is of sound mind the present discourse is a most conclusive evidence. He has proved himself to be both a scholar and a divine. The notes are admirable: in these he has shown up the fanatics, the impostors, and the dupes of the Scotch Church in Regent-square. But what is sober reason when opposed to inspired absurdity! Mr. Irving, we fear, is incorrigible. The gifted sisterhood have caught him in their toils, and the poor man is shorn of his strength, though, it must be owned, his raven locks continue to dangle as heretofore. He is truly a fearsome

object—certainly not an angel blest. What is he, then?—not "a goblin damned;" for he wields the thunderbolts of Heaven—is in the secret councils of the Almighty—and renders blasphemy oracular by the assumption of super-human power. We think he is bewitched or befooled. What can Dr. Chalmers now think of his protégé? and will the Church of Scotland suffer herself to be any longer disgraced, and one of her noblest edifices desecrated by the nauseous exhibitions which profane every Sabbath, and present an inoculating station for madness till it become an epidemic?

An Essay on the Elective Right and the Rejected Bill. By George Condry, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.

A sound jurist, an acute reasoner, and a writer of considerable strength and command of language, Mr. Condry appears in the lists as one of the most able disputants who have yet turned their attention to the important question which continues to occupy so large a share of popular attention. His essay will be considered by the rational party a complete refutation of the sophisms and subtleties, which the opposers of the great measure of Reform with an obstinate pertinacity, worthy of the schoolmen of former times have exhausted. ^{While} even those who may differ from him in their views of the point at issue, will at least look upon him with the respect due to a skillful and honourable antagonist. His chief object is to prove the elective right to have been originally vested in all payers of scot and lot, and to trace the gradual perversion of this undoubted popular privilege through the various stages of corruption of the shrievalty, municipal monopoly, Quo Warranto writs, and aristocratic nomination, until we arrive at that epoch which may be considered as the full brightness of the golden cycle of Lord Tenterden, and the season of the free operation of that well-working system, whose effects under our own observation may be briefly expressed by two hundred millions of debt, and something more than a quarter of a century of continued convulsion. The melancholy fruits of this triumph of might over right are next successively traced in the corrupt administration of Sir Robert Walpole, the expulsion of Lord Chatham from the direction of public affairs, the American war, and that consequent upon the first French Revolution, a schedule of events which might be thought quite sufficient in itself to answer the impudent assertions of those who allege the utility of the present plan of representation, were it not well known that self interest is as obstinately blind, as it is hypocritically specious. The author then proceeds to comment upon the principal features of the lately rejected Bill; and the disfranchisement of decayed boroughs, the throwing open of close corporations, and the limitation of the right of being elected as a representative to actual residents, are ably vindicated. He, lastly, considers the measures which may safely be adopted to secure the ultimate success of a Reform Bill, in the event of its second rejection by the House of Lords. The remedies proposed are various, and all apparently effectual. We shall merely mention the creation of peerages for life; the withholding of the issue of writs to certain boroughs,

by the king; the revival of an ancient branch of the prerogative, which enables the Sovereign to create boroughs at pleasure; and, finally, the voluntary surrender of their charters by the several close corporations. Of these, men will of course judge according to their various opinions and temperaments; but of the two latter expedients, one appears at least an unnecessary exercise of a power which has long been properly suffered to fall into disuse, and the other a measure which can only be partially relied upon. Such are the outlines of an essay, in which a rhetoric at times a little too prone to exhibit its "dazzling fence," but upon the whole lucid and convincing, is united with an ardent zeal for the interests of justice, and a strict regard to truth. Every position is proved by the highest legal opinions, and Coke, Fryne, and Selden, enlisted as advocates, bear witness to the accuracy of the writer's statements.

His treatise is undoubtedly well written, but this is not its chief merit. Elegant diction and subtle pleading are equally the characteristics of his opponents; but the facts and authorities he brings forward are unanswerable; and these in the present, as well as in every case where mere oratory is brought into competition with truth, resemble the spear of Britomartis in the legend, against which the strongest arm and most elaborate panoply proved of necessity equally futile and unavailing.

The Geographical Annual; or Family Cabinet Atlas.

Of all the annuals, this is unquestionably the most useful, perhaps the most agreeable, and, in many cases, it will doubtless prove the most welcome. A well written preface states that it is to be republished from year to year, "or the purpose of including the latest discoveries and the changes that are continually taking place in various quarters of the globe." We have so frequently noticed the numbers of the "Family Cabinet Atlas," as they appeared, that we trust our readers are already acquainted with the nature of its claims upon their attention. It is, therefore, unnecessary for us to say more than that in its present complete and attractive form, it is one of the most delightful and valuable books that can be given or received, at a season of the year when to make a present becomes a sort of duty.

The Gate to the Hebrew, Arabic, and Syriac Unlocked by a new and easy Method of acquiring the Accidence.

Although, at first sight, it might appear superfluous to urge upon the notice of the Christian scholar the expediency, and indeed the absolute necessity of attaining an accurate knowledge of the Hebrew tongue, yet all who are acquainted with the real state of theological learning in this country, will allow that no argument can be considered too strong, nor any inducement superfluous to cause this acknowledged truth to be practically acknowledged. Of profane learning we have enough and to spare, but it can scarcely be reckoned to the credit of a Church, which has gained so high a reputation for erudition as our own, that many of its members distinguished for talent and attainments are much more conversant

with the original of Aristophanes than of the Pentateuch. Under these circumstances we are happy to welcome any endeavour to facilitate the acquisition of the Oriental languages and dialects connected with the sacred writings. The present work seems well adapted to the purpose, and contains, in addition to an interesting miscellaneous collection of facts relative to the Scriptures and the Talmudic Commentaries, the Hebrew, Syriac, and Arabic articles, nouns, adjectives, and pronouns, together with the Samaritan alphabet. It is not the author's intention to supersede the study of the grammars commonly in use. His design is merely to show, by means of his new arrangement, the points of affinity between the languages above mentioned, in order to render their attainment more easy and expeditious. In this undertaking, as it appears to us, he has fully succeeded, and we wish him the success his learning and abilities warrant him to expect. His work may be considered a necessary adjunct to the library of every Orientalist.

An Introductory Lecture to the Study of the Civil Law. Intended to have been read at the London University. By Thomas Jefferson Hogg, Barrister-at-Law.

Judging from the lecture before us, we have little hesitation in stating, that both the London University and the public in general have great reason to regret the circumstances, which prevented the author from occupying the Professor's chair, his zeal and talents would so well have qualified him to fill. How much such a Professorship is required, need not now be stated, nor in what profound ignorance of one of the most elegant branches of literature, by far the greater proportion or even the lettered part of the community are contented to remain. Indeed, but for its use within the precincts of Trinity Hall, or Doctors' Commons, we believe the whole Roman Code might as well be still slumbering quietly at Amalfi. The consequence is, that throughout Europe an English jurist is almost considered as a production yet within the womb of nature, and that our magistrates at home, men, who from the nature of their office, and the leisure they generally enjoy, might be supposed eminently skilful in jurisprudence, are universally acknowledged to be as ignorant of every point connected with the subject, beyond the mere common and practical parts of the criminal law, as an equal number of individuals selected from any class in the kingdom. It is much to be regretted that the principal features of the Pandects are not presented to notice in an abridged and popular form, with the necessary annotations. Such a work would prove a general benefit, and if Mr. Hogg himself, with his ardour for the advancement of his favourite study, should find leisure to undertake it, we might confidently predict, that the great work of Justinian would no longer remain an authority, much more frequently quoted than perused. With many of the propositions in his pamphlet we readily agree, and would especially speak in terms of commendation of the gentlemanlike spirit, in which the introductory letter to the Lord Chancellor is written, and the total absence of acrimony, in speaking of a body by whom he certainly cannot be considered to have

been well treated. We cordially recommend this eloquent lecture to the notice of students and the enlightened public in general.

The Catechism of Health, to which are added Facts respecting the Cholera. By A. B. Granville, M.D.

As a treatise, in which a great deal of necessary admonition is presented to the unprofessional reader, undisguised by the parade of technicalities, we can safely commend the Catechism of Health to the notice of every family. The most useful rules with respect to diet, clothing, exercise, &c. are clearly communicated, and the author stops exactly where a writer upon this subject should lay down his pen, giving his attention solely to the preservation of health, where enjoyed, and leaving the whole science of therapeutics to those who are best qualified by long study and practice for the application of its precepts. The present volume is, therefore, wholly free from the objection usually urged against books of Domestic Medicine, which, in many cases out of ten, are productive of infinitely more harm than good. It appears to us rather singular that the catechetical style should have been preferred in a work of this nature, but where so much valuable advice is bestowed, we should not be too fastidious as to the medium through which it is presented. The remarks upon Cholera are distinguished by the same plain sense which characterises the other part of the work. The diagnosis and proper treatment of this formidable epidemic in its first stages are concisely laid down, as well as the most efficacious precautions against its attacks; and we must say that the remedies Dr. Granville proposes appear much more consistent with common sense, than the thousand heterogeneous specifics usually prescribed. Cajepot oil, pure stimulants, the oils of peppermint and cloves, portable vapour baths, &c. he utterly discards, and places his chief reliance upon alkaline stimulants administered internally, laudanum, hot brandy and water, and the application of boiled bran to the chest and belly of the patient. In addition to these, he recommends the use of a lotion, which he asserts will have the infallible effect of raising a blister on the skin in a few minutes, and prove a powerful counter irritative. This method of treatment, it must be confessed, is simple enough, and much more easily carried into effect than the numerous remedies of the Board of Health, which are enough to perplex any ordinary brain by their variety. We consider that the author of this able and perspicuous volume has a strong claim upon public gratitude, and, in concluding our notice, we may observe that we cannot express a wish for the health of our readers more effectually, than by recommending his directions to be carefully perused, and widely circulated. We may add, that, as the contagious nature of Cholera is ably disproved in the work, it will have a great tendency to alleviate the general panic, a consequence almost as desirable as an effectual cure for the disease itself.

Bassola per lo Studio Pratico della Lingua Italiana, per ordine di difficoltà, da F. C. Albites.

The principal contents of this valuable Introduction to Italian Literature are a Table of Idiomatic

phrases with the corresponding forms in French, several useful Dialogues, an interesting Memoir of the Author's Father, and a selection of letters, partly original, and partly from the correspondence of Algarotti, Metastasio, Ganganelli, &c. As an accompaniment to the grammar a most in use, we think it likely to prove of essential service in schools as well as to private students. The writer has turned his principal attention to the illustration of the colloquial and epistolary peculiarities of the tongue, which must be acknowledged the most difficult of acquisition, and of the most practical utility when attained. Signor Albites will be found an intelligent guide and preceptor. His lessons are calculated to remove the usual obstacles gradually and effectually, and those who avail themselves of his compass to carry them through many difficulties of phraseology and construction, will have no reason to repent their confidence.

Hood's Comic Annual for 1832.

We shall endeavour to write a notice of Mr. Hood's "Comic Annual" without committing a pun; and thus, at all events, lay claim to the meagre title. So have appeared upon the stage since the Author of the Comic first made his bow to the public: they have passed in review before us, but the real Simon Pure is not the less welcome because we have yawned somewhat under the deleterious influence of his competitors. They remind us of the story of the great magic, who, at a private party, was thus addressed by a little hisping maiden:—"Mr. Matthews, mamma sends her compliments, and hopes you are going to be funny!" Mr. Matthews laughed a hollow laugh—"ha! ha!"—but, during the rest of the night, there was nothing merry about him but his name. Now, it is doubtless a sad case to be introduced, through the medium of a Humunist, to

"Tired nature's sweet restorer."

To pay for a laugh, and to find you have bought a sigh, is about as bad as to "ask for bread and to receive a stone." But Mr. Thomas Hood is of another stamp. If he does now and then write a dull thing, turn over a page or two, and he is sure to make amends. The chances are, at least, that three-fourths of his book will at any time create a cheerful countenance; and this is, at all events, an untaxed luxury, for which men and women willingly pay a reasonable price. Christmas will be come and gone before our recommendation has been sent forth—but not so the cold and cheerless weather that ushers in the new year. In solitude or in society Mr. Hood will be found a pleasant and a profitable guest; and under his influence a time of gloom may easily be converted into a season of mirth. His volume for 1832 abounds in matters that may put care and the doctor, and those devils that are even worse than printers' devils—the nine devils—to flight. As a Christmas present for the present Christmas, (this is Mr. Hood's,) we shall find nothing like it until the Comic Annual for 1833 has been placed in our hands.

It may not be amiss to notice here another work of Mr. Hood's—"The Dream of Eugene Aram," a poem of the most powerful and effective character. It has been republished from one

of the annuals, accompanied by a series of woodcuts, by Messrs. Branston and Wright, from the designs of Harvey. They are of extraordinary merit, and scarcely inferior to any engravings on copper we have ever seen. Indeed, "The Comic Annual" is also much indebted to these accomplished artists, by whom the greater number of Mr. Hood's designs have been executed.

Chant of the Cholera.

Songs for Ireland. By the Author of "The O'Hara Tales."

If this had been Mr. Banim's first work, it would have obtained him no inconsiderable reputation. The critic might have found abundant proofs that the Author's mind was of no common order, and have foreseen the successful career he has pursued in a more profitable, though not less honourable path of literature. Mr. Banim has many of the better qualities that constitute a true poet; but he lacks one, without which all the others are comparatively valueless—good taste. The little volume he has recently published will now add nothing to his fame. "The Chant of the Cholera," although manifesting great strength of thought and facility of versification, is an unpleasant poem to read, and the "Songs for Ireland" ought to have been committed to the flames rather than to the press. The Author, indeed, conceives that some apology is necessary for their introduction to the public, and states that they "were written before the passing of a great political measure"—Catholic Emancipation; and concludes that "now they can do no harm, and may help to remind us of feelings that have been." But Mr. Banim must be aware that feelings that "have been" have not lost their influence in Ireland: they are, in reality, feelings that *are*. Although Mr. Banim, as an Irishman, may consider himself justified in exciting his fellow countrymen to murmur under "a foreign yoke," he must not expect that English readers will take exactly the same view of the case. To us the "Songs for Ireland," and the "Irish Peasants' Songs," appear dangerous to the best interests of that unhappy country, and we are tempted to quote the prayer groined forth some centuries ago, by one of her sons, "God preserve me from my friends!"

Selections from the Poems of Robert Southey, Esq. LL.D. Chiefly for the use of Schools and Young Persons.

The very favourable reception which the Selections from Mr. Wordsworth's Poems, recently mentioned in our notices, so deservedly met with, has led to the publication of the present volume, similar, in plan and arrangement, to its predecessor. The world will not willingly allow any man to be master in two arts, and as it has conceded to Robert Southey the palm of prose composition, he must needs be content with the second rank in poetry. In truth, it is impossible not to feel, in turning over the leaves of these two delightful little volumes, that the first is the pure emanation of the heart and soul of a poet of Nature's own making, while the other, though abounding in poetry, and gentleness, and goodness, and gladness of heart, is still rather the production of one who turns to cultivate the muse as a relaxation from other studies, than of one who bursts forth into song as the spontaneous language

of natural excitement. Both books are full of wisdom—that first of all wisdom, that teacheth the heart. Southey has told us, and it is a pleasant record to read of any man, that his life has been a singularly happy one, and that it has owed its happiness first to religion, and next to that, to literature. "In omnibus requiem quæsi," said Thomas à Kempis, "sed non inveni nisi in angulis et libellis." The Laureate, too, has found repose, where alone, however, he ever sought it, in books and retirement. From the pent house of his study he has indeed sometimes shot forth his arrows, even bitter words, and thereby has brought enemies enough upon his house top; but we believe their paper pellets of the brain rarely have dashed his tranquillity one jot. This volume of Selections contains tolerably copious extracts from all Mr. Southey's poems, down to "The Tale of Paraguay," inclusive, arranged in the order in which the poems have been published. We could have forgiven the omission of the Shuftebottom Sonnets. Now that the originals have been consigned to the vile dust from which they sprang, the satire of the imitations loses its point, and it ought, at all times, to have been unintelligible to those for whose especial use the present volume professes to be designed.

Divines of the Church of England. By the Rev. T. S. Hughes, B.D.—Hall's Contemplations. Vol. II.

This volume of the well-known "Contemplations" of Bishop Hall extends from "Dagon and the Ark" to the hanging of Haman. To those unacquainted with Bishop Hall's writings, the following conclusion of the thoughts on the adultery and murder committed by David in the matter of Uriah, the Hittite, may afford a favourable specimen of his forcible style and manner:—"O God! thou hadst never suffered so dear a favourite of thine to fall so fearfully, if thou hadst not meant to make him a universal example to mankind, of not presuming, or not despairing. How can we presume of not sinning, or despair for sinning, when we find so great a saint thus fallen, thus risen?" There is a famous sentence very like this in a sermon by Dr. Dodd about the two thieves on either side the cross:—"One was saved, that none might despair, and but one, that none might presume."

The Social System. A Treatise on the Principle of Exchange. By John Gray.

The title-page of this book prepared us to find the Author an Owenite, or, at best, a doctor of the doubting science. But he cares for none of these things; he has got a crochot of his own into his head, about the reformation of society, and he stands up for it in a bold, bluff, straightforward sort of way, that pleases us extremely. The specific object of his book, as he tells us, is to state, to prove, to exemplify, and to force upon public attention, the important fact, "That it would be by no means difficult to place the commercial affairs of society upon such a footing, that production would become the uniform and never failing cause of demand; or, in other words, that to sell for money may be rendered, at all times, precisely as easy as it now is to buy with money." Assuming that our whole system of exchange is at present

found in the depth of ignorance and folly; that a proper or rational instrument for effecting exchanges between man and man has never existed since the world began, he undertakes to show how produce, in quantities without any known or conceivable limit, may be disposed of advantageously, at all times, in a single hour, and without the effluence of the time ever arriving when there can, by any possibility, be a market overstocked, or demand be overtaken by production.

England, he assures us, has only to be made acquainted with the immensity of her own strength, to spring, as it were, in an instant, from the very depths of poverty and wretchedness, up to the height of prosperity and commercial happiness. All she requires is to let loose her enormous powers of production, which are now tied and bound down by the chain of commercial error. Freedom, domestic freedom of exchange, he adds, is what this nation chiefly wants to make its people prosperous and happy. No miracle on human nature has to be performed to bring this plan of exchange into operation. Apply that principle of unity of action to the whole, that has ever been found indispensable to the right working of every part of man's affairs, and the thing is done. But how is this momentous exchange to be effected? "Read the book" is the Author's answer, and we cannot conclude with a better.

The Seventeenth Century a Beacon to the Nineteenth.

This little tract is a second republication of a letter on the character and conduct of Charles the First, originally printed in 1737, and reprinted about ten years ago, under the title of "Charles the First portrayed." The views of the writer are strongly prejudiced against that erring and unhappy King. A better cause than that of the Parliament, at its commencement, there could not be. Clear heads and stout hearts were on its side. Grievance after grievance, abuse after abuse, fell with a touch. The tyrants of the Constitution were vindicated from the absurd glosses of courtiers and sycophants, and libellicides in Church and State were detected and exposed. But the sun of liberty that rose in so bright a morning, set in a storm of clouds, and tempest, and thick darkness. Professing patriots deluged their country with civil blood, and hacked and mutilated the Constitution till it fell prostrate and lifeless at the feet of a military usurper. Di meliora pias. If history be philosophy teaching by examples, we trust this memorable lesson will not now be forgotten or disregarded.

Edinburgh Cabinet Library. Vol. V. Early English Navigation.

The plan of the Edinburgh Cabinet Library is admirably calculated to secure its popularity, and the manner in which the volumes hitherto published have been executed, amply confirms our original opinion of its excellence. Geographical science increases in interest as a nation becomes more enlightened and inquisitive. We love to compare the brightness of our own torch with the dimness of that of others, and the present age is moreover expressly alive to whatever concerns the condition or destiny of man, not only in his political relations, but in his abstract character.

The present volume of the library recounts the adventures of those who led the way in the great work of discovery; and independent of the general interest attached to such subjects, affords us materials for studying the character of travellers, who, it has often struck us, have no slight affinity in their dispositions, and in some of the habits of their minds, to poets. A sketch is also given of the wild exploits of the Buccaneers, which will considerably increase the interest of the volume to youthful readers.

A Treatise on Geometry. By Robert Wallace, A.M.

This is the best and cheapest edition of the Elements of Euclid we have ever seen. The first six books, for plane geometry, the eleventh and twelfth for the doctrine of solids, and a series of deducible questions for exercise, at the end, form the contents of the book: but the arrangement is excellent, the demonstrations brief without being obscure, and every difficulty is fully and satisfactorily explained. The mind of the student is also carried on beyond the limits of each separate proposition by the theoretical and practical comments generally appended; and we can safely congratulate Mr. Wallace on having produced a most admirable school-book, on a most interesting subject. We look forward with interest and pleasure to his promised Treatise on the Elements of Plane and Spherical Trigonometry. With the same diligence and good sense which are manifest in every page of the present work, it cannot fail of meriting and meeting the most complete success.

The Cabal, a Tale of the Reign of William the Fourth. 2 vols.

A very sad affair is "The Cabal, a Tale of the Reign of William the Fourth." We presume the writer is aware of its intent and meaning, but we assure him that such of his readers as have laboured through his two volumes—if any such there have indeed been—are about as learned upon the matter as if they had contented themselves with a simple glance at the title-page. It must assuredly be a tale of the Reign of William the Fourth—because "Reform" and the "Age" newspaper are now and then referred to, and however fashionable they may both have become during the Reign of the Fourth William, the former at least was honoured with but small patronage during that of the Fourth George—but it passes, at all events, our understanding to discover a single point, or a single incident, or a single character that belongs exclusively to the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-one.—If the Lord William, and the Lord Mortimer, and the Lord Tewkesbury, of the novel, are in reality portraits, the Lord only knows who are the originals: we, at least, confess ourselves utterly unable to trace the slightest resemblance between them and any noble personages of whom we have ever heard or read in this the nineteenth century. Whether the book is meant to be political, historical, or romantic, we are equally at a loss to guess—but we are compelled to state that it is neither useful nor agreeable—and that we have just cause to be somewhat angry with the author for having wantonly wasted about two hours of our valuable time.

The Usurer's Daughter. 3 vols.

In terminating the perusal of this very powerful tale, (and we assume the Author that the fact of every page being severed is no small compliment,) we felt that to review it *honestly*, would be both a pain and a pleasure: a pain to find fault with any portion of so clever a book; and a pleasure to award the praise so richly due to the formation and development of, at least, the two principal characters. The time chosen is the commencement of the year 1780, during the "No Popery" riots which disgraced London; and in the second page of the first volume we are at once introduced to the Usurer, "A man on whom all lovers of wealth looked enviously, and all lovers of moral worth looked contemptuously." Throughout the two first volumes, even unto the last scene, where, grovelling amid his riches, and grasping in his lean and attenuated fingers the gold accumulated by the basest means and watered with the tears of the unfortunate, the character of the Usurer Erpingham is vigorously and powerfully drawn; so powerfully that the Author of "Caleb Williams" might have been proud to have conceived or penned it. It stands forth in all the hideous deformity of avarice, and is rendered still more revolting by the contrast afforded by the pure and elevated nature of his daughter Margaret. Had not the Author relieved the darkness of the one by the brightness of the other, the book would have been unreadable; and we can only regret that subordinate portions of the volumes have not been managed with similar skill and good taste. We must especially object to the introduction of a royal personage, lately deceased, in the character of a gentleman seducer: it was perfectly unnecessary in the formation of the story, and not at all needed for developing the heroine's character. It must be evident to the most ordinary observer of womankind, that such a woman would have spurned the devotion of kings and princes as the dust beneath her feet, if proffered as a compensation for the loss of honour. All such scenes belong to the "Pamela" school of adventures, and must be protested against in days like the present, when matters of real life only, or of high wrought and enthusiastic romance, interest the reader. We also object to the *asquint manner* in which our Author sometimes regards men and actions. If a person wishes to be ill at ease with himself and the world in general, let him, in the name of wormwood, sit down and read Rochefort until he become one huge mass of Tartaric acid; but let him not distill its essence for us. In a work of fiction it is most unpalatable to be told, for instance, "That there is not a blessing that God gives to his creatures which is not accompanied with a snare, a danger, a trial." Is it rational, we would ask, to suppose that the Almighty bestows us to destruction? This is but one little example amongst many, of a caustic and bitter feeling breaking forth, even at the moment when it is least expected, and tainting pages which otherwise would interest by the simplicity of their style and the purity of their diction. The character of Lord Singleton is powerful from its extreme weakness. The Author has either an antipathy to the Peerage, or a wish to render Peers unpopular; for a greater compound of meanness and imbecility never came before the public. But the faults we have noted

are only blots upon a work in which will be found much that is excellent and interesting. It is impossible to conceive a more perfect, a more gentle, a more exalted, or more feminine creature than "The Usurer's Daughter;" yet in no one instance is the character overdrawn. We believe there are thousands of our fair countrywomen who would suffer as patiently, and act as nobly, as she did under all her trials. As to Erpingham, he is one who fixes himself upon the memory with so firm a hold, as never to be forgotten. The mind capable of conceiving two such characters as the Usurer and his Daughter is evidently cast in no common mould.

Newton Forester; or the Merchant Service. By the Author of "The King's Own." 3 vols.

Captain Marryatt states, at the termination of this very interesting and amusing book, that he is anxious to keep on good terms with the world. He may rely upon it, that as long as he paints the people of "the world" in such agreeable and flattering colours, they will be anxious to keep on good terms with him. He never seems at ease until he brightens his shadows into light: he makes it a point to reform (with one exception) all his bad characters. And if the simple Nicholas Forester was astonished at the miraculous change effected in his shrewish wife, what must we have been at so extraordinary a metamorphosis! There is much good feeling, much kindness of heart, mingled with shrewd habits of observation, and an entertaining, perhaps, more than a useful knowledge of society in general, mingled throughout this novel. The hero is exactly what a hero ought to be—brave, generous, and enterprising; and nothing can be more naturally or charmingly sketched than the simple-minded Optician, Newton's father, who, when his business failed to prosper in Liverpool, believed that nobody there wore spectacles. The slave proprietor assuming his company that "there was nothing they might not do in the climate (Barbadoes) provided they were temperate, and did not check perspiration," while at the very time he was indulging in reiterated draughts of sangaree, is a most amusing person. But we know not what the Anti-Slavery Society will say to the gallant Captain's portraiture of slavery. He makes it appear a most sweet, rather than a bitter draught; one that thousands of our own poor would be delighted to swallow. Newton's character throughout all his trials is admirably sustained. No young man entering the merchant service can do better than take him for his model. The other *dramatis personæ* are, it is true, mere sketches, but sketches by a master hand—a sort of literary Wilkie, endowed with a gentler spirit. We have lately been favoured with such disgusting details of the early portions of a seaman's life, that we were tempted to avoid every "Middy" we encountered, as we would a mad dog, or a venomous serpent. Captain Marryatt has restored our confidence in the blue jackets; for, with the exception of a youth who cut off "three inches of Ponto's tail," and then pleaded, as an excuse, that the dog did it himself, *because "I was chopping at the block, and Ponto put his tail under the chopper"*—with this one exception—there is not a single prank played by the Middies in which we, in our youth, would not gladly have joined.

We must object, however, to the development the plot taking place at the commencement of the second volume. The interest is always over when the frame-work is discovered; and Captain Marryatt could easily have avoided the early denouement of a story which otherwise might have increased in interest to the end. With the exception of Cooper, there is no novelist so "at home" upon the waters as the Author of "The King's Own" and "Newton Forester;" and he has also the happy knack of making his readers at home there, as well as himself. Pleasing and entertaining as these works are, we look upon them only in the light of *promissory notes*, and believe that, if it so please him to take a little more pains, Captain Marryatt would rank second to no one in his tales of the sea. Nautical novelists deserve well of their country. Those who love the wooden walls of Old England must, in proportion, love those who chronicle their fame. Cordially recommending "Newton Forester" to all good patriots, we bid the Captain go on and prosper, which, we repeat, he can do, if he will.

'Cavendish, or the Patrician at Sea.
3 vols.

We should find it difficult to be very angry with the Patrician, even if he had fifty times his real number of faults, on account of the jovial, easy, reckless, off-hand style of character that seems to belong to him. Our sea portraits multiply so fast, and advance so rapidly in excellence, that we become fastidious, and must upon a likeness where formerly we were contented with a caricature. "Cavendish" partakes of both—the caricature preponderating. There is some naval natter, and a good deal of naval nonsense in it; but if the crew are not always comical, and the look-out not always alluring, the vessel is seldom becalmed; it flies on before the wind with all sails set, and the passenger (that is, the reader) has no time to detect any want of symmetry in the hull, or exactness in the rigging. But we detect metaphors on such matters, and nautical ones more than any. All we meant to say was, that the author is careless as to the means by which his effects are to be produced, and thinks that while the action of his story is not permitted to stand still, it must of necessity be going on to some purpose. To move, with him, is to advance. His plan, if it can be called one, has this advantage, that it never permits us to sleep; and in the course of a volume (as we become as indifferent as himself upon the minor points of order and method, and take our amusement very contentedly as we find it. The "Patrician" is a youth who, at fifteen, his age being the only "tender" thing about him, is ripe for every possible species of mischief; and though only the son of a peer, is quite self-willed and wicked enough for a prince. The good Marquis his father, (by no means a complimentary delineation of Tory dignity,) is lost in admiration and awe of his son's prodigious qualifications for the peerage, and in return for some insult, sends him a bank note, and an assurance that it is the last he will ever receive from his affectionate father, &c. The sea is of course the only, or at least the most natural resource of such a genius as that of Cavendish; and here a field opens, wide enough for his dis-

position for devilries to revel in, without more restraint than is sufficient to keep it in unceasing excitement. Into these thousand, or rather ten thousand and one escapades, we cannot follow him, but the reader may, much to his advantage. If he finds our author's sea-sketches not always masterly, he will be sure to find them generally amusing; he will forgive the coarseness on account of the comicality; and the flippancy and frivolity for the sake of the humour and animal spirits out of which they spring. The Navarino narrative, in particular, will be read with an interest proportioned to the truth and spirit with which it is told.

Fisher's Drawing-room Scrap-book, with Poetical Illustrations. By L. E. L.

A volume containing thirty-six poems from the pen of Miss Landon, upon subjects as varied as subjects can be, is indeed a valuable addition to the literary banquet of the season. It is to us doubly welcome, because we have been apprehensive that she had deserted the muse, and was content to array her vigorous judgment and rich fancy in the more humble garb of prose. Her heart and soul still are with the Nine. Let her be ever so successful—and that she will be successful is certain—as a novelist, she will not be removed from her station as a poet. Her hold over the feelings and affections will endure as long as language is capable of exciting either. In the work before us there is ample proof that time and experience have produced their natural effects; if we miss something of the free, and joyous, and careless revellings in verse, that characterized her earlier productions, we have here the more matured thoughts and reflections of a ripper age. Many drops from the rock of reason have mingled with the fountain of imagination, and it has sent forth a purer and more refreshing stream to gladden and exaltate the lovers of true poetry. We hope that the Christmas of every future year will enable us to lay such another "Scrap-book" upon our "drawing-room" table, and congratulate the publishers upon having obtained the assistance of one so capable of effectually rendering it.

We cannot so highly praise the pictorial portions of the volume. The prints are, we believe, all replications of plates that have appeared elsewhere; and are chiefly selected from the Indian views of Captain Elliott and the National Portrait Gallery. Now, although the works from which they are taken are, according to the Preface, "fontains sealed" to the many, the plan looks too much like "book making" to meet with the cordial approbation of the critic. If, however, the prints as well as the poems had been all original, we could not have expected thirty-six plates for a guinea, and the purchaser may easily reconcile himself to the want of novelty by the knowledge that he has at least "plenty for his money." The publication is "got up" with considerable taste; it is altogether one of great elegance and value, and will prove a most delightful gift from the old to the young—or, indeed, from the young to the old. It is dedicated by "special permission" to the Duchess of Kent.

THE DRAMA.

MRS. GORE'S NEW COMEDY.—A comedy, entitled "*Lords and Commons*," from the prolific pen of Mrs. Charles Gore, is the last and most noticeable novelty of the Drama since our last report. Mrs. Gore is the only female writer of the day who has indicated the capacity to produce a sterling comedy, representing the actual manners of the day, and the state of society out of which those manners spring. But Mrs. Gore has "indicated" that capacity merely, not evinced it; and she has done this in her novels only, not in the two comedies which she has produced. The reason of this (and it is well worth inquiring into, in a case like the present) is twofold: first, and chiefly, Mrs. Gore has been so accustomed to write *currente calamo*, and to be uniformly successful notwithstanding, or it may be in consequence of employing this method, that she sees no reason why the plan should fail in respect of a comedy any more than of a fashionable novel, or an article for an Annual. Why should it? she may perhaps ask herself. The answer is simple and decisive: a comedy, fitly so called, is essentially different from each and all of the kinds of writing that Mrs. Gore has hitherto practised with success—so different, that an essentially different mode and tone of composition, and an equally different condition of sentiment and of mind, is necessary to the production of it. There is nothing like carrying an erroneous theory to an extreme—the *reductio ad absurdum* is decisive in these cases. Let Mrs. Gore try to write a *tragedy* as fast as she can lay pen to paper, and see how *that* succeeds. No; she has too much taste and judgment. Her failure in producing a sterling comedy, then, results from the error under which she labours as to the specific nature of that production, which is the second reason to which we have alluded. A sparkling scene in a novel may—we might almost say it should—be a transcript of an actual scene of the life which it professes to depict—an actual portion of actual society—a real reflection of real manners, and characters, and humours, and sentiments, dressed in the very "compliment extern" which they wear in the actual life of the day to which they may refer, and which should always be the *present* day. But a comedy, a sterling and durable comedy, should be, not a portion of real life—an emanation from it—but an extract from it, a quintessential spirit of it; and this, not in dialogue, or in character, or in action, merely and severally, but in each and all of these particulars. Mrs. Gore may be assured, that to write a good comedy is no slight task. It is not one among those classes of "easy writing" which persons may prac-

tise with equal amusement to themselves and others. It is a labour—one of those which, doubtless, "physics pain" by the "delight" which it engenders, not less in its practice than in the contemplation of its results, but still a labour. If, therefore, the accomplished writer of "*Pin-money*," "*Mothers and Daughters*," &c. writes for amusement merely, let her abstain from attempting to educe it (for herself we mean) from the regular Drama, but keep to novels, "fashionable" ones, if she must, or philosophical ones, as she may, or (best of all) those pretty-fancy and fanciful tales with which she used to favour us—(a "fairy-tale without a fairy," for instance—the prettiest of prose prettinesses). On the other hand, if she really desires to establish a reputation at once brilliant and solid—not to mention profit to herself and benefit to the literature of her country—let her (having first satisfied herself as to the true nature of the task) turn her whole attention to the production of a sterling and original comedy; and if she do not succeed to admiration, let her say that we are no critics—a dictum which we can scarcely hope she will delay pronouncing till the period contemplated, seeing that we are compelled to pronounce her present attempt a comparative failure, a failure, however, solely with reference to what she might, and therefore ought to do; not as respects similar attempts at the hands of the other dramatists of the day, any one of whom would be sorely puzzled to produce so pleasant a sketch as "*Lords and Commons*," at so short a notice, and with such slight materials.

The plot of "*Lords and Commons*" is very simple, very much too simple; for there can be no "stage"-effect, any more than any other effect, without a cause. An "old Indian," one Sir Caleb Cabob—(we seem to remember the identical name and character running a brief career through two or three lively papers in the "*Court Journal*")—Sir Caleb Cabob returns from India laden with wealth, to find his favourite protégé and adopted heir, Frank Melville (whom he had sent to England before him, to make his own fortune in a great commercial house in the City) the centre of a regular "system" of satellites, who shine upon only to lead him to his ruin, which the shrewd old gentleman permits them to do, and thus convinces his favourite of the folly of his ways. There are, of course, a couple of love-affairs: the "*Lords*" who figure in the title-page are of the mingled dandy and black-leg species, who stand for a while in the way of the hero's "reform," and expose themselves on his supposed change of fortune: there is a dandy valet, who fancies

himself (what, in fact, he is) a great deal more of a philosopher and a gentleman than his master; two pattern young ladies, a pretty lady's maid, a prosy merchant, and one *Dennett*—a machine as useful as its namesake, and (being performed by Harley) moving on an equal number of cross springs. Out of this plot and personæ Mrs. Gore has elicited a very fair amount of amusement for the time being of its representation, but not a lasting comedy, that will raise or extend her well-deserved reputation.

"*Lords and Commons*" was admirably acted in some of its characters—particularly those of Sir Caleb, by Farren, and the dandy valet, Birmingham, by Brindall;—and a dandy lord, by a new actor named Jones (from Edinburgh) was more than well acted—it was well-dressed.

"*THE BRIDE OF LUDGATE.*" Such is the title of another novelty which has been produced with unqualified success at the same house, and which has merits of a superior description to the common run of those pieces with which it seeks to compete. It is a little drama full to overflowing of bustle and incident, most of it well imagined (which is easy), and some of it not ill executed (which is difficult);—the whole growing out of the unregal propensity towards miscellaneous gallantry which is said to have characterized the "*Merry Monarch*," who equally escaped the saying of foolish things and the doing of wise ones. In one of his amorous adventures in the city, he encounters a certain Melissa, the beautiful ward of a rich old Usurer, whom she is (seemingly) about to wed, though she is in heart devoted to an outlawed rebel, who, not daring to woo her openly is compelled to fall in with the bluntness of her guardian and pass for the lover of her maid,—unknown, however, to the fair one herself, and therefore at the expense of certain doubts, fears, and jealousies, which end in the generosity of the King pardoning both the rival and the rebel, and making the marriage palatable to all parties. A great number of incidents arise collaterally out of these circumstances, the whole of which are brought out by a dialogue of unusual terseness, and put together with an excellent notion of stage-effect. There are also some touches of character here and there—and one complete and consistent sketch—which merit entire commendation. The part of Captain Mouth, though a sort of revival of the *Parolles*, &c. of the old drama, has some originality about it, and though extravagant, is infinitely more acceptable

than the mere milk-and-watery characters that usually fill up the interstices of a modern farce. The scene in which the Vintner relates, in the presence of the King (of which he, the Vintner, is not aware) what the Captain is in the habit of saying of the said King—the Captain not daring either to disclose the King's presence or escape from the exposure,—is extremely well written, and still better acted; and the effect is really like that of a scene in some of the old writers. Cooper played the Captain with a mixture of humour, spirit, and judgment, that we do not wish to see surpassed in extravaganzas of this kind—which, in the absence of any one of those qualities in the actor, become impertinencies. Wallack, too, was sufficiently gallant and kingly in Charles II.—considering that the scene does not escape from the city. In fact, the piece was perfectly well acted throughout, and we are rather surprised to perceive that it is not played so often as we anticipated from its various deserts. It is the production of Mr. Jerrold, and gives promise of still better things hereafter.

"*COUNTRY QUARTERS.*" This is another one-act tiffle, which has been got up for the purpose of calling into use the abilities of Miss Poole,—a little personage whom, with all our liking for her frank looks and our admiration of her cleverness, we would fain see elsewhere than at a "regular" theatre, unless she is to occupy the exact place there which her age, &c. would naturally point out. There are numerous characters which she would play infinitely better than they ever are played, and which, notwithstanding her engagement in the Company, are given to others—while what she *does* play is admired only on the principle of the fly in the amber, and in spite of the incongruity which it throws into almost every piece in which she is introduced—at least at this theatre—for at the English Opera she was much more naturally employed.

"*COUNTRY QUARTERS*" is a light but not very lively affair, turning upon the intrigues of a gay cavalier who makes love to his own wife without knowing her. It has no merit but that of brevity.

THE PANTOMIMES. Before our Journal appears the Pantomimes will have mingled their pleasing monstrosities with the imaginations of thousands of little boys and girls, who in virtue of the same will remain little boys and girls all their lives,—at least during the first week of these best of all "comic annuals."

FINE ARTS.

ROYAL ACADEMY.

At a general assembly of the academicians, held at Somerset House, the following distributions of premiums took place.—To Mr. Daffiel M'Clise, for the best Historical Painting, the gold medal and the "Discourses of the Presidents Reynolds and West," handsomely bound and inscribed.—To Mr. Sebastian Wyndham Arnald, for the best Group in Sculpture, the gold medal and the "Discourses of the Presidents Reynolds and West."—To Mr. Eden Upton Eddis, for the best Copy made in the Painting School, the silver medal and the "Lectures of the Professors Barry, Opie, and Fuseli."—To Mr. Robert Martin, for a Copy made in the Painting School, the silver medal.—To Mr. William Edward Frost, for the best Drawing from the Life, the silver medal and the "Lectures of the Professors Barry, Opie, and Fuseli."—To Mr. Charles West Cope, for a Drawing from the Life, the silver medal.—To Mr. Edgar George Papworth, for the best Model from the Life, the silver medal.—To Mr. Henry Fenning, for the best Drawings of the London University, the silver medal and the "Lectures of the Professors Barry, Opie, and Fuseli."—To Mr. John Crake, for Drawings of the London University, the silver medal.—To Mr. Edw. Ridley, for the best Drawings from the Antique, the silver medal and the "Lectures of the Professors Opie and Fuseli."—To Mr. John Sluce, for a Drawing from the Antique, a silver medal.—To Mr. Frederick Orson Rossi, for the best Model from the Antique, the silver medal and the "Lectures of the Professors Opie and Fuseli."—To Mr. Henry James Hakewill, for a Model from the Antique, the silver medal.

After the distribution, the President addressed a discourse to the candidates and students; and the General Assembly appointed officers for the ensuing year, when Sir Martin Archer Shee was unanimously re-elected President.

The "Literary Gazette," in stating the distribution of these premiums, thus alludes to the gentleman to whom was awarded the gold medal for the best Historical Painting:—

"It has been our fortune to know Mr. M'Clise from the commencement of his London career, and we were the first to be attracted by, and publicly to notice, the promise of his talent. Four years since, with doubt and diffidence, he presented to that Academy, from which he has now taken the highest degree in the arts, a probationary drawing to enable him to become a student; and he has since annually carried away the first medals in his respective classes. Last year Mr. M'Clise obtained, at the same time,

the first medal in the painting school, and the first medal in the life—a circumstance, we believe, without parallel in the annals of the institution. He has now gathered the last laurel. The steadiness of this youth in the pursuit of his object, is a pledge against the otherwise startling rapidity with which he has attained eminence. We have, upon more than one occasion since our earliest mention of him, noticed with commendation some of the early works of Mr. M'Clise, and we trust that our anticipation of his ultimate success may be as brilliantly realized as he can himself desire."

Mr. Parris has been appointed Historical Painter to the Queen; her Majesty having previously purchased a work which he had just completed. We believe it will be universally acknowledged that a more judicious selection could not have been made from among the numerous professors of British art. Until lately, Mr. Parris was known only as the painter of one of the most astonishing productions of modern times—the Panorama of London at the Colosseum;* but he has recently exhibited productions of a very different nature; the mind that could conceive and execute so vast and grand a work as that to which we have referred, was equally capable of delineating the more simple graces of nature, the beauty of form and countenance, and the attractive scenes and circumstances of every-day life. His picture of the "Bridesmaid" is doubtless well known to our readers. It is a pleasant task to record the appointment of such a man to a distinguished station in his profession; but while we congratulate Mr. Parris upon the honour obtained by industry and talent, it will not be considered disrespectful if we add, that the circumstance is also honourable to her Majesty. It is the proudest and the most enviable privilege of power and wealth that their possessor is enabled to display a right estimate of their value.

FINE ARTS—PUBLICATIONS.

Brockedon's Route from London to Naples. Part II.—from Paris to Turin.

The high expectations excited by the first part of Mr. Brockedon's new work, will be fully gratified by the excellence of the second number, which contains the route from Paris to Turin by Fontainebleau, Montargis, Nevers, Moulins, Lyons, Chambery, and the Mont Cenis. The letter-press, which is as admirably adapted to the purpose intended, as before avoiding the nu-

* His Panorama of Madras, exhibited near the London University, although upon a much smaller scale, is perhaps of equal excellence.

merous impertinences which so often render a road-book more like a ponderous statistical treatise, than an agreeable travelling companion, displays, in an entertaining manner, all that can conduce to pleasure or instruction by the way; while of the engravings, as works of art, we cannot speak too favourably. They are five in number, and so equally executed, that it would be a matter of difficulty to select any one among them of greater or less merit than the rest. Lyons, from a drawing by C. Stanfield, is the first which occurs, a calm and peaceful landscape, treated with due justice by Mr. Finden. Chamberry from the road to Aix succeeds, a plate executed with the utmost degree of softness and elegance. We would particularly direct attention to the exquisite finish of the middle ground, and the gradual diminution of shade upon the mountains on the right, until they are almost blended with the tranquil heaven above them. Lanslebourg, from the ascent to the Mont Cenis, with the picturesque little town, reduced to a mere spot amidst the bold mountain scenery which surrounds it, is a noble prospect, and the figures introduced remarkably appropriate. The approach to Susa from the Italian side of the same ridge is equally entitled to commendation, and presents such a sky as the possessors of this elegant engraving ought to consider themselves privileged to look upon. Last appears Turin, stretched along the banks of the Po, with its regular and stately architecture, rendered yet more imposing by the magnificent chain of Alps which forms the back-ground of the picture. We have before bestowed our warmest praise upon Mr. Brockedon's efforts to retain the patronage he so deservedly enjoys. We have only room to repeat the commendation, and to congratulate all who have the advantage of procuring such a valuable director in their travels, or so favourable an opportunity of contemplating at home the finished efforts of an art, which renders the most attractive or sublime scenery little less than present, with its full beauty and richest associations. We should not omit to mention, that the engravings are all by the hand of the same skilful artist.

Scenery of the Rivers of Norfolk—the Yare, the Waveney, and the Bure, from Pictures painted by James Stark.

British artists are too fond of roaming abroad in search of the picturesque; we hope it is not because the public mind is indifferent to that which is easy of access; or rather that which is considered so, for the number of those who have seen and examined the beauties of their own land, is exceedingly limited. We venture to affirm that the Rhine, the Danube, and the Po, have had more visitors from England than the Yare, the Waveney, and the Bure. Yet these rivers of Norfolk are rich in beauty, and possess attractions for the traveller, little short of those to behold which he is satisfied to journey a thousand miles. We have been comparing British scenery with that of France, in the works of Mr. Stark and Mr. Brockedon; and, taking for granted that they have both selected the most attractive subjects, the result of our comparison is by no means to the disadvantage of Old England. Mr.

Stark is evidently a faithful and an agreeable copyist of nature; there is much grace and elegance in his pictures, blended with no trifling degree of power and effect. We are unacquainted with the works of his pencil, but it is not often that the engraver improves upon the painter, and if our opinion may be formed from what is before us, Mr. Stark may hold a high rank as a landscape painter—either in Norfolk or in London. The engravings are, moreover, of the very best class. Goodall, Millar, Cooke, C. Fox, W. R. Smith, Brapdard, &c. have the chief merit that belongs to this department. The letter-press descriptions, although necessarily limited, are written in a very pleasant style; and, altogether, the work is one of exceeding excellence—that may be safely recommended to all admirers of art and lovers of nature.

The Gallery of the Society of Painters in Water Colours. Part I.

No class of art has been cultivated with such eminent success in this country as that of painting in water colours. The annual exhibition of its more distinguished professors, at their gallery in Pall Mall, is one of the richest treats of a London season. It is, therefore, with extreme pleasure we welcome the first part of a work, intended to contain a selection of the choicest specimens that have, from time to time, delighted us as far off, but which are now to be within our reach at a very moderate sacrifice. No. 1. contains a view of Venice, by Samuel Prout, engraved by E. Goodall; the Gamekeeper, by W. Hunt, engraved by E. Smith; and Rembrandt in his study, by J. Stephanoff, engraved by C. Lewis. They are three admirable proofs of what the water-colour painters have done; and it is obvious that the publisher desires to render justice to their talents by placing them in the hands of the most skilful engravers. The print of Venice is worthy of Samuel Prout, an artist who, if less fanciful than some of his younger competitors, is for truth and delicate correctness still without a rival in his profession. We never behold the tracings of his pencil without enjoyment; and it seems as if he at once transported us to the scene he has described. His influence over our feelings and our judgment has never grown less, although dozens of accomplished draughtsmen have grown up around us since we first cultivated acquaintance with the powerful and delicious pencil of Samuel Prout.

Landscape Illustrations to the Waverley Novels. Part XX.

This beautiful work is now completed, and forms either an exquisite volume for the drawing-room, a fine set of prints for the portfolio, or a valuable series of accompaniments to the novels of Walter Scott. They correspond in size with the new edition of his works, which can scarcely be considered perfect without them. They will add but little to the expense of a library, but greatly indeed to the pleasure and information of the reader. As works of art we have so frequently praised them, as to render now unnecessary a more detailed notice of their merits. We shall, however, take an early opportunity of reviewing the printed work, explanatory of the subjects.

Commemoration of the Accession of William the Fourth.

It is usual for writing engravers to select some popular topic that may afford an opportunity for the display of skill in so beautiful an art as that which they profess. We have never seen a more

perfect specimen than the one before us, designed to commemorate "the Accession to the throne of our patriotic and beloved King William the Fourth, whose zeal and anxious wish for a Reform in Parliament and for the prosperity and happiness of his loyal and dutiful subjects, have endeared him to the heart of every Englishman."

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

ROYAL SOCIETY.

The council and officers elected for the ensuing year were as follows:—President, his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, K.G.; Treasurer, John William Lubbock, Esq.; Secretaries, Peter Mark Roget, M.D. John George Children, Esq.; Foreign Secretary, Charles König, Esq. Other members of the council, Peter Barlow, Esq. John Bostock, M.D. Rev. William Buckland, D.D. Samuel Hunter Christie, Esq. Rev. Henry Coddington, Charles Daubenev, M.D. George Dollond, Esq. Davies Gilbert, Esq. Joseph Henry Green, Esq. William George Martin, M.D. Roderick Impey Murchison, Esq. Rev. George Peacock, George Rennie, Esq. Captain W. H. Smyth, R.N. Rev. William Whewell, Nicholas A. Vigors, Esq.

LONDON PHRENOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

This Society met on Nov. 7th and 21st, when Dr. Elliotson, the president, read a paper respecting the attacks that had been made on phrenology since the last session. He first noticed the observations that had appeared in the Literary Gazette animadverting strongly on some experiments on living animals as detailed in an article in the Edinburgh Phrenological Journal: this led to a letter in the Times taking the same view of them. Dr. Elliotson observed, no one could deprecate such experiments more than he did, but he was happy to say that they had not been performed by a *phrenologist*, but by M. Bouilland, a disciple of M. Majendie, the great foe of phrenology. The next who appeared in the arena was Dr. Ryan, who urged objections against the principles of the science, as they tended, he said, to overturn and uproot all feeling of morality, religion, and good order, and deprived all classes of society of that support and control so necessary to their well-being. These assertions were clearly proved by Dr. Elliotson to be without foundation, first, by the fact that Dr. Ryan had not produced one instance of any writer on phrenology inculcating principles that in the least afforded any ground for his assumptions, and, secondly, by citing many passages from authors on the science, particularly from Dr. Gall, who has asserted that the system of phrenology placed morality and religion upon a more sure and certain foundation, as

it emancipated the mind of man from the metaphysical absurdities that had so long enveloped it. Dr. Elliotson then adverted to Mr. Godwin's remarks on Phrenology contained in his recent *Thoughts on Man*, and after observing that whatever opinion might be entertained respecting the objections brought against phrenology by the other foes he had spoken of, none could regard the present one as insignificant or obscure, or as prompted either by low desire to acquire favour with the multitude by administering to their prejudices, or any rancorous feeling. If he wrote erroneously, he wrote what he believed, and solely for the purpose of disseminating what to him appeared truth, calculated to benefit mankind, and of acquiring honourable reputation. He then went on to state that Mr. Godwin regretted that the task of refuting phrenology had not fallen to another "whose studies were more familiar with all the sciences which bore more or less on the science, confessing his remarks to be nothing more than a few loose and undigested thoughts upon the subject." After this, could it be imagined that he would, in a subsequent page, take upon himself to assert that as phrenology "is perhaps the most rigorous and degrading system that was ever devised, so it is in almost all instances founded on arbitrary assumptions and confident assertions totally in opposition to the true spirit of patient, laborious investigation and sound philosophy:"—verily is this strong objection, this hard judgment, nothing more than "the loose undigested thoughts" of one not very familiar with all the sciences which bear upon the topic? If he wished his arguments to have weight, they should have been consistent. Mr. Godwin then urges against phrenology that it has advanced too rapidly to be true; he acknowledges that there is a science in relation to the human mind that bears a similitude to Plato's predication of the statue hid in a block of marble, but considers that the man who without study and premeditation rushes in at once and expects to withdraw the curtain, will only find himself disgraced by the attempt; and yet how does he reconcile his admission "that Gall spent thirty years in private meditation and investigation of the subject before he ventured to promulgate his system, and that nearly thirty-five years have elapsed

since that period—surely this is not so very rapid an advance, such a rushing in to withdraw the curtain that he ought to find himself disgraced by the attempt. The science is not, as he asserts, of rapid growth like the ephemeral fly, born suddenly and soon extinct ; as it exists still, and has endured longer than the fly, and never was supported by such a host of facts, and never owned so many votaries as at the present moment. Mr. Godwin considers it reasonable to believe “ that a certain structure of the head is in correspondence with the faculties and propensities of the individual, but that there was a wide difference between this general statement and the conduct of Gall, who at once split the head into twenty-seven compartments. How does this agree with his prior admission of the time spent by Gall in developing this system? Mr. Godwin has also drawn a comparison between the advance of geography and phrenology, commending the plan of the ancients, who, when they laid down their maps, placed a monster to denote the parts they were ignorant of. True, Gall did not place a monster to mark those portions of the brain which he had been unable to locate ; but, observed Dr. Elliotson, he puts a star or cross on those districts of which he had not had sufficient evidence before him to determine, but which have since been filled up by Spurzheim and other phrenologists. The president then dwelt with considerable eloquence upon the indefatigable zeal of Dr. Gall, pointing out with great minuteness the method he pursued in investigating the subject, and how the beautiful and philosophical arrangement of the organs of the faculties bore the impress of Divine design, those which were common to brutes and ourselves, those which ought to be in subjection to the higher faculties, being all situate below, while those which were more noble, the benevolent and rational, lie above, brute after brute rising in mental character, and likewise in the height of his organs, till man was reached, whose mental and intellectual faculties have all organs corresponding with their places above the rest in lofty elevation, so that to heaven he erects a front serene, Godlike, erect, and bears on his forehead the very stamp of superiority of mind. The mighty intellect of Gall could not devise this, he only could discover it, for the work was the operation of the Almighty, and if any one saw the wisdom and power of Divinity it was the phrenologist. He then concluded his remarks by observing that if Godwin's assertion was correct, that many of Gall's organs were a libel on our common nature, the declaration of Scripture, and most pages of history, must be objected to, as both were a libel on our common nature, but only ac-

ording to English law, which makes truth a libel. The disposition of man, says Scripture, is deceitful and desperately wicked ; out of the heart proceeds murder, lust, and all kinds of sin ; and history was little more than a catalogue of wholesale murders and murderers styled battles and heroes, and a description of vice and error of every description.

Dr. Elliotson, after the lecture, laid on the table the four first numbers of Dr. Vimont's splendid work on Comparative Anatomy, compiled from the examination of 2500 heads of animals for the purpose of refuting phrenology, but which ended in his being thoroughly convinced of its truth, and producing an imperishable store of facts proving the truth of the science. He also announced the establishment of a phrenological society in Paris, which reckoned amongst its members some of the most eminent men there, particularly Andral, Broussais, Cloquet, David the sculptor, Fabret, Foville, Rostan, Royer, and Bouillaud, the very man who so cruelly experimented on living animals when not a phrenologist.

Dec. the 5th. Dr. Elliotson in the chair. Mr. H. B. Burlowe read a paper by Doctor James Brown, on some of the manifestations of the mind, as exemplified in the case of a man who was for a considerable time a patient in St. Thomas's hospital on account of a severe injury of the head. During his illness he spoke Welsh, though he had been absent from Wales upwards of thirty years, and prior to the accident had entirely forgotten his native language. This fact, observed Dr. Brown, in the first place, clearly demonstrates the plurality of the organs, and in the most satisfactory manner proves that the brain is the organ through whose means the different processes of the thinking principle are brought to light ; if, therefore, it be injured, the thought it conveys must also suffer. But in this instance one faculty of the mind, namely language, was to a certain degree affected, while the others retained their usual sanity ; thence, it is evident that an injury done to a portion of the brain, may destroy or impair the peculiar function of the part affected, and of which there are numerous instances ; or it may, as in the present case, alter the abstract manifestation of a faculty, while the general manifestation remains—for the latter, namely language, was perfect, but the former, namely the *kind* of language, was altered. From this it would appear, that to acquire a new language, the portion of brain allotted to that function must be subjected to increased excitement, which gradually induces such a change in its structure as accommodates it to the new impression, whilst the former language, which had been acquired without the same mental exertion, recedes before the new oc-

cupant, and only resumes its station when that has again vanished. Dr. Brown, in accounting physiologically for this action, considered the injury inflicted on the man's brain caused an alteration of texture in a particular portion of it, which rendered it unfit to be the vehicle of the English language, but placed it in a state capable of recalling the original dialect of the individual. In fact, the structure was the same as before the acquirement of the new language: of course such a change in texture could not be demonstrated, yet the circumstances of the case in question authorised the assertion that it so originated. Dr. Brown, after some powerful arguments in support of his position, adduced several instances of the acquirement of peculiar powers during temporary disease of the brain, but which generally disappeared on its restoration to health; proving to demonstration that the brain of the same individual may be at one time in a state fit to develop any of the mind's attributes, while at another it loses all recollection of the mode in which it before proceeded. He then concluded his paper, by observing that he confidently looked forward to the time when the vague speculations of metaphysics would be abandoned for the self-evident demonstrations of phrenology; for though it was impossible for phrenologists to seize the light which illumines the innermost chamber of the labyrinth, they could, at least, by the assistance of its beam, safely trace each winding avenue, and even behold the flame, though they must sometimes confess their inability to discern the different areolæ which composed it; whilst the metaphysicians see only its reflection—grasp at it as a reality—find themselves deceived—become confused, and search in vain for the lost treasure.

THEATRE OF ANATOMY AND ZOOLOGY.

Professor Dewhurst has commenced a course of popular lectures on the anatomy, physiology, and mechanical structure of the human body, contrasted with the formation of the various orders of animals. In the discourse forming the first lecture, which was introductory to the sciences of zoology and comparative anatomy, the Professor paid a just tribute to the Lord Chancellor, inasmuch as it was through the exertions of that illustrious character and Dr. Birkbeck, that the sciences he was about to teach were considered as deserving to be made comprehensible to a mixed audience. He then pointed out the advantages to be derived from the medical student being acquainted with the structure of the various classes and orders of the inferior animals, particularly as it aided their studies of the human body, and formed the basis of all zoological classification. The

system of arrangement laid down by Linnæus he considered as erroneous. This great naturalist had classified the cuttle-fish, earth-worm, and hydatid, thus forming a genus of animals having not the least possible alliance with each other. The same objection occurred in his class mammalia, where instead of placing MAN at the head of the animal kingdom, (which has been done by modern zoologists,) he had associated him with the bat, thus placing two animals together in whom we find no circumstance of agreement, except in the situation of the mammæ, which Linnæus makes characteristic of this class. In the other orders he has associated the elephant, trichecus or walrus, sloth, and ant-eaters, animals extremely different in their form, organization, and habitude. In the order feræ, he included with the real beasts of prey the phoca or seal, whose mode of life and structure is so peculiar, with the hedgehog, mole, and shrew, which are really fugitive animals; and in the order belluæ, we find the hippopotamus, hog, and tapir, whose uncouth figure, slow, and heavy gait, and general economy declare their relation more with the rhinoceros and elephant, (with whom they should have been united) rather than with that fleet and finely-proportioned quadruped the horse.

The Professor then enlarged on the importance of a correct arrangement of animals, and stated that a great reformation had been made by Baron Cuvier, Blumenbach, La Cépède, Vigors, C. Buonaparte, Rennie, Yarrell, Joshua Brookes, Audobon, and Wilson. The lecturer then illustrated his remarks by referring to the tables of Linnæus, Daubenton, Virey, Baron Cuvier, and the late Mr. Bennett; and concluded his observations by stating the peculiarities in the various classes of organized beings, which were illustrated by beautiful and appropriate specimens and drawings. The lecture met the approbation of a crowded audience, which was partly composed of ladies.

Subsequently the Professor delivered a lecture on the manner in which the skeletons of various animals were mechanically constructed; the architecture of the skull of man, the arched and elastic form of the human foot, and of most animals were described, as also the necessity of this construction proved necessary, which was illustrated by referring to a drawing of the foot of a Chinese lady, in whom the back part of the heel as found in Europeans, and where the tendo-achillis is inserted, was inverted and made the basis of the posterior part of the arch, which in this drawing was beautifully preserved; the original specimen being in the possession of Mr. Bransby Cooper. In the formation of the head of the various races of man, some

interesting particulars were stated, especially as regards the flattening of the foreheads of the infants of the Carib Indians by the shingle or wooden tile; this the Professor stated had been denied by some authors, but his statement was supported by Mr. Joshua Brookes, and recently by Mr. Ross Cox in his valuable work on "The Columbia River," &c. an extract from which he quoted respecting a tribe of Indians hitherto unknown, by whom a similar process was performed to distinguish this peculiar race from others, and by whom the flat forehead was considered a beauty, the direct contrary of the beau ideal of the European. The characteristics between the skulls of man and monkeys were then pointed out, as also the peculiarities in the skulls of the various classes and orders of quadrupeds, birds, and reptiles. The Professor then described the improved nomenclature he had adopted for the sutures of the skull, which he stated had met universal approbation, and Dr. Kirby and several other eminent anatomists in Dublin adopted his system in their lectures on anatomy.

The other lectures have chiefly been upon the structure and physiology of the heart and its blood-vessels, the circulation of the blood, and importance of the due supply of the arterial or vital portion of this fluid, as necessary to the preservation of animal life; but if, from the respiration of carbonic-acid gas, generated either from charcoal, limekilns, mines, &c. the venous blood, instead of becoming regenerated and purified in the respiratory organs, becomes thrown into the arterial system, and as the venous blood contains substances dangerous to vital existence, the lungs are unable to perform their office, and the individual expires from suffocation. This proves the great necessity for free ventilation of all crowded buildings, particularly hospitals, of which the professor stated he did not believe there existed one among the many in this metropolis that could be said to have this process properly performed.

These truisms the professor illustrated, and then proceeded to demonstrate the analysis of the blood itself. Afterwards, the respiratory organs underwent a careful investigation, wherein the lecturer exploded the old test of the buoyancy of the lungs as a test of antiseptic, considering it both fallacious and erroneous.

ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

On the 14th of Nov. a meeting of this society proceeded to the special business of the evening, viz. to confer the royal premium for last year on Mr. Richard Lander for his discoveries in Africa; and to receive a report from the council relative to the union of the African Association with the Society.

Regarding the first of these, the noble President observed, "that his Majesty having graciously and munificently bestowed an annual donation of fifty guineas on the society, to constitute a royal premium for the encouragement of geographical science and discovery, it gave him, and he was certain it would give the society, great pleasure to find itself called on, the first time this was conferred, to bestow it on so worthy an individual. Mr. Lander was one of those men of whom England had so frequently to boast, who derived no advantages from birth or education, but who, by his own patience, spirit, temper, and perseverance, had achieved relictity, and ultimately succeeded in placing himself in the foremost rank of modern discoverers. He had, therefore, the greatest pleasure in conveying this prize to him—he fully deserved it." Mr. Lander made a short but appropriate reply. Lord Goderich's address was very happily expressed. He spoke with great feeling, and was much cheered by the meeting, which seemed cordially to sympathise with its noble chairman in the sentiments he so impressively uttered, and to take a deep interest in the passing scene. Sure we are, that the public bestowal of such honours must have an excellent effect; and we regret they have been so unfrequent amongst us.

"As regarded the African Association," his Lordship then proceeded, "that body had made overtures within the last few months to join the society, on condition that such of its members as were not already members also of the Royal Geographical Society should become such, on payment of the usual fees, without form of ballot; and the council had eagerly accepted an offer so honourable and so gratifying. The labours of the African Association were well known, and its character stood so high as to make inquiry almost superfluous as to the individuals thus introduced. But when he further read the names of Lord Clive, Henry Banks, Esq., Charles Hoare, Esq., H. H. Hoare, Esq., and John Moiteux, Esq., as being the gentlemen in question, he was persuaded the society would most cordially approve of the act of council which had provisionally admitted them as members." Which was accordingly carried by acclamation, and the meeting adjourned.

* We rejoice to have to add, that Lord Goderich's and the Government's countenance of Lander has not been confined to honorary distinctions. That enterprising and singularly deserving traveller has, at the earnest recommendation of his Lordship to Mr. Edward Ellice, been appointed to a situation in the Customs, sufficient to enable him to pass the remainder of his days in comfort and respectability.

At a meeting of the same society on the 28th November, a letter was read from a gentleman lately returned from Java, giving an account of a remarkable valley, called the Guevo Upas, or Poison Valley, which was communicated by Mr. Barrow, and illustrated by extracts from a letter written by W. R. Hamilton, Esq., V.P. of the society, who, when British minister at the Court of Naples, visited the Lago di Amsancto (*Amsancti valles* of Virgil, *Æneid*. lib. vii. l. 565, into which the fury Alecto threw herself, after having, at the command of Juno, sown the seeds of discord among the Italian cities,) the phenomena of which closely resembled those of the valley in Java.

"On approaching within a few yards of the latter," says the narrative, "we experienced a strong nauseous, sickening, and suffocating smell; but on coming close to the edge, this left us, and we were lost in astonishment at the scene before us. The valley appeared half a mile in circumference, oval, the depth from thirty to thirty-five feet, the bottom quite flat, without vegetation, and the whole covered with the skeletons of human beings, tigers, pigs, deer, peacocks, &c. interspersed with large stones, without any appearance of vapour, or opening in the ground, which appeared to be of a hard, stony substance. The sides of the valley, from the top to the bottom, were covered with trees and shrubs. Having lighted our cigars, we prepared to descend; and, with the assistance of bamboos, went down within eighteen feet of the bottom. We then fastened a dog to a bamboo, and sent him in, having our watches in our hands; and in fourteen seconds he fell on his back, nor ever moved his limbs, or turned to look round, though he continued to breathe for eighteen minutes. We then sent in another, or rather he got loose from the bamboo, and walked in to where the other dog lay; and in ten seconds he fell on his face, and only continued to breathe for seven minutes. A fowl was then tried, which died in a minute and a half; and another seemed to expire before even touching the ground. On the opposite side of the valley was lying a human skeleton, which I was most anxious to get, but the attempt would have been madness. The bones, from exposure to the air, were bleached as white as ivory. The human skeletons are supposed to have been rebels, who, pursued from the main road, may have sought shelter here, ignorant of the fatal properties of the place. The contiguous range of mountains is volcanic, and two craters are at no great distance; but in the valley itself there is no smell of sulphur, nor any appearance of eruption having ever taken place.

"The Lago di Amsancto," says Mr. Hamilton, "is of a rhomboidal form, about twenty paces in its shortest, and thirty in its longest dimensions. The water is of a deep ash colour, almost black, and bubbles up over a large proportion of the surface, with an explosion resembling distant thunder, and to the height of two feet, more or less. On one side of the lake there is also a constant and rapid stream, of the same blackish water, running into it from under the barren rocky hill; but the fall is not more than a foot or two; and a little above are some holes, through which warm blasts of sulphuretted hydrogen gas are continually issuing, with more or less noise, according to the sizes of the openings. Some are oblong, others perfectly round. On the opposite side of the lake is another smaller pool of water, on the surface of which are continually floating, in rapid undulations, thick masses of carbonic acid gas, which are visible a hundred yards off. This pool is called the *Coccaino*, or cauldron; the larger lake is called *Mefite*; and the openings on the slope above *Mefitinelle*. These openings you will recognise as the *serri spiracula Ditis*, and the cauldron as the *specus horrendum* of Virgil.

"The mephitic vapours arising from these waters are at times very fatal, particularly when the wind is strong, and they are borne in a body in one direction. When calm, as when we were there, the danger is much less, as the carbonic acid gas will not, in its natural state, rise above a couple of feet from the ground; and we were thus enabled to walk all round the lake and cauldron, and even step across some parts, taking great care, however, not to stumble so as to fall; as a very short time, with our noses and mouths too near the ground, would have fixed us to the spot *asphyxiæ*. Many insects lay dead around us; and birds are said often to fall in like manner into the lake and on the banks.

"The gaseous products of these waters are, 1. Carbonic acid gas; 2. Sulphuretted hydrogen gas; 3. Sulphurous acid gas; and 4. Carburetted hydrogen gas. When evaporated, their deposit has been found to cure the scab, or rot, among the neighbouring sheep; and an attempt has been made to establish a sulphur manufactory here, as on Solpaterra, but without success. The banks have thus been much changed since the days of Virgil; but the great features still remain substantially the same, though, on again reading his description, I do not think it that of a person who had visited the spot. It is curious enough, that although the earth is here much blackened, there is no appearance of volcanic soil in the adjoining country."

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

This society has also commenced its sittings for the season; Thomas Afhyott, Esq. in the chair. Mr. Milne exhibited some Roman remains, consisting of part of a very large earthen vessel, a copper coin of Domitian in most excellent preservation, a hatchet, a gilt steelyard, &c. found with several skeletons, buried in peat, near Ware in Hertfordshire.

A communication was read from Mr. Stark, on the lordship of Thonock, in the parish of Gainsborough, Lincolnshire, and a Danish encampment and tumuli there. It entered into a long historical account of the owners of the lordship from an early period, and described the encampment as being near Thonock Hall, of an oval form, and having a triple foss and a vallum, apparently impregnable against any weapon of the era to which it belonged, but as powerless against an attack according to modern warfare. In some of the tumuli were found a battle-axe, similar in form to an Indian tomahawk, a key, a dagger, and other remains. Mr. Stark then proceeded to the question, whether the camp was Roman or Danish? and, in addition to the evidence of tradition in favour of the latter, he stated, that, in the ninth century, Sweyn, king of Denmark, entered the Humber with a powerful army, and, having landed, carried his victorious arms to York, which he besieged and took, and, after ravaging the country, brought considerable spoils into Lincolnshire, where he died. It was reasonable, he concluded, to suppose that one of the tumuli in the neighbourhood of the camp was the burial-place of Sweyn.

ROYAL ACADEMY.

Mr. Green has commenced, for the season, his lectures on anatomy. Pictorial anatomy ought to lead men to inquire more deeply into the springs and source of those actions which the peculiar art to which his lectures were subservient, was intended to perpetuate. Motion and feeling are the peculiar characteristics of animal in contradistinction to vegetable life, growth being common to both. The springs and organs from which they rise would be found in the brain, the viscera, and the heart, those portions which occupy the three great cavities of the frame, the brain being the organ of feeling, the viscera of growth, and the heart of motion. The embryo animal contains the rudiments of these three great systems; for it consists of distinct layers of membranous substance, whereof the first becomes elevated until it forms the spinal chord and brain; the second resolves itself into the bony and muscular systems and the great viscera; and the third into

the organs of respiration, the stomach and the glands connected with them. There is also a little red spot called the *punctum saliens*, which appears to flash with light as it alternately contracts and expands. From this is formed the heart. So, in the egg, appears a floating, very minute, and slightly opaque spot; so small that it would escape the casual observer; yet it is on this insignificant platform that the mysterious superstructure, life, is raised.

In proportion to the power, extent, and capacity of the organs of respiration depends the greater or less activity of the body. Thus birds are more energetic in their action, and have a freer motion than quadrupeds; while some insects are, for the same reason, superior in those qualities to birds. The outward manifestations of laughter, sobbing, panting, sighing, &c. were so many safety valves or vents to relieve the lungs, overburdened by too great a distension; and those manifestations arose from the effort of nature to accelerate the circulation, which, by the intense excitement of the mind, had been momentarily suspended. Whenever that excitement is too overpowering, death must inevitably ensue; and on this principle, perhaps, the death of persons from tickling, and likewise from a forced suppression of the outward manifestations of feeling, might be explained. To depict with justness these manifestations required a consummate knowledge of the operation of the internal emotions on the external form. How just and beautiful were the expressions of emotion embodied by Mrs. Siddons in the character of Mrs. Beverley, in which the very distraction of despair and grief was portrayed by that great actress to the life! Thus did the lecturer throw life and spirit into the hitherto formal discourse on the principles of nature, as a source from whence to draw the principles of art.—*Atlas*.

MECHANICAL INSTITUTION.

At the Eighth Anniversary Meeting of the Institute, the following prizes were awarded.—6*l*. for the best, and 4*l*. for the second best Essay on Political Economy, to Mr. Hunter, and to Mr. Price, a mathematical instrument-maker, who had only recently attained his majority.—10*l*. for the best Essay on Emigration, to Mr. Francis Clifton.—10*l*. for the best Essay on the Effects of the Distribution of the Revenue on the Condition and Interests of the Working Classes, to Mr. Ward, an engineer.—A prize for an architectural drawing of the new London bridge was awarded to Mr. Collier, a smith; and for a drawing and elevation of Martineau's steam-engine, to Mr. Curtis, an operative.

VARIETIES.

Stilton Cheese.—Although Leicestershire has acquired no national fame like Cheshire and Gloucestershire for the excellence of its cheese, it stands nevertheless, both as respects its superior quality and highest price, the first in the kingdom, perhaps in the world. Many of its best dairies invariably fetch equal prices with the higher qualities of those districts. This only puts it upon an equality. But it is in this county that the truly English Parmesan (called Stilton cheese), was first made, and continues to be a standard article of production. This far famed delicacy is to be found on the tables of the highest ranks, and when of the best quality and in the highest state of perfection, independent of its exquisite relish, it probably contains the greatest concentration of nutriment of any artificial preparation of food. The secret of its make was for some time confined to the family of the original inventors, who were under an engagement to sell all they could make to the famous Cooper Thornhill, of Stilton, and being thus to be obtained of him alone it received the appellation of Stilton cheese, when it ought to have been named Wichrote cheese, being first made in that small village on the eastern side of Leicestershire, bordering upon Rutlandshire, and about thirty miles from Stilton.

Self-made Gas.—During the last summer a bore was put down at Johnstone, to the depth of 150 feet, for the purpose of procuring water. The boring was mostly through shale or till. At the depth of 105 feet, or thereby, the workmen heard a noise proceeding from the bore, which they supposed to be from water rushing upwards, but which proved to be from gas. The bore was sunk 25 feet deeper, when an abundant supply of water was procured, so as nearly to rise to the surface. The supply of gas, however, did not fail. It continues to ascend through the superincumbent column of water with a hissing noise, and when a light is applied, burns with a blue flame. No analysis has been made of the gas, but from the accounts of the workmen it may safely be concluded that it is hydrogen. The quantity is so considerable as nearly to be sufficient to supply two or three gas-burners of the ordinary size. It gives out little light in combustion, probably from the absence of carbon in its composition.

Northern University.—The Dean and Chapter of Durham, taking into consideration the distance of the two Universities from the North of England, have, it is said, set apart a considerable portion of their revenues for the foundation and endowment of a college. The revenues of the above establishment, at its commencement, are intended to

be above 10,000*l.* per annum. Prebendal stalls are to be held by two of the professors. The proposal has received the cordial approbation of the present Administration, and will probably be carried into effect with the least possible delay.

British and American Newspapers.—In America, where newspapers are not taxed, 555,416 advertisements are inserted in eight newspapers in New York, while 400 English and Irish papers contained, in the same space of time, only 1,105,000. The twelve New York daily papers contain more advertisements than all the newspapers of England and Ireland; and the numbers issued annually in America is 10,000,000, while in Great Britain it is less than one-tenth of that number. Advertisements which in England cost seventeen dollars, are inserted in America for about a dollar (fifty cents.); and an article which costs annually for advertising in the United States twenty-eight dollars, is liable in England to a charge of 900 dollars.

At a recent meeting of the Society of Antiquaries, a paper was read on the history of Fisher, Bishop of Rochester, who fell victim to his obstinate adherence to the Pope's supremacy in the reign of Henry the Eighth. It gave an affecting account of the arbitrary persecution and hardships which the unfortunate prelate suffered. In a letter addressed to Cromwell during his confinement in the Tower, he says, "I have neither shirt nor sute, nor yett other clothes that ar necessary for me to wear, but that bee ragged and rent to shamefully. Notwithstanding, I myght easily suffer that, if thou wold keep my body warm. And, ass our Lord knoweth, I have no thyng left un to me for to provide eny better, but ass my brother of his own puis layeth out for me, to his great hynderance." Yet such was the barbarous mode of treating prisoners in those days, that Fisher does not appear to have been worse provided for than Sir Thomas More and others, who were confined in the Tower at the same time. The unhappy prelate was so enfeebled by age and hardships (being nearly eighty), that he could scarcely walk to the place of his execution; and a chair was carried by him, on which he rested several times.

Wonderful Tree.—A curious production of the ocean was washed up by the tide above low-water-mark on the sea-beach at Crosbie, Liverpool, on November the 4th. It consists of the trunk of a tree, 39 feet in length, from which are appended millions of a singularly-strange shell-fish, sufficient to fill the bodies of two or three carts. The upper part sticks with the tenacity of a leech to the wood, and is a sort of a wormy sub-

stance, many of them being at least three feet in length, as thick as a piece of rope, and terminate with a shell of a half-conical form, of a delicate light-blueish hue, containing a black fish, having a slit or orifice edged with a bright-yellow colour on the upper side, which the animal opens and shuts at pleasure, and by which it obtains its nutriment. They are all distinct in their formation, all alive, and as thick upon the wood as the leaves upon a tree, or clusters of grapes; indeed the point of a pin cannot be inserted between them, and from a small bit cut from the end of the wood, of only half an inch square, there hung no less than thirty of different lengths.

Benefit Societies.—The following is the number of Benefit Societies in the different counties of England, together with the amount of their deposits in the Savings' Banks:—

	No. of Societies.	Amount of Funds.
Bedfordshire	38	£4,816
Berkshire	67	10,819
Bucks	26	3,878
Cambridgeshire	16	5,728
Cheshire	104	20,546
Cornwall	93	17,060
Cumberland	22	2,744
Devonshire	378	62,556
Derbyshire	123	10,406
Dorsetshire	58	14,176
Durham	54	5,946
Essex	163	21,862
Gloucestershire	185	27,644
Hampshire	104	18,007
Hertfordshire	83	14,226
Herefordshire	14	3,529
Huntingdonshire	30	2,443
Kent	171	27,168
Lancashire	371	49,638
Leicestershire	58	3,781
Lincolnshire	74	9,507
London	12	1,442
Middlesex	102	17,347
Monmouthshire	32	4,701
Norfolk	60	6,158
Northampton	44	7,991
Northumberland	90	13,053
Nottinghamshire	250	16,812
Oxfordshire	46	7,058
Shropshire	111	42,345
Somersetshire	170	36,162
Staffordshire	172	26,593
Suffolk	114	14,267
Surrey	77	9,844
Sussex	51	13,310
Warwickshire	59	7,921
Westmoreland	76	13,986
Worcestershire	74	7,284
Yorkshire	298	65,763
Charitable Societies . .	1,767	136,760
Wales Friendly Societies	161	22,968
Ireland	171	11,966

Steam Carriages.—The Select Committee appointed last session, on the motion of Colonel Torrens, conclude their report with the following summary of the result of their inquiries:—

1. That carriages can be propelled by steam on common roads at an average rate of ten miles per hour. 2. That at this rate they have conveyed upwards of fourteen passengers. 3. That their weight, including engine, fuel, water, and attendants, may be under three tons. 4. That they can ascend and descend hills of considerable inclination, with facility and ease. 5. That they are perfectly safe for passengers. 6. That they are not (or need not be, if properly constructed,) nuisances to the public. 7. That they will become a speedier and cheaper mode of conveyance than carriages drawn by horses. 8. That as they admit of greater breadth of tire than other carriages, and as the roads are not acted on so injuriously as by the feet of horses in common draught, such carriages will cause less wear of roads than coaches drawn by horses. 9. That rates of toll have been imposed on steam carriages which would prohibit their being used on several lines of road, were such charges permitted to remain unaltered.

Eclipses in 1832.—During the year 1832 there will be but two eclipses, both of the sun. The first will take place on February 1st, and will be invisible at Greenwich; the second takes place on July 17th, visible at Greenwich; begins 2 hours 3½ min. p.m. ends 2 hours 28½ min., digits eclipsed one-fifth. On the 5th of May the planet Mercury will appear, like a black spot, to move over the sun's disc.

New London Bridge.—A report has been made by Messrs. Telford, Walker, and Clark, the engineers, respecting the state of the new London Bridge. We have not room to give the report entire, but it is, upon the whole, of a satisfactory nature; for though the engineers admit that there are some irregularities in the bridge, yet they give an opinion that they arose principally from the difficulty of the undertaking, and that, from the goodness of the materials, they will not affect the stability of the structure. Sir John Rennie, in a letter to the engineers, states, that no alteration has taken place since the removal of the old bridge, and that every part of the bridge stands as firm as possible. Sir Edward Banks has given a similar opinion.—The report also recommends the formation of a new line of streets, direct from the bridge to the western extremity of Cornhill, in preference to the street leading from the Monument to the Custom House. This recommendation, it states, has received the sanction

of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer having concurred, it recommends that the necessary

notice be given of the intended application to Parliament to carry the recommendation into effect.

FOREIGN VARIETIES.

Turkey Newspaper.—The prospectus of a paper, to be published under the auspices of the Sublime Porte, has recently been received in this country. It is a document of great interest, and is pregnant with instruction for the absolutists of the country. The following are extracts from the prospectus :

"When the daily events of the present age are not publicly notified at the time of their occurrence, and their real causes remain thereby unknown, the people, acting in the spirit of the old proverb, 'that man dislikes whatever is strange to him,' are accustomed to revist every thing the occasion and necessity of which they do not comprehend. Thus has it hitherto happened that the people, viewing the internal and external relations, the official changes, and other affairs of the Sublime Porte, as things altogether enigmatical, have often referred political transactions to intentions very different from the views of the Government. And as it is intended to communicate to the public information on new inventions, the fine arts, the prices of the necessities of life, and, in general, whatever relates to trade and commerce, this, in every respect, useful and salutary undertaking, cannot fail to be regarded as a new and striking testimony of the liberality, justice, and enlightened foresight of our sublime ruler, and of his earnest endeavours to promote general prosperity and happiness. However, as it would be difficult to communicate all the above intelligence in manuscript, it has been thought advisable to establish a regular printing office, from the press of which a new gazette, in different languages, will issue. Indeed, our high minded and sublime monarch, being not only a benevolent and gracious ruler of his own people, but an upright friend to all nations which maintain the relations of peace and amity with the Porte, it is desirable that the publication of this journal should be rendered more useful by separate printing in other languages, and therefore an experienced European, well skilled in foreign languages, has been selected to carry this object into effect."

French Civil List.—The King: personal expenses, 100,000*l.*; privy purse, 300,000*l.*; cabinet, 60,000*l.*; library and subscriptions to engravings, 250,000*l.* The Queen, and children under fifteen years of age; personal expenses and gratuities, 1,000,000*l.* Military service; aides-de-camp, 360,000*l.* Service of the chamber; chamber, 230,000*l.*; chapel, 40,000*l.*; music, theatre, and benefits, 300,000*l.* Service of the household; wages, 650,000*l.*; liveries, 200,000*l.*; linen and laundry, 160,000*l.*; firing, 250,000*l.*; lighting, 370,000*l.*; buttery and confectionery, 750,000*l.*; cellar, 180,000*l.* Service of the stables; stable (three hundred horses) 900,000*l.*; the stud at Meudon, 120,000*l.* Intendance and Sous-intendance; intendance generale, 410,000*l.*;

archives of the crown, 23,500*l.* Treasury of the Crown; treasury, 320,000*l.*; superannuated fund, 860,000*l.*; reliefs and pensions, 1,500,000*l.* Garde Meuble; furniture and repairs, 1,200,000*l.*; manufactory at Sevres, 320,000*l.*; Gobelins manufactory, 288,000*l.*; Beauvais manufactory, 78,000*l.* Fine arts; the fine arts and museums, 450,000*l.*; objects of art, 500,000*l.*; mint and medals, 406,000*l.* Domains and buildings; forests and domains, 1,100,000*l.*; buildings and repairs, 3,050,000*l.* The faculty and medical service, 80,000*l.* Extraordinary expenses; travelling expenses, 1,000,000*l.*; festivals and ceremonies, 400,000*l.*; presents, 150,000*l.*; reserved fund for building, 200,000*l.*; sundries, 100,000*l.*—Total, 18,691,300*l.*

Discovery in Surgery.—Messrs. Taimich and Halma-Grand, on the 26th September, deposited at the academy of sciences a packet, containing the ingredients of a styptical liquor, which will be opened when these physicians have completed the experiments which they are pursuing with unremitting care and observation. Each of these experiments, we understand, are more and more conclusive. The carotid arteries of fifteen sheep have been opened, four of which were cut lengthwise, and nine across, and from two of them an oval piece of the substance has been taken out, and yet, in four or five minutes, the effusion of blood has been stopped, and, in a few days afterwards, the wound has been completely healed. The same result followed a similar operation upon the carotid artery of a horse, a few days ago, at the Abattoir of Mount-faucon. In order to stop the hæmorrhage, it is only necessary to apply a pledger of lint, saturated with the liquid, which it is not required to fasten round the neck, in order to prevent its falling off by its proper weight. In the last experiment, half the lint dropped off ten minutes after its application, while the sheep was eating, and though a portion of the artery had been taken away, the hæmorrhage was not renewed.

Ruins of an ancient City.—Lieut.-Col. Galindo, Governor of Potén, in Central America, has discovered the ruins of an extensive city, called Palenque, which extends for more than twenty miles along the summit of the ridge which separates the country of the wild Maya Indians (included in the district of Potén) from the state of Chiapas. These, in the words of the discoverer, "must anciently have embraced a city and its

suburbs. The principal buildings are erected on the most prominent heights, and to several of them, if not to all, stairs were constructed. From the hollows beneath, the steps, as well as all the vestiges which time has left, are wholly of stone and plaster." The stones of which all the edifices are built, are about eighteen inches long, nine broad, and two thick, cemented by mortar, and gradually inclining when they form a roof, but always placed horizontally; the outside caves are supported by large stones, which project about two feet. (These are precisely similar, from the description, to the stone-roofed chapels, three or four in number, at Cashel, Glendalough, St. Doolough's, near Dublin, and we believe one other, still existing in Ireland.) The wood-work has all disappeared: the windows are many, subject to no particular arrangement, being merely small circular and square perforations. Human figures *in alto relievo* are frequent on small pillars: and filagree work, imitating boughs and feathers, is perceptible in places. Some of the sculptured ornaments look very like the Corinthian foliage of the ancient architects. The ruins are buried in a thick forest, and the adjacent country, for leagues, contains remains of the ancient labours of the people—bridges, reservoirs, monumental inscriptions, &c. The natives say these edifices were built by "the devil."

The Emperor Nicholas has ordered that a granite column, in imitation of the celebrated Trajan column, eighty-four feet high, and twelve in diameter, should be erected in the square of the Winter Palace, in memory of his brother Alexander; it has been cut from a granite rock in Finland, and 600 workmen have been employed in cutting it during two years; its weight is estimated at about 9,676,000 lbs.

Palm Tree.—The palm-tree, known by the name of the *Palma Japonica*, which flowered and produced fruit in the garden of Schoenbrunn, at Vienna, last year, and which is now 123 years old, has again blossomed this year, as has likewise another of the same species, 75 years old. The foreign and rare plant called the *Arbor Draconis* *Clusii* has likewise blossomed, and the fruit about the bigness of a cherry, and of an orange yellow colour, bids fair to ripen, which, it is supposed, is the first time they have arrived at such perfection in Europe.

Earthquake.—A letter from St. Gall, in Switzerland, states, that a mountain near Bregenz split asunder, with a frightful noise, and an opening of fifty feet in width was formed. Forests of fir were overthrown, and large rocks removed from their places. A brook had entirely disappeared, and it was feared that its collected waters would cause great mischief. Many families left Bregenz through fear.

Transport of Edifices.—In May last M. Gregori alluded to a circumstance mentioned in a late number of the "*Journal des Artistes*," of a rock of granite, forty-two feet long and twenty-seven high, having been transported from the Bay of Finland to St. Petersburg, to serve as a pedestal to a statue of Peter the Great. He stated that a much more remarkable fact had occurred at Crescentino in 1776, when a common mason, named Serra, succeeded in transporting a brick belfry, which he had contrived to cut from its base without injuring the walls, from one church to another, at a considerable distance. While it was being moved, a man inside rang the bells. A model of the machine employed in the transport was deposited in the library of the Institute.

New Mineral.—In the month of August 1830, the Academy of St. Petersburg was presented with a new mineral, found in some government lands in the province of Perm. It has received the name of *Volkonskoite*, in honour of Prince Volkonsky. The spot in which the vein was found is in the mountain called *Efimiatskaia*, in the district of *Olkhausk*. The bed does not consist of regular veins, but in bits of from one to four verschocks thick, by a quarter to three-quarters of an archine long; sometimes ten of those bits or patches are found in the space of a single *sagene*, and sometimes there are three *sagenes* without a single one. The mineral, in colour, approaches the grass-green; it divides in longitudinal plates, and breaks on the slightest pressure. When plunged in water, it separates with a loud noise into regular pieces, on which, when dried, the water no longer takes any effect. This mineral may be employed as a colouring matter to replace some of the most expensive colours, such as malachite and verdigris. The fine orange-colour of chrome may also be chemically obtained from it, as it contains about seven per cent. of extract of chrome. It is easily worked, and at a small expense.

New Islands in the Pacific.—Captain Warden, of the American service, has published an account of a group of six newly-discovered islands he fell in with in 1830, on his return from New Zealand to Manila. He has given them the name of *Westerfield*. The inhabitants are black, of good stature, and robust, and their manners apparently pacific. They had no arms, were quite primitive in their habits, fancied their own group of islands the whole world, from one of which they imagined Captain Warden to have come; they evinced a desire for thieving, and the captain having sent some of his crew on shore to punish them, they attacked the party, in number 21, and killed all except five, who regained the ship. He gave the island the name of *Massacre Island*, on account of this carnage. Six months after-

wards, in September, he visited the islands, and found that one of the party supposed to be massacred still survived, who came off shore and joined the ship. This sailor stated that all the islands are under the control of one chief, who issues his orders to the chiefs of the islands, who have under them inferior chiefs. All children but those of the chiefs are murdered, and the natives act with the extremest jealousy to their wives, killing them on the slightest suspicion. The sailor, whose name is Leonard Shaw, says that the natives have not the slightest notion of a Divine Being, and that his escape from the fate of the other sailors

was owing to his concealment at first, and his then instructing them in little arts of civilization.

Roman Coin.—At least five thousand Roman coins, of various periods, weighing six-and-thirty pounds, have been lately found at Silly, in France, near Argentan, in the department of the Orne. The mode of their discovery was singular. Two or three pieces of silver were observed by some labourers to have been turned up to the surface of the earth by moles; this induced them to dig, and at the depth of only a foot they came to a broken vase of red clay, filled with the treasure.

RURAL ECONOMY.

Destruction of Weeds in paved Paths and Courts.—The growth of weeds between the stones of a pavement is often very injurious as well as unsightly. The following method of destroying them is adopted at the Mint at Paris and elsewhere, with good effect:—One hundred pounds of water, twenty pounds of quick-lime, and two pounds of flour of sulphur, are to be boiled in an iron vessel; the liquor is to be allowed to settle, the clear part drawn off, and being more or less diluted, according to circumstances, is to be used for watering the alleys and pavements. The weeds will not re-appear for several years.

In a recent communication to the Holderness Agricultural Society, by Mr. Stickney, of Ridgmont, we meet with the following remarks upon Corn-trade legislation, and rape-thrashing: "When Parliament," says Mr. Stickney, "began to legislate, in compliance with the prayer of the petitions of the merchants and the manufacturers, and although it was several years before they could agree upon any fixed alteration in the Corn Laws, yet, during that period of debate and uncertainty, the Ministry, by Orders in Council, frequently disappointed the reasonable expectations and hopes of the farmer, by admitting the introduction of foreign corn at merely a nominal duty, and at times when it was not wanted. About this time the growth of rape-seed had greatly extended in this country; it was one of the most profitable, and, in my opinion, one of the least injurious crops to the land grown by the farmer; it was also a crop which provided a great deal of employment for the labouring class. The reaping and thrashing of rape was generally performed before the corn harvest commenced, and thereby almost doubled the time of harvest wages to the labouring class; I have paid as much as four shillings per day for reaping and thrashing rape. The Government, by taking off the duty on foreign rape-seed, has nearly annihilated the growth of it in this country."

Sand as a Manure.—An elaborate report on this subject has been presented to the French Academy of Sciences: good arable land is proved to contain four primitive earths, the varied proportions of which form the different qualities of the soil. It appears, the siliceous principle predominates in good land. M. Chaptal found of it 49 per cent. in the most fertile soil on the banks of the Loire; Davy extracted 60 from the best of the English soils, and Giobert found 79 in the most productive lands near Turin. M. Dutrochet made the experiment of covering with siliceous sand previously unproductive land, and obtained by this means crops as good as in the most (naturally) fertile soil in the vicinity; and he gives it as his opinion that its great fertilising virtue consists in its allowing both water and air to reach and penetrate to the roots of the vegetable, of which they form the two principal elements.

Substitute for Tea.—A patent was granted in February last to a tea-dealer, "for a new mode of preparing the leaf of a British plant for producing a healthy beverage by infusion." According to the specification, the British plant in question is the hawthorn, from which the leaves may be taken from the month of April to September inclusive; they are at first to be carefully picked and cleansed, then to be well rinsed in cold water and drained; and whilst in the damp state they are to be put into a common culinary steamer, where they are to be subjected to the action of the vapour until they change from a green to an olive colour; the leaves are then to be taken out and dried upon a hot plate well heated, and are to be continually stirred up and turned over till they are thoroughly dry, in which state they may be preserved for use. When required for that purpose, an infusion is to be made in the same manner as tea, and sugar and cream are to be added to suit the taste of the drinker.

USEFUL ARTS.

Machine for dressing Cloth.—Monsieur Beauclin Kameune has made some improvements on a machine of this nature, the object of which is to obtain a greater degree of celerity in the napping of cloths, added to a greater perfection in the same operation than that accomplished by any other mechanism. Although it is constructed upon the same principle as the machines already well known, it nevertheless varies from them in an essential degree, inasmuch as the teazels with which the cylinders are supplied serve the cloth with double effect, and consequently give at the same moment two strokes for one.

In another particular also, not less important, it differs from the machines already in use, and that is, that it dispenses with the necessity of the workman's removing the teazels for the purpose of cleaning them; since that operation is effected spontaneously and incessantly, as the work itself proceeds, and without loss of time, by means of a second cylinder furnished with brushes, and revolving with great rapidity.

The advantages which this machine presents over those now in use, consist—1st. In the cost of labour being diminished, and the produce being double that of the common machines; whence it results that half the time requisite for completing this department in the preparation of cloth is economised:—2nd. In the economy of expense and time bestowed in cleaning, which was heretofore entrusted to children; moreover, in husbanding the teazels, whereby their duration is extended:—3rd. Finally, in the force consumed, being much less than that of two common frames; the whole at the same time occupying the space of one frame only.

Dial or Watch for indicating the precise time of observation.—This watch or dial is composed, according to custom, of five wheels and a cylindrical escapement. It performs 18,000 vibrations in an hour, that is to say, five every second. The hand then makes five little leaps in each space between the divisions of the dial. The stay of the hand can act upon one only of these leaps, which limits the inaccuracy in the movement to less than a fifth of a second, a precision amply sufficient for the required purpose. When the machinery is to be set in motion, this is effected by pressing a button similar to that used in repeaters, the action of which may be stopped at pleasure, according to the will of the person making the observation. The arrested hand is then examined, and the second with its fraction of stoppage is noted; this fraction is obviously the place at which the stoppage was made, in dividing the whole space between

the two divisions into five parts, noting at the same time that this limb should be centred and divided with great care, to prevent inaccuracy. The observation being noted, to proceed to another, the pin is pressed with the finger to set the second hand in motion, and in an instant it is observed to hasten to regain its place. The inventor, the better to show the truth of this movement, has furnished another hand, which is not stopped with the former, in order that it may be perceived that this has, in fact, resumed its place and overtaken the other. This part of the mechanism consists in connecting with the small middle wheel a pinion of the same number as that of the seconds' wheel, and in carrying the other moving hand upon the extension of the axis of this pinion, the centre of another seconds' dial.

Machine for cutting Veneering Wood into thin sheets, and of every length.—The machine, employed in Russia, possesses this peculiarity, that, instead of cutting the wood from the flat and thick surface, it carries off from its circumference a continuous shaving, the result of which is that leaves of an indefinite length are produced, agreeably veined and knotted.

The construction is simple, combining the advantage of cutting the precious woods without waste and very rapidly, to an extraordinary extent, and so thin that they have been employed for the covering of books, and for lithographic and other engraving. One hundred feet in length of veneering may be cut in the space of three minutes.

They begin by placing the timber from which the leaf is to be cut upon a square axle, when it is revolved and made circular with a turner's gouge. The blade of a plane of highly-tempered steel, and rather longer than the cylinder, is fixed at the extremity of a frame of 6 or 7 feet in length, in such a manner as to exert a constant pressure upon the cylinder, and pare off a sheet of an equal thickness, which folds upon another cylinder like a roll of linen. The frame to which the blade is attached is moveable at its lower extremity, and as it is charged, it depresses in proportion as the mass diminishes in substance. That this depression may be progressive and perfectly regular, the inventor has appended a regulator to the machine, consisting of a flat brass plate, preserved in an inclined position, upon which the frame descends as the regulator itself is advanced. The motion is communicated to the cylinder by means of several cog-wheels, which are turned by a crank.

Machine for drilling Cast-iron.—This machine, which acts upon the principle of the stock and bit, is simple and solid, being composed entirely of iron. It acts with as

much regularity as promptitude. The block to be perforated being firmly fixed upon a solid plank, the drill is brought down upon it. The operation consists in turning a fly which plays upon a roller, the cord, to which is fastened the lever centre-bit. The moving power being acted upon, the tool turns with considerable rapidity, but as the weight of the furniture would not be of itself sufficient to urge it forward in proportion to the progress of the bore, the fly is kept constantly turning. When the hole is perforated, the tool is withdrawn by raising the furniture, which preserves its vertical position, whatever may be the degree of elevation or depression of the lever to which it is suspended.

Sandals for Horses.—An English saddler, named Tade, says "Le Petit Courrier des Dames," has invented a sandal for horses. It is fastened on with strings of leather, instead of nails, and is so managed that it may be put on or removed, as the rider wishes, in less than a minute. The object of this invention is to enable the rider to replace at once, during a journey, any of the iron shoes which may be lost, and to continue his journey without fear of exposing the animal to the accidents which might result from the loss of a shoe. The lightness of the shoe, which weighs no more than half the iron one, and its portable form, as it can be carried with ease in the pocket, or behind the saddle, are great improvements; moreover it may be taken off when horses are grazing, even for a short time.

New Boiling Apparatus.—Mr. Perkins, the celebrated engineer, has recently discovered and obtained a patent for a new mode of boiling, by a process so simple that it is a subject of surprise to all who see it that it has not been earlier among our useful improvements.

It consists in placing within a boiler, of the form common to the purpose to which it is applied, and of all capacities, from coffee-pots to steam-boilers, a vessel so placed that it may, by slight stays, be kept at equal distances from the sides and the bottom of the boiler, and having its rim below the level of the liquid: the inner vessel has a hole in the bottom, about one-third of its diameter. On the application of the fire to the boiler, the heated liquor rises in the space between the two vessels, and its place is supplied by the descent of the column in the inner vessel, or, as Mr. Perkins calls this part of the apparatus, the *circulator*; for the ascending portion having the space it occupied supplied by the descending liquid in the centre, and the level of the centre being kept up by the running in of the heated portion which has risen on the sides, a circulation rapidly begins and continues; thus bringing into contact with the heated bottom and sides of the boiler the coldest portion of the liquid. By this process the rapidity of evaporation is excessive, far exceeding that of any method previously known; whilst the bottom of the boiler, having its acquired heat constantly carried off by the circulating liquid, never burns out, nor rises in temperature many degrees above the heat of the liquid. In many manufactures this is a most important discovery, especially in salt-works, brewers' boilers, and for steam-boilers; and, applied to our culinary vessels, no careless cook can burn what she has to dress in a boiler by neglecting to stir it, as the circulation prevents the bottom of the boiler from ever acquiring heat enough to do mischief. We need hardly add that this discovery is esteemed by men of science to be one of the most useful and important of the present day.

PATENTS LATELY GRANTED.

Joshua Bates, of Bishopsgate street, London, gentleman, for improvements in machinery or apparatus for roving, twisting, or spinning cotton, silk, wool, hemp, flax, or other fibrous substances. Communicated by a foreigner, residing abroad.

Sarah Guppy, of Farway House, Clifton, near Bristol, widow, for a method of applying and arranging certain pieces of cabinet work, upholstery, and other articles, commonly or frequently applied to bedsteads and hangings; and also others not hitherto so applied.

James Macdonald, of the University Club house, Pall Mall East, gentleman, for a certain improvement or improvements in the construction of bridges made of iron, or other materials, which improvements are also applicable to the construction of piers, rail-roads, roofs, and other useful purposes. Communicated by a foreigner, residing abroad.

Thomas Branton, of Park-square, Regent's

Park, Esq. and Thomas John Fuller, of the Commercial-road, Lambhouse, civil engineer, for their improvement or improvements on certain mechanical apparatus, applicable to the raising of water, and other useful purposes.

Thomas Branton, of Park-square, Regent's Park, Esq. for a new application or adaptation of certain apparatus for heating fluids or liquids, and generating steam for various useful purposes.

George Minter, of Princes-street, Soho, cabinet maker, for a fastening for dining-tables and other purposes.

Arthur Howe Holdsworth, of Dartmouth, Devon, Esq. for improvements in the construction of rudders, and in the application of the same to certain descriptions of ships or vessels.

David Selden, of Liverpool, merchant, for an improved carding and slubbing engine for wool and other fibrous substances.

LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BIOGRAPHY.

- Lord Dover's Life of Frederick the Great, 2 vols. 8vo. with portrait, 1*l.* 8s.
 Lord Nugent's Life of Hampden, 2 vols. 8vo. 1*l.* 10s.
 Lodge's Peerage and Baronetage of the British Empire, 8vo. 14s.
 Lodge's Genealogy of the British Peerage, 8vo. with Plates of Arms, 16s.

BOTANY.

- London's Gardener's Magazine, Vol. VII. 8vo. 2*l.*s. boards.
 London's Natural History, Vol. IV. 8vo. boards.

MEDICAL.

- Cooke's Hints on Scarlet Fever, 8vo. 5s. 6d.
 Dewhurst's Anatomy of the Human Muscles, oblong 4to. coloured, 15s.
 Dewhurst's Anatomy of the Human Bones, oblong 4to. coloured, 15s.
 Oke's Examinations in Surgery and Midwifery, 8vo. Part I. 8s.
 Copland on Cholera, 12mo. 5s.
 Swan's Demonstration of the Nerves, Part II. folio, 2*l.* 12s. 6d.
 Storer on Dispensaries, 12mo. 2s. 6d.

MISCELLANEOUS.

- Trendall's Designs for Cottages and Villas, 4to. 1*l.* 11s. 6d.
 Valpy's Classical Library, No. XXIV.; Plutarch, Vol. 2. 18mo. 4s. 6d.
 Mary Gray, by A. Knight, 2s.
 Fanny and her Mother, 18mo. 1s. 6d.
 Geological Sketches, &c., by Maria Hack, 12mo. 9s.
 Thoresby's Correspondence, 2 vols. 8vo. 1*l.* 8s.
 Anecdotes of Hogarth, Part I., with Plates, 8s. sewed; India proofs, 9s. sewed.
 Polytechnic Library; Domestic Chemist, Vol. II. 18mo. 4s.
 Stories of Animals, Second Series, by Maria Hack, 18mo. 2s. 6d.
 Hannay's Representation of England, 8vo. 8s.
 Luther's Table-Talk, 12mo. 5s.
 Gray's Social System, 8vo. 8s. 6d.
 Easy Lessons, with sixteen steel engravings, 18mo. 3s. 6d.
 Flynn's Latin Grammar, 12mo. 1s. 6d.
 Home for the Holydays, 12mo. 3s. 6d.
 Heslop's Geographical Exercises, in two Parts, 5s. sewed.
 Dr. Webster's English Dictionary, 2 vols. 4to. 5*l.* 10s.
 Hood's Comic Annual for 1832, 12s.
 Gallery of the Society of Painters in Water-colours, Part I. imperial 4to. Prints, 10s. 6d.; Proofs, colom-
 bia 4to. 21s.; Proofs before letters, colom-
 bia 4to. 11s. 6d.

- Time's Telescope for 1832, 9s. cloth.
 Poetic Offerings, 32mo. 2s. cloth; 3s. silk.
 French Poetical Gift, 12mo. 4s. bds.; 3s. 6d. silk.
 Norton's Elements of Diagnosis, &c. 8vo. 5s.
 The Musical Forget-Me Not for 1832, 4to. 12s.
 Why and Because, Vols. I. to III. 12mo. 4s. each.
 Dobree's Adversaria, Vol. I. Part II. 8vo. 6s. 6d.
 Meditations from Burckhardt, 18mo. 2s.
 The New Bankrupt Court Act, by Warren, 12mo. 2s. 6d.
 The Art of Skaiting, by a Skaiter, with plates, 12mo. 1s.

NOVEL.

- Tales of My Landlord, Fourth Series; Count Robert of Paris, and Castle Dang-rons, by Sir Walter Scott, 4 vols. post 8vo. 2*l.* 2s.
 The Cabal, a Tale of the Reign of William IV. 2 vols. post 8vo. 14s.
 Romanes and Reality, by L. E. L. 3 vols. 8vo. 1*l.* 11s. 6d.
 Standard Novels, No. X. 12mo. 6s.
 Miss Mitford's American Stories, Second Series, 3 vols. 18mo. 10s. 6d.
 The Robber, by the Author of "Chartley," 3 vols. post 8vo. 1*l.* 11s. 6d.
 The Invasion, by the Author of "The Collegians," 4 vols. post 8vo. 2*l.* 2s.

POETRY.

- Chant of the Cholera, Songs for Ireland, &c. by the Authors of "Tales by the O'Hara Family," 12mo. 3s. 6d.
 The Disembodied, with other Poems, by the Rev. J. Wills, 12mo. 8s. 6d.

THEOLOGY.

- Anthologia Sacra, or Select Theological Extracts, 8vo. 1*l.* 4s.
 Hughes's Divines, No. XIX.—Hall's Contemplations, Vol. II. 8vo. 7s. 6d.
 Rev. Thomas Gill's Family Book of Common Prayer, 18mo. 1s. 6d.
 Progress of the Gospel in Polynesia, 18mo. 3s. 6d.
 Sacred History, for the use of the Edinburgh Sessional School, Part IV. 18mo. 3s.
 Paley's Works, in 1 vol. crown 8vo. 10s. 6d.
 Beverley's Sermon on the Unknown Tongues, 1s.
 The Theological Library, No. I.—Life of Wiclif, by the Rev. C. W. Le Bas, 12mo. 6s.

TRAVELS.

- Boyle's Account of the Western Coast of Africa, 8vo. 12s.
 Travels in the North of Europe, by C. B. Elliott, Esq. 1 vol. 8vo. 15s.

LITERARY REPORT.

The second and concluding volume of the interesting "Correspondence of David Garrick" is just ready for publication, containing a variety of Letters from the most eminent Persons of his Time in Europe; among others, of Voltaire, Grimm, Le Kain, Madame Riccoboni, the Abbé Morellet, Preville, Mademoiselle Clairon, &c. &c.

"The Memoires of the celebrated Duchesse de St. Leu, Hortense, Ex-Queen of Holland," are nearly ready for publication.

The long-promised "Memoirs of Sir James Campbell of Ardkinglas," are also said to be in a forward state.

A new work from the pen of that favourite writer, Mr. Horace Smith, to be entitled "Romance of the Early Ages," will shortly make its appearance. The plan is understood to possess many features of novelty.

Mr. Galt has nearly ready a new novel, to be called "Stanley Buxton; or the Schoolfellows." The Author, we understand, brings together a knot of schoolfellows in advanced life, who relate the vicissitudes of their early lives.

"The Cottagers of Glenburnie," by Miss Hamilton, will be shortly introduced into that popular series of fiction, "The Standard Novels."

A second edition of Dr. Granville's "Catechism of Health" is now published. The first edition of this useful work was sold in a few days.

A new work may soon be expected from the caustic pen of the successful Author of "Mothers and Daughters." It is to be entitled "The Opera; a Story of the Beau Monde."

The story of naval life, now on the eve of appearance, to be entitled "The Adventures of a Younger Son," is understood to be the work of one of Lord Byron's most intimate friends, whose life, which this story is partly intended to delineate, was marked by more singular events than even that of the noble poet.

Mr. James's "Memoirs of Celebrated Military Commanders" will appear early in January.

"Recollections of the late Robert William Elliston, Esq.," by Pierce Egan, with a likeness of the distinguished actor from Bruccini's bust, is about to be published.

Mr. Knightley announces a new edition of his "Mythology of Greece and Italy," in an abridged form, chiefly intended for the use of schools and young persons.

The Second Volume of "A Concise View of the Succession of Sacred Literature," by J. B. B. Clarke, M.A. will be shortly published.

Mr. Macfarlane (the author of "Constantinople in 1828," &c.) is about to publish, by subscription, a work under the attractive title of "The Seven Churches," illustrated by seven etchings from views taken on the spot, and a Map of the most interesting regions of Asia-Minor.

"A History and Character of American Revivals of Religion," by the Rev. Calvin Cotton, of America, is about to appear.

"Saturday Evening," by the Author of "Natural History of Enthusiasm," in 1 vol. 8vo. is announced.

"A Numismatic Manual, or Guide to the Study of Ancient and Modern Coins," by John Y. Akerman, is in the press.

Messrs. W. and E. Finden are about to publish a series of Landscape Illustrations to Lord Byron, to suit Mr. Murray's new and complete edition of his Works: they are announced at so exceedingly small a price (half-a-crown for four landscapes and a portrait), that only a most extensive sale can answer their purpose.

A new edition of "Brown's Self Interpreting Bible," with additional Marginal Notes, &c.

"The Double Trial, or the Consequences of an Irish Clearing;" a Tale of the Present Day, by the Rev. C. Lucas.

"A Six Weeks' Tour in Switzerland and France," by the Rev. William Liddiard, author of "the Legend of Einsiedlin," &c.

"Advice to a Young Christian, on the importance of aiming at an elevated Standard of Piety," by a Village Pastor.

Part IV. of "Rickards on the Trade with India," to complete the second volume.

"An Essay on the Rights of Hindoos over Ancestral Property, according to the Law of Bengal," by Rajah Rammohun Roy; and also, by the same author, "Remarks on East India Affairs, with a Dissertation on the Ancient Boundaries of India, its Civil and Religious Divisions, and Suggestions for the future Government of the Country."

"The Records of a Good Man's Life," by the Rev. Charles B. Taylor, M.A., author of "May You Live It," &c.

"The History of the Jews in all Ages, written upon Scriptural principles," by the Author of "History in all Ages."

Kidd's Guide to the "Lions" of London.

"Summer Thoughts and Rambles;" a collection of Tales, Facts, and Legends, by H. G. Bell, author of "Summer and Winter Hours," &c.

"Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress," with many engravings on wood by G. W. Bonner, and Explanatory Notes by W. Mason.

Sir James Mackintosh is announced to write the brief Memoir of the late Rev. Robert Hall, with a Sketch of his Literary Character, in the sixth volume of his works. It is to be accompanied by a Sketch of Mr. Hall's Character as a Theologian and a Preacher, by Mr. Foster, Author of the "Essays on Decision of Character."

"The Shakspearian Dictionary; being a complete Collection of the Expressions of Shakspeare, in Prose and Verse, from a few Words to Fifty or more Lines." By Thomas Dobby, Gent.

"Who can they be? or a Description of a singular Race of Aborigines inhabiting the Summits of the Neigherry Hills, or Blue Mountains of Coimbatore," by Captain H. Harkness.

BIOGRAPHICAL PARTICULARS OF CELEBRATED PERSONS, LATELY DECEASED.

LADY EDWARD FITZGERALD.

The story of this lady, who died at Paris during the past month, is, in truth, a romance of real life. The mystery of her birth has never been fully explained. It has been positively affirmed that she was the daughter of Madame de Genlis by the Duke of Orleans (the infamous Egalité), and we observe she has been so described by several of the newspapers, in giving publicity to her death. Upon what ground the statement has been made, we are at a loss to conceive. Madame de Genlis, who, we imagine, must have known pretty accurately whether or not she had given birth to the child, is exceedingly circumstantial in detailing certain particulars connected with her history, which, if they had obtained credit, would have silenced scandal and set the matter at rest. It would appear, that about the year 1782, the Duke of Orleans committed the education of his children to Madame de Genlis, who, anxious that they should become perfect in the living languages, had taken into their service English and Italian female domestics, and moreover resolved on educating with her pupils a young English girl of nearly their own age. The Duke was then in correspondence with a Mr. Forth, and requested him to find out and forward to France a handsome little girl, of from five to six years old. Mr. Forth immediately executed the commission, and sent by his valet a horse, together with the infant, and accompanied by a note in these words—"I have the honour to send to your Highness the finest ware and the prettiest little girl in all England." This infant was Pamela, afterwards Lady Fitzgerald.

When the gallant but unhappy Lord Edward proposed marriage to her young protégée, Madame de Genlis conceived it her duty to lay before his Lordship such papers as had reference to points upon which a husband might naturally desire to be informed. "She was," says Madame, "the daughter of a man of high birth, named Seymour, who married in spite of his family a young woman of the lowest class, called Mary Syms, and went off with her to Newfoundland, on the coast of America, where he established himself at a place called Fogo. There Pamela was born, and received the name of Nancy. Her father died, and the mother returned to England with her child, then eighteen months' old. As her husband was disinherited, she was reduced to great misery, and forced to work for her bread. She had settled at Christ Church, which Mr. Forth passed through four years after, and being commissioned by the Duke of

Orleans to send us a young English girl, he saw this girl, and obtained her from her mother. When I began to be really attached to Pamela, I was very uneasy lest her mother might be desirous of claiming her by legal process; that is, lest she might threaten me with doing so, to obtain grants of money it would have been out of my power to give. I consulted several English lawyers on the subject, and they told me that the only means of protecting myself from this species of persecution was to get the mother to give me her daughter as an apprentice for the sum of twenty-five guineas. She agreed, and according to the usual forms, appeared in the Court of King's Bench before Lord Chief-Justice Mansfield. She there signed an agreement, by which she gave me her daughter as an apprentice till she became of age, and could not claim her from me till she paid all the expenses I had been at for her maintenance and education; and to this paper Lord Mansfield put his name and seal, as Lord Chief-Justice of the Court of King's Bench.*

Her arrival at the Palais Royal, however, occasioned odd conjectures. She was educated with the princes and princesses, as a companion and friend; she had the same masters, was taken equal care of, partook of their sports, and her astonishing resemblance to the Duke's children would have made her pass for their sister, were it not for her foreign accent. Whilst Pamela and the young Princesses were pursuing their studies in the delightful retreat of Belle-chasse, the Revolution broke out. The Duke of Orleans and his two sons, the Dukes of Chartres and Montpensier, warmly supported its principles. Madame de Genlis was then an admirer of the Constituent Assembly—Pamela participated in her enthusiasm for liberty, and every Sunday the distinguished members of that assembly met at Belle-chasse. Bairere, Petion, David, were constantly at her *soirées*, and there, in the presence of these young girls, seriously discussed the important questions of the day. Pamela, abounding in beauty and every mental accomplishment, had just reached her fifteenth year, and the Duke of Orleans had directed his notary to draw out a settlement of fifteen hundred livres a year upon her. The notary declared that the orphan was not competent to receive the annuity unless she had a guardian. "Well then," replied the Duke, "let herself choose a guardian—enough of Deputies come to Belle-chasse, so that she

* Memoirs of the Countess de Genlis, vol. iv. p. 128-9.

can have no difficulty in selecting one." On the Sunday following the Duke's answer was communicated to Pamela, at a moment when the usual party had assembled. "I have not much time to reflect," she said, "but if citizen Barrere would favour me by becoming my guardian, I should make choice of him." Barrere gladly assented, and all the formalities of the contract were soon executed. When the Constituent Assembly had terminated its *glorious* labours, Madame de Genlis proceeded to England with Mademoiselle d'Orleans and Pamela, and attended by two Deputies, Pétion and Voidel. It was then Lord Edward Fitzgerald first saw Pamela. The brilliancy of her beauty, the graces of her mind, and the free expression of her feelings of liberty, made a deep impression on the young Irish man; and when Madame de Genlis, alarmed at the turn which things were taking in France, retired with her pupils to Tournay, where the presence of Dumouriez and of the Duke assured them a safe asylum, Lord Fitzgerald accompanied them, and soon became the husband of Pamela.

During her residence in England, if we are to credit the statement of Madame de Genlis, the fair Pamela received an offer of marriage from Sheridan. A few years after the unhappy fate of her husband, she became the wife of Mr. Pitcairn, an American, and Consul at Hamburgh; from this gentleman, however, it appears, she was subsequently divorced; she then resumed the name of Fitzgerald, and lived in great retirement in one of the Provinces, until the Revolution of 1830 placed the associate of her childhood upon a throne. Lady Fitzgerald was, in consequence of this event, tempted to visit Paris; but, we understand, she received little notice from Louis Philippe or any of his family. If a closer tie than that of friendship had ever existed, the King of France was either in ignorance of its nature, or thought it wiser and more frugal to deny its strength. Pamela died in indigence, was followed to the grave by a few mourners, among whom was the Duke de Talleyrand, and the events of her life will perhaps, hereafter, form the groundwork of a romance.*

INCIDENTS, ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS, APPOINTMENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

The friendly societies of the metropolis, it is said, are about to petition the House of Lords in favour of reform, upon the ground that they, and their brethren similarly connected in the country, have very large sums in the funds, the security of which will, they conceive, be shaken by any violent change in the government of the country, such as they anticipate if the Lords continue to refuse to permit the House of Commons to reform themselves.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

The Rev. Thomas Arthur Powys, M.A. late Fellow of Saint John's College, Cambridge, to the Rectory of Savtry Saint Andrew's, Huntingdonshire.

The Lord Bishop of Hereford has collated the Rev. Thomas Wynn, B.D. to the Rectory of Colwall, vacant by the death of the Rev. J. Clark; and the Rev. Thomas Wynn has presented the Rev. William Jones to the Perpetual Curacy of Lugens, Herefordshire, by resignation of the same.

The Rev. E. R. Mantell, to the Vicarage of Louth, Lincolnshire.

The Earl of Burlington has appointed the Rev. G. M. Cooper, M.A. to be one of his Lordship's Domestic Chaplains.

The Bishop of Ely has collated the Rev. Frederick Norris, B.A. of Queen's College, Cambridge, to the Rectory of Little Grandden, Cambridgeshire, vacant by the resignation of the Rev. T. C. Percival.

The Rev. Isaac Williams, B.A. has, on the resignation of the Rev. H. W. O. Jones, been presented to the Perpetual Curacy of Treuddyn, in the diocese of St. Asaph.

The Rev. Henry John Lewis, A.M. has been presented, by the Dean and Chapter of Worcester, to the Vicarage of Saint Peter, in that city, void by the death of the Rev. C. Copner.

The Rev. Mr. Hewett, Vicar of Shobrooke, Devon, formerly private tutor to Earl Grey's family, has been presented to the valuable Living of Holbreach, Lincolnshire.

The Rev. Reginald Rabett, of Queen's College, Cambridge, to the Vicarage of Thornton and Hagworth, Leicestershire.

The Rev. Daniel George Stacey, B.C.L. Fellow of New College, to the Vicarage of Hornchurch, Essex.

The Rev. Charles Maybery, to the Rectory of Penderin, in the county of Brecon.

The Rev. John Morgan Downes has been licensed to the Chapelry of Llanid, Breconshire.

The Lord Bishop of Exeter has collated the Rev. W. J. Phillpotts to the Vicarage of St. Ewan Lelant, Cornwall, vacant by the death of the Rev. C. Carden.

* The "Court Journal" states that she had three children by Lord Edward Fitzgerald, who were adopted by his Lordship's family; and adds that, "Of the two daughters reared by the excellent Lady Sophia Fitzgerald, one is married to Sir Grey Campbell; the other, Lucy, died the wife of Captain Lyon, the arctic voyager, leaving one child. Lord Edward's son is also married, but not at present a resident in this country."

The Lord Bishop of Winchester has presented the Rev. Marinaduke Thompson to the Rectory of Brightwell, Berks.

The Lord Bishop of St. David's has instituted the Rev. William Bowen, Perpetual Curate of Emasharold, and Curate of Kentchurch, Herefordshire, to the Vicarage of Hay, Breconshire.

The Rev. H. B. Snooke, of Portsea, Hants, has been licensed, by the Bishop of Exeter, to the Curacy of Torpoint Chapel.

The Rev. John Hughes, B.A. late of Brasenose College, Oxford, has been collated, by the Lord Bishop of Hereford, to the Rectory of Coddington, near Ledbury, Herefordshire, vacant by the death of the Rev. J. P. Hocklin.

The Rev. John Vaughan, LL.B. late Curate, and now Lecturer, of St. Clement Danes, has been presented, by the Lord Chancellor, to the Rectory of Holmpton in Holderness, York.

The Rev. Augustus Earle Lloyd Bulwer, M.A. has been presented to the Rectory of Cawston, Norfolk; patrons the Master and Fellows of Pembroke College.

The Rev. John Stuges Lieve, of St. John's College, has been presented, by the Lord Chancellor, to the Rectory of Little Ashby, in Leicestershire.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

The King has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, granting unto Ralph Bigland, Esq. Clarenceux King of Arms, the office of Garter Principal King of Arms, with the name of Garter, and the style, liberties, and pre-eminences belonging to the said office, void by the decease of Sir George Nayler, Knight, late Garter; to William Woods, Esq. Bluemantle Pursuivant of Arms, the office of Clarenceux King of Arms, and Principal Herald of the South East and West parts of England, vacant by the promotion of Ralph Bigland, Esq. to the office of Garter Principal King of Arms; and to George Harrison Rogers Harrison, Blanch Lyon Pursuivant of Arms Extraordinary, the office of Bluemantle Pursuivant of Arms, vacant by the promotion of William Woods, Esq. to the office of Clarenceux King of Arms.

His Majesty has appointed Major-General James Alexander Farquharson, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the island of St. Lucia.

The Lord Chancellor has appointed Jacob Howell Cottison, Esq. and John Cutts, Esq. both of Witham, Essex, Masters Extraordinary in the Court of Chancery.

The Honourable Philip Henry Abbott, brother of the present Lord Colchester, has been appointed Recorder of Monmouth.

The following are the Commissioners appointed by the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland to superintend the education of the poor of that country:—the Most Rev. the Archbishop of Dublin, the Duke of Leinster, Dr. Murray, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Dublin; the Rev. Dr. Sadlier, Senior Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin; the Rev. Dr. Carile, Presbyterian Minister, Scots Church, Dublin; A. R. Blake, Esq. Chief Remembrancer; and Robert Holmes, Esq. barrister-at-law.

Married.—At the British Consulate, Alexandria, Egypt, Thomas J. Galloway, second son of Alexander Galloway, West-street, London, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late Henry Beckwith, of East Hall, Paglesham, Essex.

At the hotel of the British Ambassador, Brussels, F. M. Montgomerie, Esq. youngest son of the late G. Montgomerie, Esq. of Garboldingham-hall, in Norfolk, to Sophia, youngest daughter of H. Butler, Esq.

Count Alexander Walewski, to Lady Caroline Montague, daughter of the Countess of Sandwich.

Captain R. H. Fuller, R. N. to Margaret Jane, daughter of the late Rev. Sir R. Sheffield, Bart.

At Brocklesby, Lincolnshire; Joseph William Copley, Esq. only son of Sir Joseph Copley, Bart. of Sprotborough, Yorkshire, to the Hon. Charlotte Anderson Worsley Pelham, the only daughter of the Right Hon. Lord Yarborough.

Captain Charles Ogilvie Strentfield, to Kate Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the Rev. John Savill Ogilvie, of Kirkley, Prebendary of Durham.

William Hooper, Esq. of the Royal Navy, to Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the late T. G. Bramston, Esq. of Skreens, Essex.

At Leyton, Essex, Joseph Bostead, Esq. Medical Establishment, Bombay, to Mary, eldest daughter of the late Captain Howarth.

B. Travers, Esq. of Binton-street, Berkeley-square, to Mary Poulett, youngest daughter of the late Colonel Stevens, of Discove-house, Somersetshire.

At Avening, Gloucestershire, Edward Dalton, Esq. D.C.L. of Stanmore Grange, to Elizabeth Head, only daughter of the late Nathaniel Lloyd, Esq. of Angerstone house, Hereford.

At Margate, George Canning, Esq. of Frindsbury, Kent, to Sarah Tourney, widow of the late Sir Thomas Staines, K.C.B. of Dent de Lion, in the same county.

Died.—At Lullingstone-castle, Kent, Sir T. Duke, Bart. in the sixty-eighth year of his age.

At Hare Hatch, in his seventy-fourth year, Sir G. S. Holroyd, Knight, late one of the Judges of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench.

At Turnham-green, in his eighty-ninth year, Sir John Pinhorn, Knight, of Ringwood-house, Isle of Wight.

At Airy hill, near Whithy, Richard Moorsom, Esq. one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace, and a Deputy Lieutenant of the North Riding of the county of York.

In Abingdon-street, J. T. Hone, Esq. barrister-at-law, a Bench of the Inner Temple, and one of the Union Hall police magistrates.

At Oxton, in his seventy-fourth year, W. C. Sherbrooke, Esq. for many years Chairman of the Quarter Sessions for Nottinghamshire, and Sheriff in 1803.

In Wimpole street, Harry Fonnereau, Esq. aged eighty-four.

Aged seventy-seven, the Rev. Joseph Swain, B.D. Incumbent of the Perpetual Curacy of Becc-ton, Yorkshire.

At Brighton, in her nineteenth year, Elizabeth Louisa, fourth daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel Bull, Royal Horse Artillery.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES

IN THE COUNTIES OF ENGLAND, AND IN WALES, SCOTLAND, AND IRELAND.

DORSETSHIRE.

A remarkable phenomenon lately occurred at Lyne. The sea suddenly rose to a tremendous height, several feet above its usual level, at the same time making a tremendous noise, although at the time there was a complete calm: several vessels in the harbour received much damage.

HAMPSHIRE.

A meeting of the promoters of the London and Southampton Railroad has been held. The Hon. P. Blaquiere described the steps which had been already taken, and dwelt on the national advantages resulting from it. One interesting feature was, that the work would provide employment for at least three years to 10,000 persons. Amongst other advantages enumerated were, the carriage of coals for the line; supplying the London markets with foreign fruit, fish, butcher's meat, vegetables, &c. from parts now shut out by the expense of carriage; great saving of life and property on the coast between the Land's End and the mouth of the Severn; enabling West India ships to perform two voyages in the time now occupied by one, &c. The statement was received with marked approbation.

WILTSHIRE.

An Address to the Labourers of Wiltshire has been circulated largely in the neighbourhood of the recent fires, reminding them that by firing the farmer's property they entirely miss their aim, inasmuch as the farmers of Wiltshire are to a man insured. That the loss caused by incendiary fires must consequently fall upon the Insurance Companies—persons who have never injured the labourers—that the only effect of burning the ricks

of the farmer is to prevent labourers being employed in thrashing out the corn. In conclusion, the address reminds the labourers, that the law of the land provides, that if any person be convicted of wilfully setting fire to property of any description, the punishment is death.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

A meeting has been held at Worcester, of the operatives connected with the glove trade. It appears, by the petition agreed upon, that the persons present at the meeting ascribe the distress to the effect of foreign competition. A calculation has been made, that if foreign gloves were kept out of the English market, the share of business which would fall to Worcester and its neighbourhood, would give eleven weeks' employment to the work-people. The glove manufacture has given occupation to between 30 and 40,000 persons in this and the adjoining counties. When, therefore, it is depressed, the effects extend beyond the operatives themselves; they are felt severely by shopkeepers who deal in articles of food and clothing; they are felt, too, in the great increase of poor-rates. At the Worcester House of Industry, the precepts, which have been raised to 4s. in the pound, will be advanced immediately to 4s. 6d., and if the distress continues, must be still farther increased. Nor is it the city alone which is thus affected. Why have the agricultural poor in this neighbourhood been better provided for than those in other districts? Because the glove trade gave employment to their wives and daughters; so that, in fact, the whole district is interested in the mitigation of that distress which all must deplore.—*Worcester Journal*.

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY-MARKET REPORT.

The closing part of the year has been rather fruitful of important occurrences in the commercial world. In the early part of the last month, the East India Company's Tea Sale duly took place, and was expected to have been the most animated of any that had occurred within the last twenty years. In consequence of the intelligence from China, stated in our last report, a complete stoppage of future supplies of tea through the customary channels was seriously threatened, and the whole trade therefore appeared anxious to avail themselves of this opportunity for the purpose of laying in stock. Accordingly, things went off very briskly during the two first days of the sale; but on the morning of the third day, news was received from China, to the effect that the Select Committee had reconsidered their former resolution of suspending commercial intercourse on the 1st of August, and had determined not to do so. This unexpected information completely altered the face of things at the Tea sale of Leadenhall-street. Those who had already made purchases at advanced prices were loud in their complaints, and contended that the two first days' proceedings ought to be declared null and void. These complaints, how

ever, remained, of course, unheeded, and the sale went on; but the crowd of bidders was considerably thinned, and the offers had in many qualities fallen 2s. on the first day's prices. The sale, therefore, went on very heavily afterwards; but the whole quantity declared was by degrees disposed of at prices nearly equal to those of former sales.

Although the Cotton Market at Liverpool has yet shown no symptoms of inactivity, there is every reason to believe that our manufacturing districts in the west have begun to feel the effects of the state of suspense into which the whole community has been thrown by the obstinacy of the boroughmongers in resisting the national will. At Manchester and its neighbourhood, business in Cotton manufactures has of late considerably diminished, and a great number of failures have occurred among the minor dealers. During the four weeks which occurred between the 20th of November and the 20th of December, the sales of Cotton wool at Liverpool have averaged at 16,000 bags weekly, amounting to a total of 64,360 bags. A great deal of this Cotton was taken up for exportation, and on speculation. In the Metropolitan Cotton Market, the sales during the period

above specified were reported at about 1200 weekly, making a total of 1010 bags of all descriptions. Prices in both places were not, upon the whole, so high as in the preceding corresponding period.

There is no extraordinary feature in the transactions of the Colonial Markets. Supplies have, with some exceptions, been rather abundant, and prices have hardly varied from those obtained in the preceding month. In Coffee, the lower sorts of East India were most saleable for home consumption. Foreign descriptions have been in request, but the prices offered were not quite suitable to holders. In British Plantation Sugars there was more business than in the other sorts of this article; but the refined descriptions entitled to bounty on double refined have generally been in request, and would have gone off largely, had the market been better provided with them. The season is favourable to transactions in refined Sugars, and many purchases have been made for immediate shipment.

At this time of the year an increased activity in the Silk Market is usually observable. This does not appear to have yet taken place, and things remain in a depressed state. A meeting of the silk manufacturers of London was held in Basinghall street on the 19th December, to consider the state of that branch of trade. Several speakers contended, that before the reciprocity and free trade Acts were passed, in 1820, the manufacture rapidly increased; but since then there has been a rapid decline. Resolutions were passed, embodying an opinion, that foreign competition is the cause of distress, and a Committee was appointed to confer with Government.

The accounts from St. Petersburg, of the 2nd instant, communicate the information that a new tariff of duties had been issued by order of the Emperor, by which the duties on imports were increased considerably. On the 1st an additional duty of 12 and a half per cent. was imposed on all imports not entered until then, with the exception of brimstone, corks, and cork wood; besides which the duty is increased for the importation of 1832 on many articles. On wools for dyeing, the duty was raised from Roubles 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, to R. 5, C. 40. The increase on raw Sugar was 9 to 10 per poed; on Coffee, from R. 18 to R. 21, C. 60 per poed; on Indigo, from R. 9 to R. 14, C. 40 per poed; on Cocchineal, from R. 27 to R. 36; on Nutmegs, from R. 51 to R. 64, C. 80 per poed; on Wine and Porter, from R. 120 to R. 120, C. 80. The receipt of this information has naturally excited very great discontent among our merchants connected with Russia, and was so wholly unexpected, that an impression had for some time been very general among them that Russia would adopt the reciprocity system of our Government. This appeared the more probable after the late exertions of our Ministers to place the Baltic timber trade on the most favourable footing for Russia, even at the risk of injuring the interests of our own Canada timber-merchants. The new Russian tariff lays down that imports from English ports must not be received on the same footing as Russian produce into this country, and evinces a disposition on the part of the Russian Government to increase all duties on imported goods not absolutely the produce of Russia.

Since the relaxation of the restrictions regarding the admission of foreign gloves, those of our operatives concerned in the manufacture of that commodity have not ceased to complain. Colonel Davies has recently moved, in the House of Commons, for certain returns, to illustrate the injury done to his constituents of Worcester by the importation of foreign gloves, and gave notice of a motion for a committee of inquiry into this subject. If the Hon. Member succeeds in this motion, he will soon find that the glove trade was much the same as it is at present before the modifications in the restrictions, now complained of, were made. A reference to our former reports will afford abundant testimony to that effect. If our glove-manufacturers, however, have any reason to complain of injury done them by foreign competition, why do they not set about producing an article in every respect as good as the French glove, and drive the French dealer out of the market by the advantage they must command in selling at prices rendered lower by saving the expense of transport? The fact is, that the glove-trade in this country has been long in a declining state, on account solely of the immense inferiority of the English to the French glove, and the excessive cheapness of the former. People contrived to smuggle in French gloves when the duty amounted nearly to a prohibition, to an extent quite equal to the regular importations of the present time. If a small number of Englishmen are at all affected by this now open competition, the Government has, on the other hand, added not a little to its sources of revenue by the duties paid on French gloves.

A meeting of persons connected with the Shipping interest was held on the 13th in the City, for the purpose of receiving the report of a provisional committee appointed some months ago to watch over the interests of ship-owners. An appeal to the King was proposed and agreed to, on the grounds that applications to the subordinate authorities have hitherto proved useless. This appeal, or memorial, complained that the best interests of British navigation have been sacrificed to the absence of sound commercial information, and to "a pertinacious pursuit of speculative theory." It also complained that the British ship-owner, through the operation of the reciprocity act, is exposed in certain branches of the carrying-trade to wholly unprotected competition with the comparatively unembarrassed foreigner.

In money-matters, nothing of any importance has taken place in the City since our last report. The funds have undergone but trifling fluctuations, the price of Consols having been from 83 one-eighth to 83 seven-eighths during the whole three first weeks of the month. The announcement of a loan to Belgium having been taken up by the Rothschilds of London and Paris, at 75 per Cent., operated favourably on the value of almost all European securities. So soon as this was made public at the Stock Exchange, on the 23rd, an impulse was immediately given to Consols for the account, which on that day had opened at 83 three-quarters to seven-eighths, and closed at 84 quarter to three eighths. This price was maintained the greater part of the 24th, as will be seen from the Stock List of that day given heretofore. The Stock Exchange folks appear to have drawn this inference from the conclusion of the Belgian loan,

that all danger of the peace of Europe being disturbed on account of Belgian affairs is at an end. Hence the rise in the funds of which we have spoken.

In Foreign Securities, those of Europe have claimed the preference for investments; but business in them, on the whole, has been extremely limited. The South American Securities continue wholly neglected. Brazilian Bonds, which had long formed an exception to the general discredit in which the South American Stocks had fallen, have latterly begun to share their fate. The price of those bonds has greatly declined.

Money has been rather abundant in the City, and good bills were easily discounted at 3 and a half per cent.

The following are the closing prices of English and foreign funds on the 24th of last December:—

ENGLISH FUNDS.

Three per Cent. Consols, shut.—Three per Cent. Consols for the Account, 19th January, 84 half, five eighths.—Three per Cent. Reduced, 83 quarter.—Three and a Half per Cent. Reduced, 90

three-eighths, half.—New Three and a Half per Cent. shut.—Four per Cent. (1826,) 99 five eighths, seven eighths.—India Stock, shut.—Bank Stock, 192, 193.—Exchequer Bills, 6s. to 7s. premium.—India Bonds, 2s. to 3s. discount.—Long Annuities, 16 eleven-sixteenths.

FOREIGN FUNDS.

Brazilian Five per Cent. 44 half, 45.—Chilian Six per Cent. 17, 19.—Colombian 1824, Six per Cent. 12, 13.—Danish Three per Cent. 60, 66 half.—Dutch Two and a Half per Cent. 42 quarter, three-quarters.—French Five per Cent. 97, 97 half.—French Three per Cent. 60, 69 half.—Greek Five per Cent. 23, 25.—Mexican Six per Cent. 35 three-quarters, 36 quarter.—Portuguese Five per Cent. 48 half, 49 half.—Russian Five per Cent. 99 quarter, three-quarters.—Spanish Five per Cent. 14 quarter, half.

SHARES.

Anglo-Mexican Mines, 14, 15.—United Mexican, 5, 5 half.—Del Monte, 11, 12.—Brazil Imperial, 45.—Bolanos, 140, 150.

MONTHLY METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL,

FROM NOV. 23 TO DEC. 22, 1831.

Nov. to Dec.	Lunations.	Thermo- meter.	Baro- meter.	Winds.		Atmospheric Variations.					Prevailing modifi- cation of Cloud.
		Mean Alt.	0 hour.	A.M.	P.M.	9h A.M.	0 h.	3h P.M.	During Night		
Wed. 23	10 h. 28' A.M. (	51.5	29.70	S.W.	W.	Cldy.	Cldy.	Moist	Fair	Cirrostratus
Thur. 24		50.5	—	S.	S. ⁴	—	Clear	Clear	—	—	
Fri. 25		51	.78	S.W.	S.W.	Clear	Cldy.	Moist	Rain	—	
Sat. 26		42	.85	N.W.	N.E.	Cldy.	Cldy.	Cldy.	Fair	—	
Sun. 27		46	30.15	E.	E.	—	—	Clear	—	—	
Mon. 28	7 h. 18' A.M. ●	33	.30	N.W.	N.W.	—	—	—	—	—	
Tues. 29		33.75	.40	Var.	Var.	Foggy	—	—	—	—	
Wed. 30		41.5	.25	N.W.	N.W.	Cldy.	Rain	Cldy.	—	—	
Thur. 1		46	.13	—	—	—	Cldy.	Foggy	—	— cumulo-st.	
Fri. 2		41.5	29.95	—	—	Foggy	—	Cldy.	—	—	
Sat. 3		—	—	S.W.	S.W.	Cldy.	—	—	—	—	
Sun. 4		46.5	.90	—	—	—	Moist	Moist	—	—	
Mon. 5		45.5	.65	—	—	Clear	—	Cldy.	—	—	
Tues. 6		48	.15	—	—	Cldy.	Cldy.	—	—	—	
Wed. 7		55	28.50	S.H.	W.H.	Rain	Rain	—	Rain	—	
Thur. 8	53	.65	S.W.	S.W.	—	—	Rain	—	—		
Fri. 9	50.5	.70	—	—	—	—	—	—	— nim.		
Sat. 10	11 h. 22' A.M.)	51	29.20	S.	—	—	Cldy.	Cldy.	—	—	
Sun. 11		52.5	.05	S.W.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Mon. 12		51	28.90	—	H.	—	Rain	—	—	— Cum. nim.	
Tues. 13		48	29.07	—	S.W.	—	—	—	Fair	Cirrostratus	
Wed. 14		43	.15	—	W.	Cldy.	Cldy.	Clear	—	—	
Thur. 15		42	.40	W.	S.W.	Clear	—	—	—	—	
Fri. 16		44.5	.30	S.W.	—	—	—	Rain	Rain	— Nim.	
Sat. 17		43	—	—	S.	—	Clear	Clear	—	—	
Sun. 18		40	.10	—	S.W.	Cldy.	—	—	Fair	—	
Mon. 19		49.5	.40	W.	N.W.	Clear	—	—	—	—	
Tues. 20	5h. 10' A.M. ○	41	—	S.E.	S.E.	Cldy.	Cldy.	Cldy.	Rain	—	
Wed. 21		37.5	.75	—	—	Clear	Clear	Clear	—	—	
Thur. 22		39.5	.55	—	S.	Cldy.	Moist	—	Fair	—	

Mean temperature of the Month, 13 deg. Mean atmospheric pressure, 29.70 deg.

Highest temperature, 58. Stormy wind on the 7th and on the 12th. P.M.

RANKRUPTS

FROM NOV. 18, TO DEC. 9, 1831, INCLUSIVE.

Nov. 18. S. SKELTON, King-street, Holborn, jeweller. J. PRENDERGRASS, Llydd's coffee-house, underwriter. F. BALAAM, Nottingham-terrace, New-road, boarding house keeper. J. CHRISTIE, South Sea-chambers, Threadneedle-street, coal merchant. C. LAWRENCE, Ouseburgh-street, Regent's park, oilman. C. R. BURFORD, Upper Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square, paper hanger. A. C. JACKSON, Abingdon-street, Westminster, bill broker. J. WILLIS, Vauxhall-road, Pimlico, draper. D. N. SMITH, Friday-street, Southwark, ironmonger. J. POTTS and A. BELOE, Lad-lane, silk warehousemen. J. P. LEE, Regent's-quadrant, music seller. H. GRAVES and W. S. GOODING, Strand, tailors. H. BANNER and F. G. BANNER, Cripple-gate-buildings, plumbers. M. E. SAVERS, Sloane-street, Chelsea, milliner. S. SHEPHERD, Strand, silversmith. J. RYLEY, Nantwich, Cheshire, mercer. J. LINSSELL, Wotton Bassett, Wiltshire, linen draper. H. VINCENT, Gloucester-place, Bright-helmston, grocer. W. FERNLEY and T. HUCKLEY, Stockport, Cheshire, cotton spinners. W. CROWE, Barry St. Edmunds, Suffolk, cutler. J. PARKER, Manchester, cotton spinner. M. GOODRICK, North Frodingham, Yorkshire, grocer. B. ROSE, Sheffield, Yorkshire, grocer. J. HUGHES, Birmingham, crown glass dealer. W. GRACIE, Sunderland near the Sea, Durham, printer. J. P. LEE, Dudley, Worcester-shire, carrier. W. POPE, Portwood, Cheshire, cotton spinner. T. THORNTON, Hatfield, Derbyshire, cotton spinner. J. DUCKER, Barnham, Lincolnshire, cattle jobber.

Nov. 20. R. ALLEN and E. F. MAITLAND, Watford, Hertfordshire, chemists. T. THORNE, Shirley-cem-mon, Surrey, baker. D. H. RUCKER, J. A. RUCKER, and H. J. RUCKER, Wormwood-street and Mine-ingham, West India merchants. J. FORBES and D. RUSSELL, Mark-lane, wine merchants. C. ANDREW and W. BAILEY, Compton-street, Clerkenwell, iron warehousemen. G. W. HARRIS, of the City-hotel, King-street, Cheap-side, hotel keeper. J. DITCHAM, Goldsmith place, Hackney-road, builder. C. CHALLINOR, Liverpool, merchant. T. LOVELL, North Fetherton, Somersetshire. J. TWEDDALE and J. TWEDDALE, Rochdale, Lancashire, cotton spinners. D. HOLT, Charlton New Mills, Manchester, cotton spinner. T. HELSBY, sen. J. G. HELSBY, and T. HELSBY, jun. Liverpool, watch case manufac-turers. J. JONES, Liverpool, joiner. J. REFS, Shrewsbury, watchmaker. E. JONES, Welsh Pool, Montgomeryshire, wine and spirit merchant. J. SI-MISTER, Oldham, Lancashire, cotton spinner. F. RINDER, Kirtall, Yorkshire, butcher. W. G. MATTHEE, Liverpool, merchant. E. PALMER, Bath, ironmonger. G. THORNTON, Sowerby bridge, York-shire, common carrier. W. HALL, late of Hanley, Staffordshire, maltster.

Nov. 25. W. FOX, Compton-street, Clapham, mill-wright. J. LUCAS, Compo Cottage, Cromer-street, Brunswick-square, builder. F. WILLIOT, Old Wind-son, Berkshire, carpenter. E. HOLGATE, Mitchell-street, St. Luke's, carpenter. J. E. EYLES, Canter-bury, Kent, butter. W. LAXTON, Holborn, auction-eer. C. CROXFORD, Iver, Buckinghamshire, shop-keeper. F. MARTIN, Cheap-side, ribbon manufacturer. W. BATTAMS, Hardington, Northamptonshire, sheep salesman. J. BENNELL, Kennington-lane, lodging house keeper. J. ADAMS and A. KETTERLY, Pen church-street, tailors. H. WANDER, High-street, Newington, china and glass dealer. J. TURNER, Great Portland-street, Oxford-street, tailor. F. GRO-JEAN, Piccadilly, hatter. W. THOMAS, Broad-street, Bloomsbury, victualler. S. WOOL, Strand, boot and shoe maker. J. LOMAX, Robert street, Adelphi, money scrivener. W. NASON, Margaret-street, Cavendish-square, axle-tree maker. W. WHITE, Man-chester, livery stable keeper. A. J. C. WRIGHT and W. H. BUCKMASTER, New London-street, Crutched-fruits, wine merchants. W. MAYELL, Exeter, Jew-eller. J. JENKINS, Portland, Dorset, butcher. N. BAWLER, Bath, baker. R. NICHOLLS, Bath, silver-smith. W. LEES, Newton Moor, Cheshire, cotton spinner.

Nov. 30. T. HOMERWOOD, Pollard's-row, Bethnal-green, brewer. J. WISE, King's-road, Chelsea, cow keeper. R. FREE, Rotherhithe, common agent. W. FERSE, Bartholomew-close, wine merchant. H. HART and J. DAVIES, King street, Hammersmith, clothes salesman. F. KENNETT, Norbiton-common-Kington-upon-Thames, Surrey, farmer. G. R. TEM-

PANY, Holles-street, Cavendish-square, tailor. S. BOURNE, New Bridge-street, printer. W. BURT, Great Castle-street, Cavendish-square, lodging house keeper. C. STUBER, Leader-street, Chelsea, baker. R. BELL, Cloth-fair, grocer. G. WILLIS, Haymarket, oilman. J. STEVENS, Broad-street, Chancery, warehouseman. J. DICKINSON, Ernat-street, Hampstead-road, victualler. T. COTTON, London-road, Southwark, boat maker. J. FARRAH, Hatfield, Hert-fordshire, coal merchant. R. SKINNER, Thorton, Devonshire, farmer. W. W. E. ASHLEY, Gaus-borough, Lincolnshire, merchants. W. DYMOND, Lan-caston, Cornwall, bookseller. J. SNELSON, Ashly-de-la-Zouch, Leicestershire, victualler. T. SNELSON, Ashly-de-la-Zouch, Leicestershire, wheelwright. S. NUTTALL, Heyn's, Lancashire, grocer. J. THORPE, South Overby, Lancashire, dealer in wood. W. S. KNOWLSON, W. SKIN, J. HILKINGTON, A. BAYLIS, D. ALLISON, and R. BLACKWELL, Ashton under-Lyne, drapers. H. GUTHRIE, Manchester, woollen draper. G. THORPE, Kirtall in Lindsey, Lincoln-shire, server. R. WILSON, Newark, Gloucester-shire, clothier. J. ROBINSON, Nottingham, victu-aller. T. RIDDERS, Breckington, Kent, dealer in pyx. T. CHINN, Merthyr Tydyl, linen draper. B. RICE, Neath, Glamorganshire, linen draper.

Dec. 2. B. and J. L. SOLOMON, Ashford, cabinet maker. R. J. FAYRER, London, mariner. C. C. RULLEY and W. LAYERS, Nicholas-lane, wine mer-chants. T. SMITH, Birmingham, grocer. S. S. SIBERY, York-terrace, Regent's-park, hotel keeper. J. FIFE, Thetford, Norfolk, nurseryman. T. and S. STAREY, Croydon, hlinchers. J. RAMSAY, Devou-port-street, Commercial-road, master mariner. T. DANIEL, Chester-street, Grosvenor-place, stone mer-chant. J. ELLIS, Mark-lane, victualler. L. HUN-TINGDON, South Molton-street, tailor. G. HALL, Congleton, Cheshire, silk throwster. S. MILLARD, Gloucester, victualler. T. DANKS, Walthamwich, Staffordshire, grocer. T. GEARY and D. HORNE, Manchester, woollen drapers. W. E. DICKER, Northampton, ironmonger. R. BLOW, Great Gentry, Lancashire, merchant. T. TIFION, Hereford, licensed victualler. R. POCOCK, Bath, tobacconist. W. BRITTAIN, Birmingham, builder. J. GOOD-WIN, Stafford, shoe manufacturer. W. BRYAN, Bishop's Hall, Somersetshire, baker.

Dec. 5. H. THOMSON and T. D. MILDRED, Nan-court, Cornhill, merchants. L. MOFF, Cornhill, mer-chant. E. PEGG, Shoreditch, linen-draper. C. LOVELL, St. Martin's-court, Leicester square, wine merchant. J. WORTHINGTON, Jan Church street, Kensington, surgeon. J. PATTERSON, Glastang, Lancashire, spirit merchant. J. LOCKWOOD, Hud-dersfield, cloth merchant. T. RICHARDSON, How-den, Yorkshire, farmer. R. ANKWE and J. DEW-HURST, Manchester, commission agents. S. RICK-ARD, J. DOCKRAY, and T. FINDAR, Leeds, machine makers. J. MEIKES and T. GUMMERY, Warwick, upholsterers. J. CROSS, Barnley, Lancashire, cotton spinner. W. HIGGINSON, Ragb, Dudley, Worces-tershire, draper. H. WORRILL, Newark-upon-Trent, Nottinghamshire, mercer. J. READ, Bathwick, So-mersetshire, baker. M. RICHARDSON, Kew-borough, Yorkshire, money scrivener. T. RADFORD, Ashborne Green, Derbyshire, dealer.

Dec. 9. S. J. THORNTON, Griffin-court, Mayfair, carpenter. J. HONOLD, Gilbert-street, Oxford-street, brazier. F. B. KING, Prince's-square, St. George's in the East, sugar refiner. E. BOWRING, Lawrence-lane, Cheap-side, merchant. G. WYATT and H. THOMPSON, Portpool-lane, Gray's Inn-lane, com-mon brewers. E. P. LUCK, High-street, Borough, laceman. H. DEFFRIES, King-street, Clapham, brewer. G. COLES, High-street, St. Mary-lebone, cheese-monger. T. READ, Hockliffe, Bedfordshire, victualler. G. JOINSTON, Upper John-street, Tut-tinham-court-road, carpenter. W. CORLASS, Red-ford, Lancashire, cotton spinner. G. S. BILLOWS, Fools, ironmonger. H. YOUNG, Dursley, Gloucester-shire, common brewer. J. W. ANDERSON, Bradford, colour dealer. L. H. BROUGH, Neath, Glamorgans-hire, grocer. ANN WHIGHT and J. WOODHEAD, Woodro, Yorkshire, dyers. J. MACGOS, Bath, chair maker. E. D. SHAW, Delph, Yorkshire, grocer. J. HARR, Workop, Nottinghamshire, tanner. J. WIN-RAM, Sen. and G. WINRAM, Uxeraton, Lancashire, ship builders. S. KNIGHT and J. KNIGHT, Mold, Flintshire, bankers.

THE NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

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POLITICAL EVENTS.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE RUSSIAN LOAN.

We cannot allow a division so remarkable as that which took place on Mr. Herries' motion to pass altogether without observation.

The majorities in favour of the Government were 20 and 24, an almost accidental difference, which, if it had existed on the other side, would have led to a resignation of Lord Grey, the return of a Tory Administration to office, the rejection of the Reform Bill, and ———: we do not attempt to fill up the blank with our worst conjectures.

There are two circumstances which most particularly strike us in regard to this division: the one, that the extraordinary consequences which would have followed a division against the present Ministry, were sufficient to justify Members for voting with them, who, under all ordinary circumstances, would have voted differently. The other, that these very extraordinary consequences, which the Ministry must see are coupled with their fall, render every error

endangering their power, peculiarly unjustifiable.

No one at all acquainted with the honest nature of Lord Althorp's mind, as well as the liberal tendency of his principles, can doubt the thorough conviction he felt as to the propriety of the course pursued, as well as the total absence, on his part, in pursuing that course, of any inclination to avoid the judgment or abridge the prerogative of Parliament. But we are aware that this apology has very narrow limits. The question divides itself into two parts;—the general spirit of the treaty by which the Government conceived us to be bound, and the propriety or impropriety—supposing that treaty to be such in spirit as they (the Government) understood it—of proceeding to act up to its spirit, in defiance of its letter, without express legislative sanction.

In regard to the first, there can be no doubt, that when the treaty was entered into, Holland and England had two separate objects, which it was their intention by this treaty to attain. Holland desired to

secure the permanent support of Russia in keeping Belgium a part of her dominions; England desired the same support in keeping Belgium from becoming annexed to France.

This was the spirit on which the two parties acted. The terms in which that spirit was set forth, though not as definite as might have been wished, seemed, at the moment, likely to answer the views of each. But the Revolution broke out in Belgium. The object for which Holland had entered into this compact was lost, and she refused to abide by it. The object which England had in view was maintained, and she, therefore, looking, as it were, into her conscience for the motives of her original conduct, and not to the mere words in which those motives were expressed, considered that nothing had happened which could warrant the non-fulfilment of the agreement. She reasoned, in short, in the spirit of a man of honour, rather than of a man of business. But it was also necessary to reason in the spirit of a statesman, on the policy of doing aught that might still farther dissatisfy Russia with the separation of the northern and southern provinces of the Netherlands, at the moment when it was considered necessary for the general peace to place that separation on the solid basis of a universal consent among the great powers of Europe.

We must confess, under all these circumstances, no doubt would have rested on our own mind, as to the propriety of the line adopted, if Parliament had not been sitting, and the question for the Government to decide upon had been—whether the share of the Russian loan, which had been previously paid by England, should continue to be paid, or should be withheld.

But Parliament *was sitting*; and with those feelings of doubt, from which the administration could not have been free, for, (granting them all they claim,) the terms of the treaty had become contrary from peculiar circumstances to the spirit with which that treaty had been originally framed; with those sentiments of doubt then natural to this their situation, it does seem extraordinary that they should have preferred acting on their own responsibility to asking the advice and obtaining the vote which would have easily been given to them.

Their excuse was in the difficult nature of the political affairs they were engaged in, and the fear of bringing on a long and embarrassing discussion, which could hardly have been avoided, at a time when such a discussion would have been peculiarly inconvenient.

That which renders this excuse difficult of reception is the perilous nature of the precedent they were creating.

And indeed to judge impartially of their conduct, we should have to balance the immediate danger of the course they avoided with the distant danger of the one that they pursued. The subject was altogether one of peculiar difficulty to decide upon, and every conscientious supporter of Ministers must have regretted the difficult position in which we cannot but think they had somewhat incautiously placed him. Still it is our opinion that those who, weighing the nice circumstances of the immediate case, threw also into the scale all the certain and consequent evils which must have followed a censure of the existing Administration, could not, and ought not, to have felt any scruple in supporting that Administration at this critical moment.

As to the sudden love of the Tories for the authority of Parliament, and the economy of the public money, it gives us a new reason for congratulating the country on a retreat from office, which has given them so much leisure for political improvement.

There is one question we should like to ask—were there any private articles (as is usually the case,) relating to this part of the treaty, which might have explained or justified the conduct of Government? and if so—was Sir R. Peel or Mr. Herries acquainted with such private articles?*

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Jan. 17. The House met pursuant to adjournment.

Jan. 19. The Earl of Aberdeen, referring to the speech from the throne at the opening of the present session, observed, that his Majesty informed both Houses that a Convention had been concluded between the Five Powers, and that it should be laid upon the table of the House so soon as ratifications should be exchanged. The Convention was dated the 15th of November, and it was now a matter of the most perfect notoriety, that no ratifications had been, up to that moment, exchanged: it was also well known that his Majesty's Government had agreed to extend the time for that expected change of ratifications. He should, then, give notice, that on that day week he would submit a motion to their Lordships on the subject.—Lord Strangford referred to a Convention which had been entered into between this country and France for the

* When all the papers were submitted to Sir Herbert Jenner, the ablest treaty lawyer in England, (and a furious Tory by-the-by,) his opinion was decidedly with Ministers. The misfortune is, that the House of Commons could not see all the papers that Sir Herbert Jenner saw.

abolition of the slave-trade, copies of which were likewise to be laid before the House. He wished, then, to learn from the Noble Lords opposite, how soon they might expect to have that document, for it was one upon which he was desirous of submitting his views to the House. He would now, however, say thus much, that we ought to pause before we formed new engagements with France, while the old ones remained unfulfilled; and he could not but confess himself one of those who doubted the utility of treaties with France relative to maritime and commercial affairs; and he, for one, founded this doubt upon the non-execution of all the articles and stipulations contained in that which, by a misnomer, was designated the Treaty of Reciprocity, a treaty which, he was sure, would be regarded by the French only so long as their interests required its aid. The Noble Lord gave notice, that he should, on an early day, move for some returns which would direct their Lordships' attention, not to the whole of that momentous subject, but to that portion which wrought, and was likely to work, so much injury, and be productive of so many grievances to the shipping interest in this country.—Lord Ellenborough, in reference to a motion made by him before the holidays, relative to the disputes between the British factory at Canton and the Chinese authorities, respecting which the Noble Lord at the head of his Majesty's Government had promised information, wished to know when they might expect to have the papers laid upon the table of the House?—The Marquis of Lansdowne, in the absence of his Noble Friend, was not prepared to make any reply; but he believed there was no information on the subject, excepting that which had arrived within the last eight-and-forty hours.—Lord Ellenborough said, that under such circumstances, he should not press the subject farther.

Jan. 20.—Lord Goderich presented, by his Majesty's command, papers relating to the Convention with France connected with the slave-trade. In answer to some observations which were made on this subject on the preceding night, the Noble Lord had to state to the House, that the ratification was not received in this country till the 19th of December, which was three days after their Lordships adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Jan. 17. The House met pursuant to adjournment. Lord Ashley, with reference to a petition which had been presented to the House against his return for Dorsetshire, said, that although he firmly believed his return to be good and valid, he should offer no opposition to the petition, because it would involve him in expenses which it was

impossible for him to meet. The Land Revenue Bill went through a Committee, after renewed assurances that 75,000*l.* would complete the building of Buckingham Palace; but that such outlay, of course, was exclusive of fixtures, furniture, &c. Lord Althorp stated, that towards the supply of such matters there were many things "in store."

Jan. 19. Mr. Stanley, in moving for leave to bring in the Irish Reform Bill, stated, that it differed, in some respects, from the Bill of last session. The number of representatives to be given to that country remained the same, and although upon this subject much difference of opinion existed, Ministers had not considered themselves justified in opening the question of the relative proportion of Members, particularly after what had been settled by the Union. With respect to the franchise for counties, following up the principle of the English Bill, as regards leaseholders, it was proposed to give votes to those who had beneficial interests in leases for fourteen years, and where the rent was 20*l.*; that regulation, it was thought, would be equivalent to the 50*l.* leaseholders of England—Ireland, he wished it to be remembered, being without 40*s.* freeholders. As to the boroughs, it was unnecessary to extend the principle of disfranchisement to them, because there was not one of them that had not a population which would present a respectable constituency. It was only requisite to extend the right of voting; for though Belfast, like Bath, had a large population, it was not very satisfactory that eleven or twelve individuals should return the Members. To remedy this defect, it was proposed that all resident 10*l.* householders should have votes; the payment of local taxes to determine the right to vote. It is not proposed, however, as in England, to continue the rights of the freemen beyond existing interests, because to do so would be to continue very objectionable votes, namely, those of an exclusively Protestant character. In lopping off this species of voters, they only applied the principle adopted in the case of the Irish 40*s.* freeholders. The system of polling, the time, the places, &c., as at present existing in Ireland, not to be touched by this Bill, it being thought that if the experiment succeeded in England, then it might be extended to Ireland. As to the right of voting in counties which are cities, freeholders and householders are to be combined to form the constituency.—Mr. Leader complained of the unsatisfactory and disproportionate character of the proposed Bill; maintained that Ireland ought to have more Members, and that this measure did not present the conservative link so requisite to preserve the interests of and a good understanding between

the two countries. — Mr. Ruthven, Mr. Croker, &c. followed. — The Chancellor of the Exchequer replied, and leave was given to bring in the Bill. — The Lord Advocate moved for leave to bring in the Reform Bill for Scotland. With the exception of one or two minor points of detail, the Bill is similar to that of the last session. The motion, however, led to a good deal of discussion, not as regards the arrangements of the Bill, but with respect to the number of representatives. It was stated that the English Bill, assuming that it is requisite to keep up the present number of 658, left a number to be disposed of, and that such deficiency is to be chiefly supplied in the representation to be allotted to England; whereas it was argued by Sir George Warrender, and others, that the quantum of representation thus left ought to be spread in relative proportions over England, Scotland, and Ireland, instead of being limited to England. Leave was given to bring in the Bill. — Mr. Goulburn took that opportunity of asking the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether he had prepared any Bill to consolidate the laws relating to the Assessed Taxes, and to the Compositions for Assessed Taxes. — Lord Althorp could only say, that he should be very glad to see a Bill of the kind spoken of; but he could not promise, at the moment, to be able to give it so much of his attention as to introduce the Bill, though he should be happy to support it.

Jan. 20. — Lord John Russell moved the order of the day, for the House resolving itself into a Committee on the Reform of Parliament (England) Bill. — Lord Milton wished, before the House went into a Committee, to inquire of the Noble Lord, whether the clause with respect to the 50*l.* freeholders, which had been proposed last session by the Marquis of Chandos, formed part of the present Bill. — Lord J. Russell observed, that the 50*l.* clause, according to the proposed amendments, was retained in the present Bill. Upon entering into the merits of the question, his Majesty's Government were of opinion that the amendments proposed by the Noble Marquis having met with the approval of the majority of that House, ought to be included in the present Bill. — The Speaker then put the question, that the order of the day be now read for the House resolving itself into a Committee on the Reform Bill, when Mr. Croker rose for the purpose of imploring the House and his Majesty's Ministers not to force on a premature discussion. The Hon. Member proceeded to urge the necessity of delay at great length. His arguments were chiefly founded on alleged inaccuracies in the lists and calculations. He expressed himself ready to go into the Committee with the same spirit with which he entered it before, and to assist in carrying into effect the

orders of the House, when that Bill should enable him to do so, but he asked his Majesty's Ministers to give to the House, and the country, in the first place, that extent of information, without which it would be utterly impossible to make even the first step towards a proper Reform with any degree of safety. — Lord John Russell said, the question was, whether the House was in a state to resolve itself into a Committee agreeably to the notice of motion that stood in the order of the day. Some of the inquiries were still in progress, and some of the papers were still in Lieutenant Drummond's hands, not corrected, but there was not any place now in the two schedules which it would be necessary to alter in the list of the 12th of December. There was not a single place which it would be necessary to leave out of schedule A or schedule B. The House would therefore see that there was no necessity whatever to refrain from going into the Committee, and to decide whether or not fifty-six boroughs were to be disfranchised, and thirty boroughs were to return one member. The lists had been made sufficiently accurate to require no alteration in the schedules, except in one particular case, which he (Lord John Russell) had already mentioned in his opening speech. He, therefore, proposed to go into the Committee, and ascertain whether the fifty-six boroughs in schedule A should cease to return Members, and for the purpose of enabling the House to come to that decision, the papers now before them would enable them to judge. There were a great many boroughs whose limits were entirely unknown; some whose limits were very extensive; some whose limits extended to the town, and others a great way beyond it, so that the House would perceive that it required great diligence and care to obtain the information which had been presented to the House. Such diligence, and so much trouble, had been taken by gentlemen employed for that purpose, that it would be exceedingly difficult for the Right Hon. Gentleman opposite (Mr. Croker) to make out any case for the removal of any borough from schedule A or B. His Majesty's Government were perfectly prepared to go into the Committee, and they thought that sufficient information was now before the House to enable them to decide whether fifty-six of the smaller boroughs could be taken from the borough representation of England. — Sir R. Peel rose, and in the course of his address declared his intention of dividing the House, even if he stood alone. The House was called to go into the Committee to consent to the disfranchisement of fifty-six boroughs, without information to guide their judgment. In the King's speech, they were called upon to inquire into the state of the representation in a calm and deliberate manner, and now

they were called to deliberate upon a question of such magnitude without information. The Right Hon. Baronet then commented upon some of the returns, and pointed out the inconsistency and impropriety of attempting to decide upon the principles of disfranchisement, without that information which the Noble Lord stated was ready for delivery in a few days. What inconvenience could arise from the postponement of the Committee for a few days? He trusted that the House would not be drawn into such a plan, which would disgrace it. He would divide the House upon the point.—Lord Althorp contended that nothing could justify a postponement of the Committee. The question of the returns did not at all apply to the principle of disfranchisement of the fifty-six boroughs, but was adapted to a future stage of the discussion. He felt sure the House would not deviate from the rule previously adhered to in consenting to go into a Committee upon the question of Reform.—Sir R. Vyvyan would vote against going into the Committee until all the information upon which this extraordinary and revolutionary measure was founded, was before the House.—Sir Charles Wetherell contended that it was a gross insult upon the House to call upon the Members to give their votes upon a measure respecting which they had no distinct or correct information.—After some observations from Mr. Hume, Mr. Goulburn, Mr. Robinson, Sir C. Forbes, and Mr. Hunt, the House divided on Mr. Croker's motion, for postponing the Committee to the following Tuesday, when the numbers appeared for the original motion, 152; against it, 99; majority for the original motion, 53. The House, having resolved itself into the Committee, the first proposition discussed was that in the first clause, which proposes that fifty-six boroughs be disfranchised; and, after a desultory, but rather short debate, the Committee divided on it. The numbers were, for the original motion, 198; against it, 123; majority, 75. The fifty-six, of course, are those enumerated in schedule A; so that the next step is, according to the former mode of proceeding, to settle which shall be the fifty-six boroughs.—Sir R. Peel, after the division, suggested, that, at least, they ought not to proceed farther now, as they would have to examine the schedule item by item, till Members were in possession of the promised information respecting the several boroughs.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer acquiesced in the suggestion, and farther proceedings of the Committee were postponed.

By a recent order in council, it is commanded, that Austrian vessels entering or departing from the ports of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, together

with the cargoes on board the same, such cargoes consisting of articles which may be legally imported or exported, shall not be subject to any other, or higher duties or charges whatever, than are or shall be levied on British vessels entering or departing from such ports, or on similar articles when imported into or exported from such ports in British vessels; and also that such articles when exported from the said ports in Austrian vessels, shall be entitled to the same bounties, drawbacks, and allowances, that are granted on similar articles when exported in British vessels.

THE REVENUE.

Abstract of the Net Produce of the Revenue of Great Britain in the Quarters and Years ended on the 5th of Jan. 1831 and 1832; showing the Increase or Decrease on each Head thereof.

	Qrs. ended Jan 5,			
	1831.	1832.	Incr.	Dec.
Customs...	3,769,695	3,528,723	—	240,972
Excise....	4,331,220	4,265,571	—	565,646
Stamps...	1,245,683	1,692,018	16,330	—
Post Office	333,005	321,000	—	2,005
Taxes....	2,062,030	1,981,262	—	80,768
Miscellau.	143,130	112,973	—	30,157
Total	12,721,763	11,818,515	16,330	919,548
Deduct Increase				16,330
Decrease on the Quarter				903,218

	Years ended Jan. 5,			
	1831.	1832.	Incr.	Dec.
Customs...	16,313,561	15,386,715	—	1,006,846
Excise....	16,495,775	14,330,875	—	2,564,900
Stamps...	6,605,291	6,500,910	—	104,381
Post Office	1,358,011	1,391,006	32,995	—
Taxes....	5,013,405	4,864,342	—	149,063
Miscellau.	601,392	409,322	—	191,980
Total	46,817,345	42,833,170	32,995	4,984,175
Deduct Increase				32,995
Decrease on the Year				4,984,175

The above accounts, therefore, exhibit a considerable falling off both as respects the late quarter and the preceding year. The decrease, as between the two years ended severally Jan. 5, 1831, and Jan. 5, 1832, is 3,984,175*l.*, and between the two last quarters of each year 903,218*l.* The principal deficiency continues to present itself under that head from which the "Beer," and other duties have been taken—the "Excise," which shows upon the whole year a falling off of 2,564,900*l.*, and upon the last quarter of 565,646*l.* Next is the "Customs," which for the whole year, as compared with the last, are short in receipts to the amount of 1,006,846*l.*, and for the quarter of 240,972*l.* The Assessed Taxes also appear to have produced upon

the year 149,063*l.*, and upon the quarter 80,768*l.* less than in the corresponding periods of last year; and "Miscellaneous" 191,980*l.* upon the year, and 30,157*l.* upon the quarter less, by the same comparison. The only increase which appears is in the revenue of the "Post office," which is better by 32,995*l.* upon the whole year than it was the last, though upon the quarter there appears (probably from the new arrangements, intended for public accommodation,) a falling off of 2,005*l.* The "Stamps" account presents a mixed result, as it appears that, though deficient by 104,381*l.*

upon a comparison of the whole year, there has been an improvement in this branch of the revenue during the last quarter of 16,330*l.* It will be seen, however, that the charge upon the Consolidated Fund continues to be reduced in pace with the falling off of the income, the surplus of receipt over expenditure for the last quarter being 3,672,057*l.*, or, in round numbers, 1,200,000*l.* greater than in the preceding quarter. The amount of the Exchequer Bills to be re-issued to provide for these deficiencies in the present quarter is fixed at 5,626,251*l.*

THE COLONIES.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

The Sub-committee of the Chamber of Commerce of St. John's have made a report respecting the timber-trade of that province, from which it appears that the amount of property vested in saw-mills in New Bruns-

wick is 232,000*l.*; the estimated quantity of timber sawed during the year, 103,840,000 feet; estimated value of the lumber when ready for shipment, 26,120*l.*; and the number of men employed in the lumber-business, 3798.

FOREIGN STATES.

AMERICA.

The Message of President Jackson to Congress, contains a copious statement of the condition, both foreign and domestic, of one of the most flourishing commercial nations on the face of the earth. It is in the very nature of addresses of this description to assume a tone of self-congratulation, which sometimes carries with it an appearance of exaggeration, and even of boast; but it is evident from the facts appealed to that the United States of America are not only progressively advancing in all the arts and improvements of civilised life, but are rapidly extending their trade in every direction, under the auspices of a Government at once vigilant, economical, and pacific. We cannot omit the statement respecting the arrangements entered into with Great Britain in reference to the Colonial trade. "The trade thereby authorised," observes the President, "has employed to the 30th of September last, upwards of 30,000 tons of American, and 15,000 tons of foreign shipping, in the outward voyages; and in the inward nearly an equal amount of American, and 20,000 only of foreign tonnage. An impulse has been given to commercial enterprise which fills our shipyards with new constructions, encourages all the arts and branches of industry connected with them, crowds the wharfs of our cities with vessels, and covers the most distant seas with our canvass." The tariff question is evidently a delicate point, and, if there be a struggle for the Presidency, would be more likely than any other to determine the fate of the contest. The state of their finances has always, and especially of late years, furnished the statesmen of America with an agreeable subject of congratulation. Neither

is it omitted in this address. After stating the sums appropriated during the last year to the discharge of the public debt, the President informs the Congress that the whole debt may be extinguished, either by redemption or purchase, within four years of his administration. The President speaks of the relation of the States with Great Britain as follows:—

"The amicable relations which now exist between the United States and Great Britain, the increasing intercourse between their citizens, and the rapid obliteration of unfriendly prejudices to which former events naturally gave rise, concurred to present this as a fit period of renewing our endeavours to provide against the recurrence of causes of irritation, which, in the event of a war between Great Britain and any other power, would inevitably endanger our peace. Animated by the sincerest desire to avoid such a state of things, and peacefully to secure, under all possible circumstances, the rights and honour of the country, I have given such instructions to the minister lately sent to the court of London, as will evince that desire; and if met by a corresponding disposition, which we cannot doubt, will put an end to causes of collision, which, without advantages to either, tend to estrange from each other two nations who have every motive to preserve, not only peace, but an intercourse of the most amicable nature."

FRANCE.

The Paris journals show that the public mind has been a good deal agitated by a ridiculous conspiracy, set on foot, as it is said, by the friends of the expatriated family. It appears that eight operatives made their way into the church of Notre Dame, and commenced ringing the bells, which is the tocsin, or conventional signal, for a general insurrection throughout Paris. The appeal appears to have met with no response on the

part of the people, and the conspirators were immediately taken into custody.

The Ministers have presented to the Chamber of Deputies their budget, the gross amount of which is 38,200,000*l.* The Civil List, or annual salary of the King, not included in the above amount, is 14,000,000 francs, or 560,000*l.* which is about 50,000*l.* more than our own. Of the expenditure of 38,200,000*l.* the debt absorbs 13,800,000*l.* and the general service of the State, 17,800,000*l.* The sum of 4,700,000*l.* is put down for the expenses of collection, and 1,900,000*l.* under the head of "reimbursements, premiums, dotations of the Chambers, the Legion of Honour, &c."

The debate gave rise to the most violent altercations; and on the Count Montalivet, Minister for Public Instruction, contending that a large Civil List enabled the King more liberally to encourage the fine arts, and effectually to relieve misfortune; adding, that if the enjoyment of luxuries was denied the King, it would be proscribed to his *subjects*, many of the Deputies started up, and indignantly denounced the expression: they were *fellow-citizens* of a Constitutional King, and declared that they acknowledged *subjection* to no jurisdiction but the Law, to which the King of the barricades was as amenable as any other *citizen* of France. It was in vain that the Minister made attempts at explanation, he could not obtain a hearing; and the tumult amongst the Members increased to such a height of impropriety that the President was obliged to adjourn the sitting. Upon its resumption the next day, the debate upon the word *subject* was continued; but the Chamber passed to the order of the day upon a motion for expunging from the minutes of the sitting the offensive word, which was allowed to stand as having been used by the Minister.

The following Protest has therefore been signed by 130 of the French Deputies, including Lafayette and all the leaders of the Republican party:—

"The Members of the Chamber of Deputies who assisted with grief at the sittings of the 4th and 5th of January 1832, in which the Ministers of the King reproduced and endeavoured to justify the double expression of 'King of France' and of 'subjects of the King,' expressions which were struck out from our Charter of 1830 as irreconcilable with the principle of the National Sovereignty, owe to themselves and to their country to protest solemnly against those expressions, which tend to alter the new public French right. The President of the Chamber not having put to the vote the suppression of these words in the *procès verbal*, and the Chamber not having therefore voted relative to this suppression, which would tend to give a legal and parliamentary character to the present Protest, the undersigned have recourse to the only way left open to them,

that of publishing their sentiments; and they hereby protest, in the presence of France, against the expressions of which the Ministers have made use, and against all the consequences which may hereafter be drawn from them."

GREECE.

The affairs of Greece, according to recent information, assume a new aspect. Colocotroni, at the head of the remnant of Capo d'Istria's partisans, is at Napoli di Romania; the French troops hold possession of Navarino, while an assembly of about 130 chieftains, acting as deputies for the nation, are collected at Argos; in which assembly Mayrocordato, who is supposed to side with the British interests, holds much influence. Each of those chieftains, and particularly those called the Klephti, have been followed by their armed adherents, so that there are now at Argos about 8000 men. The object of this assembly is the formation of a constitution, after which a deputation is to proceed to London, in order, with the three interested powers—England, France, and Russia—that they may form a fourth party in the election of a Sovereign.

RUSSIA.

Accounts received from St. Petersburg state that, by order of the Emperor, a new Tariff of duties had been issued, on which the duties on imports were increased considerably. On the 19th ult. (old style) an additional duty of 12½ per cent. was imposed on all imports not entered before the 19th, with the exception of brimstone, corks, and cork-wood, besides which the duty is increased for the importation of 1832 on many articles. On woods for dyeing, the duty was raised from 3 Roubles 60 Copecks to 5 Roubles 40 Copecks. The increase on raw sugar was 9 to 10.08 per pood; on coffee, from 18 R. to 21 R. 60 Co. per pood; on herrings, English and Dutch, from 5 R. 49 Co. to 9 R. per barrel; on Indigo, from 9 to 14 R. 40 Co. per pood; on Cocoa in beans, from 16 20 to 21 60 per pood; on wine and porter, from 126 to 129 R. 60 Co.; on cochineal, from 27 R. to 36 R.; on mace, from 81 R. to 97 10; on nutmegs, from 54 to 64 80 per pood; on artificial flowers, 21 R. 60 to 32 R. 40 Co. per pood.

TURKEY

The Viceroy of Egypt has at length thrown off the mask, and declared himself independent of the Porte. Great preparations are making on both sides. The Sultan and the Viceroy are decidedly the most powerful and extraordinary men of their nation, and the struggle will be severe. Mahmoud Ali, however, has a full exchequer and a serviceable fleet; and his army is officered by Frenchmen, and drilled in the European manner.

CRITICAL NOTICES.

The Opera. 3 vols.

There is a species of modern Gothic architecture which is better in effect than keeping, and though battlements, turrets, and arched windows belong of right to the castle, yet we have seen them look very picturesque in the villa, though the battlement rose amid lilacs and laburnums, instead of an old avenue of oaks, and were mirrored in the Thames, instead of a moat. The literary architecture of this work is of such a mixed order, it is a tale of wild fatalism, and violent passion, love, hate, and remorse, blended with the "taffety phrases" of the drawing room, and existing even in the keen, cold atmosphere of London society, and London ridicule. The Opera is the history of Adrian the heir of the doomed house of Abbotscourt, for to the very name of Maldyn attaches a mysterious fatality. The first volume is occupied by the romantic narrative which his father confides to Adrian. Lord Abbotscourt's whole happiness in life had been destroyed by the machinations of his wife's sister, against whom he especially warns his son. Of course the warning comes too late, Adrian being in love with the daughter. The course of true love never did run smooth, and these hereditary animosities are sufficient to trouble the waters. But an additional source of difficulty and unhappiness arises in the Prima Donna of half the Operas in Europe. Mademoiselle Sandoni is a sort of Mabel in St. Leger's tale of the Bohemians; beautiful, highly-gifted, and seeking amid all the triumphs of the stage, revenge on the object of her early attachment for his desertion. As Stephanie Haslinger she had been the first love of Adrian Maldyn; his rather interferes, and the lover submits readily enough to the separation, and speedily consoles himself by a far deeper love for his cousin. Mademoiselle Sandoni produces the greatest possible sensation in London, and admitted into the same society as Adrian, effectually sows dissension between him and her successor. But we will pursue the mysteries of the story no further; what in Ariadne was kindness, in a critic is cruelty, viz. furnishing a clue to the labyrinth. So much for the romance of the story. The scenes in real life are sketched by the same keen and lively pen that "did" the fashions and follies of "Mothers and Daughters." A thousand playful and acute remarks are scattered through these pages. The hero remarks on our street doors—"There is a kind of slyish snuggery about a house with a door of its own, (a door to keep bores and brutes away, and open only to the elect, and to the select of one's fancy,) which makes one peculiarly English. Ebene assures me he has no longer any scruple in asserting to Mr. Merretton, or Mr. Willisford, that '*Monseigneur n'y est pas*,' now that a winding staircase, instead of an antechamber, divides these unwelcome visitors from my sanctum sanctorum. I do believe that half the surly unsociability of John Bull proceeds from that barrier of his domestic citadel called a street door."

The next are acute remarks. "In a woman's estimation, to be in love is as fair an excuse for the commission of every other folly as to be doting or delirious." "Beware how you despise the

attractions of any woman: should she discover that you have adventured such an impertinence, not Venus of old, when irritated by an insult offered to her altars, proved more implacable.⁶ I have observed, too, that the men most self-secure against the power of the opposite sex, are of all others those most easily betrayed into a pitfall." The dialogues are singularly characteristic and pleasant, a very rare merit. Many clever writers spoil the conversational parts by being too clever: they aim at too many hits, and force every phrase into a point. Here, on the contrary, they are as lively as they are actual. We can imagine real people talking in precisely such a manner. We must own we prefer the lighter: the more sombre coloured scenes; the author's power is rather in society than in solitude—the more imaginative materials are not so well employed as those taken from passing life: the prose is better than the poetry. There is the dramatic vivacity, that in past ages might have made a Congreve, but the rich tenderness and melancholy that invested the creations of Beaumont and Fletcher is wanting. To take one instance—the watch kept by Adrian by the dead body of his friend, wants reality—it comes not home: but how admirable is the sarcastic vein that details the effect of the duel on society. There is great truth in the observation on our English peculiarity of exaggerating crime: if a man commits one offence, he is sure to be charged with half a dozen more. We now close our remarks by cordially recommending these most amusing pages; and again repeat that the story is of quite a different order to that generally belonging to a fashionable novel; perhaps we shall best characterize it by comparing "The Opera" to a Castle of Otranto in May Fair.

Standard Novels. No. XI.—The Hungarian Brothers. By Miss A. M. Porter.

It is, we believe, above a quarter of a century since Miss Porter and her sister became candidates for literary honours. Few writers of their time have enjoyed a more extensive popularity; and even now, when competitors are almost as numerous as leaves in autumn, "the Scottish Chiefs," "Thaddeus of Warsaw," and the "Hungarian Brothers," are in no hazard of being pushed aside by newer and less unassuming rivals. They won the laurel well, and they have worn it long. They were almost the first, perhaps the very first, to traverse a difficult and dangerous course in literature; their novels started by the bold attempt to combine truth with fiction, the severity of historical fact with the freedom of imagination—and by the introduction of real personages who acted their part in the great drama of life, and formed so many bright examples to encourage, or warnings to scare from the evil paths they had followed. The experiment was successful. We are old enough to remember when the Misses Porter were the "observed of all observers"—when indeed they were as popular as Sir Walter Scott has been since the *Waverley Novels* brought to a more matured strength that which the authors of the "Scottish Chiefs" and the "Hungarian Brothers" had introduced into the world. We have been pleased therefore

to find these works republished among a collection of Standard Novels. Our readers are doubtless too well acquainted with their merits to render necessary any but a passing notice of this fact.

The Life of Wiclif. By C. W. Le Bas, M.A.

Sketch of the Reformation in England.
By the Rev. I. G. Blunt.

We have classed these two works under the same head, only because of the natural connexion of their subject matter. The first is Number I. of a new series of periodical volumes, entitled "The Theological Library;" the second is Number XXVI. of "The Family Library." Mr. Blunt's is an excellent book. It contains, skillfully condensed into a moderate compass, all the information which it is requisite, or almost desirable, for any but a Chmrciman to have, respecting the most extraordinary and important event in the history of his own or any other country under Heaven. Whether regarded in a political or a religious view, we think the Protestant Reformation justly entitled to be so considered. Now that religious order has been long established, when a pure faith has come forth from the refiner's fire, and superstition and persecution for conscience sake, are matters of history rather than of experience, we are no longer fair judges of the sentiments and conduct of the men who lived upon the verge of the Reformation. We readily perceive and acknowledge that it was a high and holy enterprise, but we need scarcely remark, that it was also a bold and imminently hazardous one. "In the age of Wiclif," says Mr. Le Bas, "the sentiments of reverence for the papacy had, indeed, from various causes, been somewhat rudely shaken in this country: but still there were but faint symptoms of any serious defection from the majesty of Romish tradition, and little promise of the reinstatement of the heavenly witnesses in their original honour. The biblical method of instruction was still trampled under foot by the rashidious pride of the scholastic discipline, and by the overbearing authority of irrefragable and *seraphic* doctors. And yet, in this state of the public mind it was that Wiclif had the fortitude and the independence to associate the study of the Scriptures with the keenest pursuit of the scholastic metaphysics; and not only so, but to assign to them the full supremacy which belongs to them, as disclosing to us 'the way, the truth, and the life.'"

To this just and accurate statement of the case, a statement, too, which applies with little less force to Luther, and Zuingle, and the confessors and martyrs of our own Reformation in England, than to Wiclif, we cannot add a more suitable appendix than the concluding paragraph of Mr. Blunt's sketch of this great religious revolution. "To the Reformation we owe it, that a knowledge of religion has kept pace in the country with other knowledge; and that, in the general advance of science, and the general appetite for inquiry, this paramount principle of all has been placed in a position to require nothing but a fair field and no favour, in order to assert its just pretensions. We are here embarrassed by no dogmas of corrupt and unenlightened times, still riveted upon our reluctant acceptance by an idea

of Papal or synodical infallibility; but we stand with the Bible in our hands, prepared to abide by the doctrines we can discover in it, because furnished with evidences for its truth, (thanks to the Reformation for this also!) which appeal to the understanding, and to the understanding only; so that no man competently acquainted with them need shrink from the encounter of the infidel, or feel for a moment that his faith is put to shame by his philosophy. Infidelity there may be in the country, for there will ever be men who will not trouble themselves to examine the grounds of their religion, and men who will not dare to do it: but how far more intense would it have been, and more dangerous, had the spirit of the times been, in other respects, what it is, and the Reformation yet to come; religion yet to be exonerated of weights which sunk it heretofore in this country, and still sink it in countries around us; inquiry to be resisted in an age of curiosity; opinions to be bolstered up (for they may not be retracted) in an age of incredulity; and pageants to be addressed to the senses in an age which, at least, calls itself profound. As it is, we have nothing to conceal, nothing to evade, nothing to impose. The reasonableness as well as righteousness of our reformed faith recommends it; and whatever may be the shocks it may have to sustain from scoffs, and doubts, and clamour, and licentiousness, and seditious tongues, and an abused press, it will itself, we doubt not, prevail against them all, and save, too, as we trust, the nation which has cherished it, from the terrible evils, both moral, social, and political, that come of a heart of unbelief."

It was upon this great question that the wonderful, the gigantic influence of the press was first made known. In the revival of the Gospel, the art of printing served, in a measure, the same end as the miraculous gift of tongues at its original publication. It was a new and most important principle introduced into the social system, and which has now for upwards of three centuries been gradually acquiring greater and greater strength. But we must make an end of our homily, lest much speaking minister not to edification. We like both the books under review well. "The Life of Wiclif" is diligently and ably written; "The Sketch of the Reformation" is a sound and earnest book, and full of matter. From the next number of "The Theological Library," we expect much. We have heard such admirable sermons from the Author (Dr. Shuttleworth) in sweet St. Mary's, when we dwell upon the pleasant banks of Isis, that we are sure beforehand any thing from his pen will be truly good.

Reflections on the ancient Nations of Africa. Vol. II.—Egyptians.

Although containing the result of much research upon the state of ancient Egypt in general, the greater part of this valuable work is devoted to a consideration of the history, dominion, and fall of that Titan among cities, and type of magnificence and mystery, the still great and illustrious Thebes. A very acute and ingenious essay upon the extent to which monuments may be admitted as historical evidence, and an examination of the plan followed by Champollion in deciphering the Phonetic hieroglyphics, are introductory of a series of reflections upon almost

every subject connected with the existence of that flourishing empire, which formerly extended its power from the banks of the Nile to those of the Euphrates, and perhaps to the Indus itself. These reflections are in their nature so various, and involve so much deep investigation, that it is impossible, within the limits to which we are confined, to do more than mention the deductions drawn from a few among the number. M. Heeren considers the priest and warrior castes of the old Egyptians to have sprung from a Nubian origin, and strengthens his theory by a comparison of the antiquities and inscriptions at Meroe with those of the Thebaid, as well as by the circumstance, that the Negro character of countenance is nowhere perceptible among the victorious bands, sculptured upon the palaces and tombs within that district. He thinks the region known by the name of Lower Egypt to have been peopled long after the foundation of Thebes, and to have continued for a very considerable period in subjection to it, contrary to the authority of Manetho. He also supposes the pyramids of Memphis to have been erected under the dynasty of the Hyksos or Nomad kings. He has described at great length the monuments of Thebes, with the multitudinous bas-reliefs upon the walls of the stupendous buildings at Carnae and Luxor, and conjectures the Osmandyas of Diodorus to be the same person as the great Rameses or Sesostris, while he believes the famous naval engagement sculptured at Medinet Abou, a representation of his conquests upon the shores of the Indian Sea. The whole of this part of the volume, together with a discussion relative to the importation of certain religious rites from Meroe into the Thebaid, and the connexion of this circumstance with a well known passage in the first book of Homer, are fully deserving the attention of the scholar and antiquary. We next arrive at the chapter of commerce and manufactures. Many particulars upon these points have been taken from the monuments at Eleuthia, and Herodotus is copiously quoted whenever his authority is admissible. A consideration of the causes which led to the decline of the power of the Pharaohs forms the subject of the fifth chapter: nor is the Appendix, in which several curious papers are inserted, unworthy the rest of the volume. Five well executed maps also give additional value to its contents. Egypt, concerning which every day, in this era of general research, reveals some new and interesting particular, must become a subject of still greater attention by the publication of M. Heeren's reflections. The literature of this country has received a valuable addition by his labours, and the translator is deserving of high praise for the manner in which he has introduced his Author to the English reader. The whole work, both from the matter it contains, and the elegance of its typography, is a credit to the university and press from which it has issued.

Britain's Historical Drama. By J. F. Pennie.

We think Mr. Pennie is quite unconscious in what his own strength consists. He proceeds too much upon the "aut Cæsar aut nihil" principle, and by aiming only at the highest departments of literature, fails of obtaining that applause which

less ambitious aspirations might ensure for his efforts. Of this his lately published tragedies are a sufficient instance. Smoothness of versification, considerable historical knowledge, and bursts of feeling and pathos, we frequently meet with; but, upon the whole, we find but little of that deep insight into the human heart, and that masterly delineation of passion, in its various shades and modifications, which alone could enable us to pronounce the title of dramatic poet justly acquired. We think, too, he has been unfortunate in the subjects he has selected. The day is gone by, when the desire of being considered the descendants of an illustrious ancestry formed a general and national mania. For our own parts, we care not the value of a brass celt, and we believe the greater part of the public are affected by the same indifference, whether our forefathers were indeed the "white, giant, and blue-dyed savages" Mr. Pennie's Casar has designated them, or whether the high flown descriptions of the poets and historians of the Elizabethan age on this head are true to the letter. All the pains, therefore, which the Author of the National Dramas has taken to cast a splendour and pomp of circumstance round the earlier epochs of our history, appear to us thrown away. We object also to those perpetual declamations about the future greatness of Britain, in which his characters are so fond of indulging. These compliments to our ourselves, which it is so easy to force the ideal past to pay us, partake too much of the character of those melodramatic traps for applause, in the shape of eulogies upon British magnanimity, honour, faith, and so forth, which are as sure as any cause can be of its effect, of producing thunders of acclamation from the patriots in the upper galleries. Thus much for Mr. Pennie's faults. We are happy to add, that there are many compensating beauties in his productions, which often a fan claim to public patronage. His "Dragon King," in particular, is a chaste and polished composition, and discloses numerous passages which exhibit striking imagery gracefully conveyed. The scene in which King Arthur discovers himself to the inhabitants of Sorbiodunnin, is exceedingly animated, and the incantations of the Adelnua are well in character. "Imogenia," too, is an engaging and well-finished conception, and more likely to excite the sympathy of the reader than any other character introduced among the *dramatis personæ* in the volume. Mr. Pennie's description of a Roman galley, in another tragedy, strikes us as happy enough to deserve quotation. He pictures the vessel with

Her crimson banners to the winds displayed
With beak of burnished brass and bank on bank
Of oars that rose and fell like giant wings
Of silver flashing in the midday sun.

This is just and poetical, and we could adduce many other passages superior to the above in power if our space permitted. On the whole, although faults and merits are pretty equally distributed throughout his performances, we think Mr. Pennie deserves much more of the general attention than he has hitherto received. He is an unpretending and industrious author, who has hitherto pursued his career under the auspices of no party, and encouragement might be the means of stimulating him to still greater exertions. We

must not pass over his Notes without bestowing our commendation upon the research they display, but where did Mr. Pennie learn that Aristomenes sacrificed three hundred victims to Jupiter of Ithome? That he thrice offered the Hecatomphonia we are aware, but this is altogether a different matter. We hope Mr. Pennie, in a future note, will make reparation for the injustice he has done the patriotic Messenian.

Family Classical Library. No. XXIV.
—Plutarch. Vol. II.

Plutarch is, perhaps, of all classical authors, the fittest to appear in an English translation, and under a popular form. There is nothing in his thoughts and language which may not be easily transfused into another tongue; and his narrations are conveyed by so graceful and unaffected a style, that the wise and venerable philosopher does not appear throughout his writings more frequently than the social and entertaining friend. It has been the fashion, in these censorious days, to deride his credulity and superficial knowledge of character, and his want of that tenacious and condensation which distinguish the works of the sterner historians. The latter defect, however, if it is to be considered as such, may be considered the chief cause of his widely extended popularity, and a means of ensuring the affections of the multitude for his labours until the end of time. It is not every one, who possesses either the ability or the inclination often to grapple with the vast and shadowy abstractions of Tacitus and Thucydides, and at a time when the mind, wearied with previous exertion, is willing to be amused at the expense of no considerable effort; under the sunshine, for instance, of a summer evening, or by the cheerful blaze of the wintry hearth, the Chironcean sage is always received as a grateful and welcome visitant. His authority, too, is not to be lightly prized upon historical points; for it must be remembered, that his information has, in many cases, been drawn from commentaries written by the very characters whose exploits he commemorates, and from many an accurate compilation, famous in his own day, but which time has long since condemned to the same dust and obscurity which envelope the hand that traced it. We are glad to see the Langhorne's translation of this pleasing Author forming part of "The Family Classical Library," as we are convinced its appearance will be of equal benefit to the public and the publisher. This second volume contains the Lives of Pericles, Fabius Maximus, Coriolanus, Timoleon, Paulus Emilius, Pelopidas, and Marcellus,—enough for the price, in all conscience. The wood-cuts, however, are utterly unworthy of the text they accompany. The conqueror of Coroli is a sulky schoolboy, and he of Corinth resembles a Jewish salesman. The very presence of such heads is enough to excite a prejudice against their supposed owners; and yet these ill-favoured caricatures are termed illustrations.

Thoughts on Education, Union of Classes, and Co-operation. Suggested by the late Riots at Bristol.

Deeply as the late scenes of violence and outrage at Bristol and elsewhere are to be deplored, if they have the effect of calling the public attention to the best means of alleviating the con-

diction of the suffering poor, the evil, like most others, will not have occurred without producing a beneficial effect. As remedies of the extensive demoralization and helpless poverty under which so large a number of our fellow countrymen are labouring, the Author of this clever essay proposes, in the first place, the education of the lower classes, under the authority and superintendence of Government; secondly, a greater degree of intimacy and a stronger disposition to coalesce among the several castes into which society is divided; and, in the last place, the extensive adoption of what is generally known by the name of the co-operative system of labour. As to the second of these measures, it may be sufficient to observe, that it can only be considered as the result of either of the others; for, until led by their own interests or pleasures, it is useless to exhort the rich and well informed to enter into a voluntary amalgamation with the destitute and unenlightened. The other expedients are unobjectionable. The education of the poor, to a partial extent, by various religious societies, has already been carried into effect with such happy results, that it is much to be marvelled at that the plan recommended has not long ago been adopted by Government, as the best means of preserving order and ensuring comfort among the various members of the great national body. Co-operation is so perfectly new an appearance in the political horizon, that it is impossible at present to conjecture what may be its ultimate results; but so far as it has been hitherto tried, the voice of experience has spoken loudly and justly in its favour. The Author of the present pamphlet is evidently imbued with a strong feeling of interest for the welfare of his country; and his remarks upon the present condition of society are dictated by good sense and justice of reasoning. He is a clear and consistent writer, and a person of no mean literary attainments. Both the importance of the subject which he discusses, and his manner of treating it, will ensure him a general and respectful attention.

Cabinet Encyclopedia. Useful Arts.
Porcelain and Glass Manufacture.

The interest and importance, attached to the manufacture of these beautiful substances, have very properly ensured the different processes by which they are worked and brought to perfection, an early place among the treatises upon the useful arts, published in Dr. Lardner's "Encyclopedia." The general reader will find much more of entertainment in his investigation of the subject than he might at first be led to expect; for not only is every mechanical operation minutely detailed, but the historical part of the work is extensive, and displays much research, commencing with the preparation of the bricks of Babylon, and the ingenious fable narrated by Pliny, of the accidental discovery of glass at the mouth of the Belus, and ending with the beautiful vases of Wedgwood, and the famous disks of Guinand and Frauenhofer. The porcelain works of China occupy a whole chapter, which forms, perhaps, the best compendium of the information respecting this celebrated manufacture extant. Nor should we pass over without praise the chemical investigation of the substances made use of in the production of glass and earthen vessels of all sorts

and qualities. The chapter upon gems appears to contain much less than might have been anticipated on this head; but this is probably owing to the secrecy with which those, who are acquainted with the method of fabricating the imitations of these costly ornaments, endeavour to veil the knowledge they possess, and the deficiency is well made up by the quantity of matter comprised in the description of the colouring and painting of glass. Numerous wood cuts, neatly executed, embellish the volume, and are very serviceable in illustration of the printed details. Upon the whole, we have seldom spent an hour of greater gratification than while engaged in the perusal of this twenty-sixth number of "The Cabinet Encyclopedia," a publication, which, we sincerely hope, is succeeding as it deserves.

An Address delivered to the Literary and Philosophical Society at Kingston-upon-Hull. By C. Frost, F.S.A.

To the inhabitants of Hull and its vicinity, this is no doubt an acceptable publication, and even to us, who are affected by no local associations in its personal, the contents of its pages have proved highly satisfactory. We are gratified to find that a provincial town can boast of so much living talent, and so manifest a zeal for the interests of science. We have been also agreeably surprised at the number of eminent characters to which the town of Hull has given birth. The names of Andrew Marvel, Mason, Milner, and Wilberforce, are sufficient in themselves to confer celebrity upon any spot, but to these Mr. Frost has added a host of others of no mean note, whose lives he has neatly sketched, and so far as we have the means of ascertaining, with great accuracy of date and circumstance. We hope the spirit and ardour in philosophical research, displayed by the Society of which Mr. Frost is the President, may be efficacious in inducing the formation of many others throughout those country towns, where equal facilities for their institution and support is afforded.

An Introductory Lecture delivered at King's College, London.

We fully agree with Professor Ventonillac in the sentiments which have dictated his Introductory Lecture. The literature of France has hitherto received but very imperfect justice at our hands. To wade through the exercises of Chambrand, to translate *Telemachus* and *Voltaire's History of Charles of Sweden*, or at the utmost a tragedy of *Racine*, in this is generally comprised all that is taught in our schools respecting a language which contains as many treasures of thought and elegance of sentiment as any tongue extant. The disadvantages of this system are more particularly felt by the female part of the community, who, after spending many years in the laborious drudgery mentioned, end by reading one or two French authors imperfectly, and speaking a dialect much resembling that used by the Prioress in *Chaucer*. The grand error, we imagine, consists in making philology an insulated study, and never considering it as a mere aid to the understanding and appreciation of intellectual efforts, which must be effectually concealed without its assistance; but whether this be the cause or not, the existence of the fact complained of is undeniable. How few, for example, are there, even among those

who are considered respectable French scholars, to whom the names of the acute Montaigne and the profound Montesquieu are known through the medium of their works. Again, how greatly is it to be regretted that the invaluable "*Memoirs of Joinville*," and "*The Chronicles of Froissart*," to the latter of whom we are so much indebted for the elucidation of various parts of our own history, should be almost universally neglected. Content with a very few flowers, taken from the department of the belles lettres, we leave, what it may be allowed us to term the best part of French literature unregarded, and even the absurd novels of Florian are patronised to the exclusion of the most philosophical of his fellow-countrymen. A better taste, it is to be apprehended, is now dawning upon us, and it is a proof of good sense on the part of those who superintend the affairs of King's College, that they have established a French Professorship, on an equal footing with those for the Greek and Latin languages. M. Ventonillac appears, both in taste and acquisitions, if we may judge from the indications of these qualities displayed in his first lecture, eminently suited to fulfil the duties of his station. There is only one point in his discourse upon which we must differ from him. We allude to his estimate of the comparative merits, or rather demerits, of Voltaire and Rousseau. M. Ventonillac, while he bestows an abundant share of censure upon the former writer, appears to regard the latter with a degree of pity and forbearance, to which, in our opinion, he is in no wise entitled.

Producing Man's Companion. Rights of Morality. State of Society in England.

Much of what is unquestionably true, and much of what is ingeniously paradoxical, are here presented within the compass of some hundred and fifty pages. Two of the titles of the book might certainly be omitted. We are at a loss to know why the producer should be more interested in the discussions introduced, than those erroneously considered as the non-producing members of society; and the exact meaning of the Rights of Morality, we have yet to learn. The writer is beyond controversy a man of ability, and we have no doubt has been influenced in the publication of his sentiments by the best motives; but his great fault consists in his rapid and sweeping conclusions, and the brief compass in which he dispatches propositions, requiring ten times the space he has allowed them to investigate and determine. For instance, his reflections are directed within the compass of a few pages to moral right, (which perhaps is what is intended to be signified in the title of the book,) arbitrary right, money, value of commodities, profit, entail, supply of food, &c.; and upon each of these he has contented himself with laying down a few axioms, without attempting to enter into any thing like argument or proof. It is a principal feature of the present state of our affairs, that during a time of unexampled political interest, every one thinks himself qualified to enact the part of pilot to the State, and the press consequently teems with the productions of theoretical politicians, whose works, in too many instances, resemble those crude and ill-shaped abortions, which the ancient naturalists supposed to be produced on the margin of the

receding Nile. To the great bulk of the public this is productive of but little inconvenience, but to us, who are in the habit of reading their Incubations, the very words "producers and non-producers, metallic and paper currency, free and restricted trade," are about as pleasant as was the juice of Lebanon to the ears of the Royal Dane in Hamlet. We do not mean, however, to apply these remarks to the author of the work before us. We have stated that he is a man of talent, and are not inclined to retract our opinion. A great deal of useful truth is mingled with doctrines occasionally extravagant; and an animated and impressive manner of conveying his sentiments adds to the general interest of his essay, which will be found to contain enough of originality to warrant us in recommending it to political economists in particular, and the reading public in general.*

A Vision. In five Cantos.

It is but an invidious office to sit in judgment upon the productions of a poet but eighteen years of age. In this case the critic may deliver too severe an opinion upon abilities, which time might mature and display in a very different light from that in which they at first appeared; while, on the other hand, he is in danger of encouraging hopes which the fully developed powers of the author may never enable him to realise. The only safe course is to say as little as possible upon the occasion, and this method we shall accordingly adopt in noticing the poem before us. We must confess that we cannot exactly comprehend the plot of the production, and the metre abounds in deficiencies. The writer does not appear as yet to be master of even the mechanical part of versification, and to acquire correctness in this particular must be his first object. When this is accomplished, and not till then, his poems will be in a condition to meet the award of public criticism.

Edinburgh Cabinet Library. Polar Seas and Regions.

In addition to the original matter contained in the above work, this third edition comprises many particulars of a new and interesting character; and the diligence with which they have been prepared for publication affords strength to their claim to that public patronage, which the proprietors of the Edinburgh "Cabinet Library" have already so liberally experienced. The former editions were well calculated for general circulation, containing, as our readers are probably aware, the result of almost every inquiry into the extent, characteristic features, and natural productions of the Polar regions, together with outlines of the various voyages made since the time of Pytheas, for the purpose of exploring the recesses of the great Northern Ocean. The pens of Sir John Leslie and Professor Jameson were employed in the preparation of the meteorological and geological portions of the work, and Mr. Hugh Murray furnished the account of the voy-

ages of discovery. As the product of the labours of these eminent writers has been for some time before the public, it is our intention, in the present notice, merely to consider the particulars, now for the first time submitted to general perusal. One of the most important of these additions is the *fac simile* of a curious Runic inscription found, in 1824, on the island of Kingiktorsoak, under the parallel of 73 degrees, with a translation by Dr. Ravn, Secretary of the Royal Antiquarian Society at Copenhagen. This inscription, which is, probably, of as ancient a date as the year 1135, and which shows to what an extent the early Scandinavian adventurers carried their zeal for discovery, will be considered of great consequence by antiquaries. There is also an ingenious vindication of Mr. Hugh Murray's views with respect to the voyage of Corteal, which the writer of the "Mémorial de Sébastien Cabot" maintains, with little appearance of truth or reason, never to have been extended beyond the southern extremity of Labrador. Mr. Murray seems indisputably to have made out his case, in carrying that enterprising navigator as far as 60 degrees of north latitude, or the entrance of Hudson's Strait. It is well known that the year 1831 proved the most destructive upon record to the British vessels engaged in the whale fishery. An account of the wintering at Openwick of the crew of the John of Greenock, totally wrecked in that year, and communicated by Mr. George Inglis, mate, will be found an impressive and well compiled narrative. To this is added a general summary of the results of the whale fishery in 1831, and an examination of the present commercial aspect of this extensive ground of speculation, which will be practically useful to many readers. Indeed, those who undertake its perusal for the sake of instruction, or individuals of the more numerous class, who are merely induced to examine its pages for the purpose of amusement, will equally have reason to be pleased with the spirited efforts made for their commendation by the publishers of this popular volume.

Poetical Pieces. By M. A. Curling. Second Edition.

We should be unwilling to incur the imputation of ill-placed severity of judgment, or backwardness to welcome the first efforts of incipient powers, which might hereafter be displayed to greater advantage, under the guidance of a more matured intellect; yet we must confess, that we cannot discover in the pages before us any indication which would enable us to encourage the Authoress to proceed in the path of literature she has selected. Her poetry, though, perhaps, calculated for a circle of private friends, will assuredly be unable to bear the severe test of public criticism. To deliver any other opinion upon it, would only be to excite hopes which, we fear, would have but little chance of being gratified, and to stimulate exertions which might ensure both applause and success, if directed to a more attainable object.

Maturini Corderii Colloquiorum Centuria Selecta, &c. Editio Nova.

We are no friends to the use of the Colloquies of Cordcius as an initiatory school-book.

* We shall take an opportunity to return to this work, and criticise it more attentively in another part of the Magazine.—ED.

The Dialogues themselves are barbarous and antiquated, and the Latin of a style the least useful possible to an English student. Yet if the work is still to be read, it is desirable that it should be possessed in the best form extant, and we advise all who are too much attached to its ancient absurdities to discard it altogether, to substitute Mr. Milligan's edition for those usually circulated. In this, much industry and accuracy are perceptible; every important quantity is marked, and a copious vocabulary appended. There are also short notes in explanation of the more difficult phrases, and the English version which generally accompanies the text has been omitted. Mr. Milligan's labours deserve to be bestowed upon a better author.

Pictures of the Past. By Thomas Brydson.

This is a very pleasant garland of wild flowers, arranged with taste and judgment. The Author will probably never occupy a place in the foremost rank of his literary contemporaries; but as one of the *poetæ minores* of his day, he bids fair to earn a very respectable name. The principal characteristics of his poetry are a spirit in unison with the gentle and beautiful of the moral, as well as the material world, and a correct versification. We should select as pieces most to our taste, "The Cave of Death," "Lines composed during a Night Walk," "Sunset in the Isle of Mull," and "The Churchyard." The merit of these and several other little pieces is sufficient to justify our anticipation of higher exertions on a future day; and we are particularly pleased with the total absence of that affectation which at present distinguishes so many authors in the lighter departments of literature. Mr. Brydson has begun well, and we hope his future course will correspond with the expectations which most of his readers will be induced to form from their first acquaintance with his name and productions.

The Knights of the Round Table. By the Author of the Diversions of Holycote.

We remember some little friends of ours (and children are better judges of books than elderly persons are willing to admit) being so pleased with this accomplished and amiable lady's former works, that we had determined on presenting them with "The Knights of the Round Table," as an excellent new year's gift. We regret to say that after a careful perusal of the pretty and elegant volume, we changed our opinion. Two of the stories, "The Cnate's Tale" and "High Life" are objectionable; the first because of the detailed flirtation between Charlotte and Captain Spencer, and its horrid termination, and the second from the picture it presents of juvenile intrigue. We are not of the number of those who believe that descriptions of vice should be given in order that vice may be avoided. We would shield our children, our daughters more especially, from the knowledge that such things are, rather than give them the information even with a view of deterring them from its consequences. While we blame upon these grounds two of the well-written tales in the volume, it is but justice to bestow unqualified approbation upon the others. "The Three Westminster-Boys," is replete with

wisdom, good counsel, and interest. "The Spitalfields Widow" is full of simple pathos and deep feeling; and "When I was a Little Girl" must be relished by young and old.

The Invasion, 3 vols. By the Author of "The Collegians."

The author of "The Invasion" has contributed to our literature some of its best and most interesting productions; and they have been justly classed amongst the more successful of modern times. It is therefore with regret that we feel the impossibility of praising this, his last work, in which we think he has mistaken his forte. A genuine antiquarian will doubtless feel anxious to know how the inhabitants of Ireland looked, dressed, and paraded in the time of Constantine, but novels are not, and ought not to be written for antiquarians only—they are the property of general readers, the staple commodity of society, and in these literary times are as necessary as a new hat, or a modern turban. A work, therefore, of which every third or fourth page is a dry detail of unmeaning scenes, or a vocabulary of hard words, of which not one in ten can comprehend the meaning, is a dead letter to the novel-loving world, and cannot be profitable either to the author's reputation, or the bookseller's pocket. We do not wish to depreciate for a moment Mr. Griffin's extraordinary research, or graphic powers; but we would have them exercised upon subjects which can be generally understood and appreciated, and not confined to one particular class of readers.

The Works of Lord Byron, with his Letters, and Journals, and his Life. By Thomas Moore, in 14 volumes. Vol. I.

Our only duty is to speak of the "getting up" of this volume—we can do so in terms of the most unqualified praise. It is a beautiful specimen of typography; corrected with extreme care, illustrated by two exquisite works of art, and published at a price so exceedingly low, as to be marvellous even in this age of cheap books. We shall hereafter find occasion for a longer notice. At present we content ourselves and hope to satisfy the publisher, by recommending it as a valuable, indeed a necessary addition to every library, whether large or small, throughout the kingdom.

Sacred Imagery, or Illustrations of the Principal Figures of Speech from the Bible. By Joseph Fincher, Esq.

This little volume is exceedingly well designed. Its principal object is to convey instruction to the young, but from it the old may learn wisdom. The compiler has carefully and judiciously collected the most striking and beautiful passages of the Old and New Testament with a view to lay before his readers so many examples of the principal figures of speech. A more attractive publication has rarely issued from the press, or one more likely to improve both the heart and mind of the youthful reader. He will be allured by the sublimity and beauty of the poetry to study and weigh the important precepts which the language conveys.

Mental Recreation.

Mankind, we fear, are seldom much assisted in forming their resolutions by apophthegms and precepts. These are often used as the justifiers, but very unrequently as the instigators of action. Yet, although the practical utility of such a work may easily be overrated, a collection of the various pointed sayings and sagacious remarks of the most illustrious philosophers and statesmen, is both a curious and interesting work, as it shows in what light those have considered the various workings of the human heart, who have been best acquainted with its inmost recesses. In many instances, also, a laconic saying is a key to the true mental character of him who utters it, and discovers all the various peculiarities of his moral disposition, as accurately as a well-finished miniature may comprise within an indefinitely small compass the several features of any individual countenance. The author of this compilation has used great industry in selecting what is most valuable among the precepts of the sages of antiquity, as well as those of philosophers of a more modern date. Cicero, Epictetus, and Seneca, Lord Bacon, Lavater, and Montaigne, have contributed together with many more to his selection, which is various and extensive, and may serve to occupy a vacant hour to much better purpose, than many of the trilling publications of the day.

The Last of the Sophis, a Poem. David, a Poem.

There is little in these poems to require or deserve a lengthened notice. We cannot find in them any indications of that superior talent, which alone would justify us in encouraging their authors to continue that course of literary occupation they have adopted. Poetry has indeed a fascinating influence, but how few are there among the numbers who contend for its laurels, who do not subsequently in the hour of disappointment bitterly regret the time they have bestowed upon this most seductive and fallacious of pursuits. We warn the authors of the above productions against an error into which so many of the young and imaginative have fallen; and in so doing believe we are conferring upon them the best service which it is in our power to render.

Agrippa Posthumus, a Tragedy, with other Poems. By the late Matthew Weavas, Esq.

Agrippa Posthumus is the production of a writer, whom a lingering illness removed from the career he had just entered upon, at the early age of twenty-nine. His brother has edited his posthumous poems, and in his preface speaks of the attainments and disposition of his departed relative in a manner which does great credit to his feelings. We decidedly think he has formed somewhat too high an estimate of the specimens before us, but in such a case as this, a rigid exercise of judgment can hardly be expected, or indeed justified. Flattery, it is true, cannot soothe the "dull cold ear of death," and the voice of censure is equally powerless in effect; but we remember that the feelings of the living are often keenly sensitive as to all that concerns the deceased, and should be unwilling to take a single leaf from the wreath with which their af-

fection has decorated the tomb of one who has certainly given indications of a mind whose latent powers had been matured, might have given birth to something above mediocrity.

Elements of Chemistry. Part the First.

Introductory treatises upon this science are already so numerous, that it might be supposed but little opportunity could be afforded for originality or improvement, in presenting its elementary principles to public view. This, however, is by no means the case. Most of the works alluded to are by far too superficial, and often unsatisfactory. They present indeed a kind of candied philosophy to that vitiated taste, which is only pleased with what is productive of dazzling effect, and easy of comprehension; they detail a few popular and amusing experiments, but they do not go at once to the essential causes, to which the effects they describe are attributable. The anonymous author of the present volume has proceeded upon a different principle. He first considers the properties of the great chemical agents, attraction, heat, light, and electricity, and purposes at a future period to enter into a more detailed account of the operations of practical chemistry. We hope he will meet with sufficient encouragement to animate him in the completion of his task, the more especially as the language, in which he discourses upon his subject, is worthy of its importance. We do not approve of the plan of making philosophy talk like an infant, even when she is intended to be universally heard. Such a method is an inversion of the principle of instruction, and causes the science intended to be explained to descend degraded from its high eminence, instead of raising the mind of the student to the level of the object of his contemplation. But while the author has avoided too weak and trifling a diction, he has also shunned the opposite and no less objectionable extreme. His treatise is a medium between diffuseness and obscurity, a too familiar and a true abstruse method of explanation. We look forward with interest to the appearance of the Second Part of his work, which we confidently expect will be no less worthy than the first of our praise and best recommendation.

The Daughter of Jephtha, a Poem. By a Gentleman of Stoke.

There is a vein of gentle and subdued feeling running through the whole of this unpretending work, which, combined with a chaste and at times elegant versification, gives us reason to think the author a person by no means slightly imbued with the qualities which constitute the poetical temperament. There are, it is true, no passages of striking grandeur or highly-wrought paths to be found in it; but there is a dignity of sentiment, a graceful melancholy, and a well-sustained equality in the whole, which give it such an interest as a mere view of its detached parts would not prepare us to expect. In short, if we may be allowed to criticise in metaphor, it resembles neither a mountain cataract, nor a sparkling river, but a half-concealed and gentle stream, which pursues its course with an equable motion, and utters its music only for those who recline upon its banks to listen. The writer, whoever he is, has but little reason, from a feeling of diffidence, to remain anonymous.

Epistles to a Friend in Town, and other Poems. By Chandos Leigh, Esq. New Edition with Additions.

Though we have often had occasion to speak of the talent manifested in the poems of Mr. Leigh, we cannot allow the present new edition to pass without, at least, giving a specimen or two of the additions which now, for the first time, appear. Our readers are aware of the opinion we entertain of the merits of Mr. Leigh, whose style is constructed rather in the school of Dryden and Pope than of the present race of poets; and it is this adherence to the taste of those fine writers which gives to the effusions of Mr. Leigh that air of freshness and sincerity which have delighted so many in common with ourselves.

PROGRESS OF KNOWLEDGE.

"Hundreds, where one but formerly essay'd,
Attempt through learning's deepest paths to wade:
Fame's temple, with her thousand portals, still
Is placed on high; but all ascend the hill.
Ye few secure yon heights above to keep
Your stations now—is this a time to sleep?
The mild interpreter of Nature now
Had been a Faustus centuries ago,
Nor God, nor Daemon scarcely prized, no more,
He adds his mute unto the common store,
The gain of patient thought; meanwhile increase
Through mutual intercourse the gifts of peace.
Commerce, the nurse of Freedom, rears afar
Her flag triumphant o'er wide wasting war.
Though Prejudice still struggles to maintain
Her long ascendancy, she strives in vain.

The "Georgics of the mind," so widely spread,
Is knowledge, make the rudest hind well-bred.
Beggars in metaphor your alms entreat,
And low born knaves like Gentlemen can cheat.
Milkmaids write flowing lines on purling rills,
And Owen's happy children dance quadrilles.
Some master minds there are, that will excel
The rest, as Davy's vast discoveries tell;
Unrivalled in his art, with what success,
He bore the Torch through Chemistry's recess!
From age to age his deep research shall wake
Some genius slumbering else on Lethe's lake,
Whose talents in a moment may, by chance,
For years the knowledge of his art advance."

To this let us add the following beautiful little song:—

A FINE MORNING.

"Another morn will rise
With splendour on its wings,
But this for ever flies
Away. While beauty flings
A thousand colours o'er
The earth, they reappear:
Yet thou wilt never more
Our hearts exalting cheer.
Sweet Morn, on balmy gales
Where dost thou speed thy flight?
To worlds where Love prevails
And wanders with Delight;
Where ever blooming Youth,
With Pleasure at his side,
And Innocence and Truth
In golden courts abide.

Then, gentle Morn, awhile
Thy odours let me breathe;
Heaven seems above to smile,
'Tis Paradise beneath.

Flowers freshly gemm'd with dew
In tears entreat thy stay;
And birds of every hue
Sing 'Why so soon away?'

The massy woods whose deep
Green is illum'd with gold,
Would fain the colours keep
Thy radiance doth unfold.

Thy rose-hues, lovely Morn!
Yet linger on the lake;
Then why as soon as born
Wilt thou the world forsake?"

Geological Sketches and Glimpses of the Ancient Earth.

An elegant and happy attempt to convey the first principles of a science growing rapidly in popularity and importance, in so familiar a way as to be level to the capacities of young persons. As a kind of introduction to the study of Geology this work may not be unworthy the careful perusal even of persons of riper years. None write so well for children as women, for none understand so well the calibre of youthful intellect, or can better estimate the difficulties which most commonly present themselves on the first efforts of the reasoning faculties. The elegantly executed book before us deserves to take its place among the best endeavours that have been made to popularize the various branches of natural science. To such works we shall ever be ready to pay the tribute of our approval. "Suffer little children to come unto me and forbid them not," seems to us to be the language of true philosophy as well of true religion.

Poetical Ephemeras.

The name of this volume of verse is modest and well-chosen. There are not many of the tuneful brethren who sing for eternity. The number of immortal bards is few, very few, in any age; but never has their paucity been so remarkable as in the present matter of fact and too prosaic times. Yet of versifiers there is still good store; and there still issues from the press a copious stream of song, deficient indeed in the strength and fire of true poetry, but nonetheless elegant, and smooth, and meriting well that *ephemeral* admiration which is all in its humility it exacts from the critic. James Brown deserves as large a share of that admiration as we have ever bestowed upon any poet of the same elevation on the muse's bill. He has taste, fancy, melody, and a diction pure, various, and beautiful. He has more—feelings gentle and warm, and a mind over which religion has shed its sweet influence. Though he has struck his lyre beyond the Tweed, he has not, as might be expected, attuned either his verse or his tone of thinking to the manner of Burns. His vein is his own; he treads in a flowery little path of his own choosing; and few will read his lays without confessing with us that he treads it with a bard-like step.

THE DRAMA.

COVENT-GARDEN THEATRE.

LORD F. L. GOWER'S DRAMA OF "CATHERINE OF CLEVES."—After a considerable delay, caused by the protracted illness of Mr. Kemble, Lord Gower's tragic drama has at length been produced; and we do not hesitate to say, that, in point of execution, it is a work highly creditable to the taste, the judgment, and the talent of its writer. It would, now-a-days, be an unmeaning sneer to say that "Catherine of Cleves" is a clever production "for a Lord." It is a clever production for any one; and we shrewdly doubt if any other English writer (of dramas) is capable of extracting so effective a result from the same materials. It has, however, one "original sin"—its existence. Its error is that it is. Why a writer—and more especially why an amateur writer—who *could* produce such a work as "Catherine of Cleves," *should* produce it, is more than we can divine. Luckily, however, this kind of divination does not fall within the circle of our duties. We are called upon to say *what* a thing is, not *why* it is; and we proceed to do so accordingly.

All the world is aware of the long and bitter controversy that exists in Paris between the *Classicists* and the *Romanticists*—a controversy that never can be decided, for the simple reason, that the combatants are at loggerheads, not about a *thing*, but a *word*—a mere word, too, as distinguished from most other words, which are things. The Romanticists desire to know whether a species of drama may not be constructed, and *why* such a species of drama may not be constructed, which shall affect the imagination and sensibilities of the spectator in a similar manner, and to an equal degree, with those to which the Classicists adhere, without being written after the same pattern, and conducted in conformity with the same (arbitrary) rules—those of unity, of time, and place, rhymed endings to the verse, &c. ? The Romanticists ask these questions in the face of the innumerable pieces which nightly crowd the theatres of their Boulevards with admiring and delighted spectators; and they answer them by constructing pieces differing in no particular from those which they have so long despised, or pretended to despise, under the contemptible title of *melo-drama*, except in their being three times as long, ten times as dull, and not half so natural. This is the question between the Romanticists and the Classicists; and this question M. Dumas, a clever writer in other respects, imagines himself, and is declared by his friends, to have finally settled, by the production of a certain tragedy in prose, (a contradiction in

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terms by-the-by,) called "Henri Trois." And this question Lord Gower really has settled, by reducing and pruning away the exuberances, and monstrosities, and extravagances of the said "Henri Trois," adding a little passion and a little poetry of his own, and making it into what M. Dumas might naturally enough (if we did not know otherwise) have been supposed to have expanded it from—a very clever, interesting, and effective *melo-drama*, which, had it been produced at a minor theatre, and by actors of minor pretensions, would have had, and deserved a run of popular favour; but which, as it is, will be, we fear, laid aside in a week, and forgotten before this record of it reaches the reader's eye.

Once more expressing our mingled surprise and regret, that, having determined on the laudable, nay, in these days, the almost patriotic task, of writing a tragic drama for the stage, Lord Gower should let his purpose languish into this half accomplishment of it, we shall briefly notice the drama itself, and the manner in which it was performed, merely premising, that the complicated plot of the original has been reduced to perfect simplicity in the adaptation, indeed to a greater degree of simplicity than the length of the drama and paucity of the incidents will bear.

The opening scenes of the drama take place in the dwelling of Ruggieri, an Italian knave, a creature of the execrable Queen-Mother, Catherine of Medicis. Ruggieri is a pretended astrologer, to whom the denizens of the dissolute court of Henri Trois resort for various purposes of intrigue or superstition; and here the Queen-Mother, in order to forward a deep design of her own, contrives to convey, in her sleep, Catherine of Cleves, wife of the Duc de Guise, her object being to further and foster a secret passion between the Duchess and St. Megrin, the favourite of Henry. Her plot succeeds to the uttermost, so far as relates to the lovers; but it also brings their passion under the cognizance of the lady's husband, who forthwith insists on his wife laying a trap for her lover, by making an assignation with him. The lover, of course, attends to the invitation, is caught, and killed; the lady, in spite of her innocence, swallows poison; the husband repents, and the curtain falls.

It must not be supposed, from the brevity of this sketch, that the scenes to which it refers are bare of interest. On the contrary, several of them are wrought out with a true knowledge of effect, a considerable degree of skill and taste in the rare and difficult art of constructing dramatic, or we must

rather say, *melo-dramatic* dialogue, and a very creditable amount of that kind of passion (meaning thereby natural human emotion under exciting circumstances, but in all cases falling short or wide of the *poetical*) which should go to the concoction of a clever *melo-drama*. The scene in which De Guise compels his wife to write the letter, by (when all other expedients fail) crushing her delicate arm with his mailed hand, is written with great dramatic tact, so far as relates to dialogue; but its effect is, in some degree, lost by the point on which the scene turns (that of the bodily pain inflicted on the Duchess) not being made sufficiently clear to the spectator, so that the cause of her yielding is not known till its ill effect has taken place. Moreover, the cause itself is altogether undramatic; because, to understand and feel the force and truth of it, requires not merely an acquired, as opposed to an intuitive, knowledge of human nature, but a process of thought to apply that knowledge. The other principal scene, where the same person, who has just yielded to bodily pain that which the prospect of death could not force from her, bears unshrinkingly a ten-fold portion of it, by thrusting her arm into the rings of the bolt, in order to bar the entrance of her husband till his intended victim has escaped:—this scene is open to the same objection. It is true to nature, but its truth is not of that kind which the acted drama demands; it does not appeal to the instinctive knowledge that we inherit through the passions and affections: but to that which we gain by experience and observation. For the same reason both the incidents, though precisely adapted to the class of drama to which this belongs—the modern *melo-drama*—are wholly beneath the dignity (we use the term for want of a better) of the true tragic drama, to which, after all, we suspect this work aspires. In fact, the *mind* may be tortured to the utmost pitch of human bearing, or even conception, without destroying that *poetical* effect which can never be dis severed from “tragedy,” properly so called; because, if that effect be dis severed, the result is no longer tragedy. But a positive and visible torture of the *body* is wholly at variance with that tone of feeling (in the spectator, we mean,) which tragedy seeks, and is bound to excite. The point is a curious and interesting one; but any farther discussion of it would lead us far beyond our limits.

We have little to say on the acting of this drama. The part of the Duchess, by Miss Kemble, included passages of great delicacy, and others of real passion and power—more, we mean, than was necessarily included in the Author's development of the part; and, as a whole, we have not, for a

long time, been so entirely satisfied with any performance by Miss Kemble, who, though capable of rising to the height of almost any part that may be assigned her, is not capable of making much out of little, which is the great test of *genius* in an actor. The only scene, however, which called forth her full powers was the last, which she performed with an admirable and extraordinary mixture of judgment and force. Mr. Kemble played the gallant and chivalrous St. Meguin with little evidence of the ill effects of his late severe indisposition, unless it was to be found in an imperfect knowledge of the words of his part. The little part of the Duchess's Page was performed by Miss Taylor with great liveliness, intelligence, and grace—a grace, however, not “beyond the reach of art,” which latter is what Miss Taylor *might* have attained, if she had not been too early taught to rest satisfied with the shadow. The other characters require no particular mention.

We must not take leave of this drama without stating, that it has impressed us with a higher opinion of Lord Gower's talents than any of his previous productions.

DRURY-LANE THEATRE.

“MY OWN LOVER.”—A musical drama has been produced at Drury Lane, under the above title, and has met with some success. It has little of truth or force in its characters; still less of novelty in the invention of its incidents; no skill at all in the construction or development of its plot; and less than no merit in the dialogue which holds it together: and yet, notwithstanding all these negations of merit and attraction, the piece is lively and amusing—and for the simple reason that it is full of bustle and incident. We hope the hint will be accepted and turned to account by those of our dramatic writers (if such there be) who are capable of supplying the desiderata which are alone wanted in the present case to make it a highly attractive production. The truth is, that the reply of the orator would be infinitely more just in relation to the comic drama than it is to oratory; its first, second, and third requisites are ACTION: in the absence of which all other qualities are unavailing, and in its presence all others may be, in a great degree, dispensed with—so far, we mean, as mere momentary amusement is concerned. The scene, plot, and mode of development in “My Own Lover,” are all “Spanish,” except that the never-failing Spanish skill and ingenuity are wholly wanted in putting together the materials, and in disentangling them again. There is also the Spanish indifference as to consistency of character and sentiment, especially in the females, and the worse than Spanish indifference as to the moral tone

and tendency of the whole affair. But we repeat, there is action—action—action—and success follows. In the present instance, that success was, in some degree, assisted by a little pretty music, which was prettily sung by Miss Pearson and Wood, and by

some lively and pleasant acting by Wallack and Miss Phillips, the latter of whom was, in this instance, much more attractive as her lover than as herself. "My Own Lover" is said to be written, both drama and music, by Mr. Rodwell.

FINE ARTS.

FINE ARTS—PUBLICATIONS.

Finden's Landscape Illustrations to the Works of Lord Byron. No. 1.

The success of the Landscape Illustrations to the Novels of Scott has, we presume, led to the publication of this work, for which we may anticipate a very extensive sale. It contains five engravings of the highest class of art, calculated for any edition of the poet, but more especially intended to accompany the new and beautiful one, of which the first volume has been just issued by Mr. Murray. The price of these five prints is no more than half a crown. It is, therefore, beyond question the cheapest production that has ever been submitted to the public, and may vie with any one of the Annuals with reference to either designs or engravings. The former are by Mr. Stanfield—the latter by Messrs. W. and F. Finden. They consist of *Lachin-y-Gair*; *Belair Castle, Lisbon*; *Yauina*; *Corinth*, and a *Portrait of the Maid of Athens*, drawn by F. Stone, from a sketch taken at Athens in 1812. We imagine that no purchaser of the works of Byron will be without these desirable, or rather necessary accompaniments. The expense is but trifling; the enjoyment will be great. We shall have other opportunities of noticing the publication. If it be continued as it has been commenced (and we have the high reputation of Messrs. Finden pledged for so much,) a more exquisite collection of prints, we speak without reference to the smallness of the price, will never have been published.

The Wreck of the Bridgewater, engraved by E. Duncan, from a painting by W. J. Huggins, Marine Painter to the King.

"Little do we think upon the dangers of the sea." The publications of Mr. Huggins have from time to time led us to rejoice that we are land-lubbers; but they have also taught us to sympathize with those brave fellows who encounter death in a thousand forms, either for our protection, or in order to administer to our luxuries. The artist has been a sailor—no one can doubt it who has seen his pictures, and we believe he is unrivalled in his profession for the accuracy of his details and the effects that his works produce.

Portraits of the Lady Dover and her Son. Engraved by Samuel Cousins from a painting by Sir Thomas Lawrence, P.R.A.

It is impossible for mezzotinto engraving to go beyond this. The picture is one of Lawrence's happiest works, and Mr. Cousins has transferred it to copper without losing the slightest portion of its grace or beauty. The head of the child is especially fine.

Portraits. The Marquis of Lansdowne, painted by Lawrence, engraved by S. Cousins. The Earl of Aberdeen, painted by Lawrence, engraved by J. Bromley.

Two statesmen, of very opposite principles, whose portraits will be doubtless highly acceptable to their several partisans. The great painter of the age has preserved the most accurate likeness of each, while, with a tact peculiar to himself, he has represented them as very agreeable-looking personages indeed. They are less indebted to nature than to art.

England and Wales, from drawings by J. M. W. Turner, R.A.

The first volume of this excellent work will be soon completed. We shall then take an opportunity of noticing it at some length. It is unquestionably one of the most splendid productions of British art, and merits the most extensive patronage it can receive. The print of Richmond Hill, in the present number, is equal to any that has yet appeared. We are not so well satisfied with the remaining three.

The Countess Grey and her Children, engraved by Samuel Cousins from a painting by Sir Thomas Lawrence, P.R.A.

This is a delicious print; one that may be looked upon again and again with delight, representing, as it does, the picture of a beautiful woman around whose neck hang the most valued of her jewels—her children. Mr. Cousins has produced an absolute revolution in art; under his hand, mezzotinto assumes a depth and delicacy of which it has been heretofore considered incapable.

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

KING'S COLLEGE.

Professor Rennie, in his course of lectures at King's College, has directed the attention of a numerous class to the very interesting subject of the habits of animals, particularly those referring to cleanliness; to solitary or gregarious propensities; to pairing; to sheltering; to feeding the young, and to manifestations of feeling in signs and language, particularly those of buoyant joy and hilarity in the singing of birds. Amongst other things, we were amused with the curious notices collected by the Professor respecting the Song of the Nightingale. "Some," he said, "go so far as to abuse the song of the 'sweet bird that shuns the noise of folly,' and represent its notes as an incessant tinkling, trilling, monotonous, and yet laboured effort of execution, unimpassioned, and artificial. It is in this vein that the learned Scaliger represents it (as nearly as his Latin can well be translated) as a 'birdlet, gurgling canticles and babbling from its breast on the murmuring bank:

'Hinc gutturillo Luscinilla cantillans,
Hinc murmurante ripa garricus slau.'

Martial also calls it 'a garrulous bird:'

'Flet Philomela nefas inuicti Tereos, et quæ
Muta puella fuit, garrula fertur avis.'

and Strozius talks of its chattering song:

'Garrula vicinis carmen Philomela sub umbris
Integrat.'

Others even go so far as to speak of the screeching or hissing of the nightingale; and amongst these, Theocritus (if we may put faith in some of his interpreters) makes it a stridulous bird (ἀδελυγαν σφυζομένη), while Sidonius Apollinaris associates the 'hissing nightingale' (Philomela sibilantem) with the crinkling of grasshoppers, the croaking of frogs, the screaming of geese, the cackling of hens, and the cawing of rooks.† In the same spirit, Aristophanes is interpreted by some to say the 'stridulous nightingale' (Ἀδων λυγυμβος§); but Cinesias and Aldrovand think 'tuneful' a better rendering, 'inasmuch,' says Aldrovand, as 'the whisper of the nightingale ought to be considered most melodious and delightful; not like the voice of dragons, which is justly termed hissing, but like the soothing sound of a breeze, softly blowing and sweetly murmuring among leaves.'||

"Amongst the earliest notices of the night-

ingale I have met with, one occurs in the *Odyssey*—*

'As when the months are clad in flowery green,
Sad Philomel in bowery shades unseen—

Now doom'd a wakeful bird to wait the beautiful boy;
So in nocturnal solitude forlorn,
A sad variety of woes I mourn.'—POPE.

"Euphides alludes to the great variety of the song, when he makes Hecuba exhort Polixena to vary her voice like the nightingale (ὡς τ' Ἀδωνος σπασμα).† Hesiod had the same notion, when he applies to the nightingale the epithet of 'various-throated' (ποικιλοδύρα);‡ and Oppian, who calls it 'various-voiced' (αἰόλοφωνη).§

"By far the greater number of the poetical authorities, both ancient and modern, agree in representing the nightingale's song as mournful and plaintive, contrasting it, as Sophocles does, with vociferous sorrow; || in his 'Electra,' he calls it the 'querulous nightingale.'

"Most, if not all the poets of the South of Europe, have sung in the same strain, in which they have been followed by our own poets. Thomson, for instance, has—

'All abandon'd to despair, she sings
Her sorrows through the night.'

And Coleridge has

'The nightingale's remurmur'd strain,'

and 'pity pleasing strains; ** yet the same Coleridge, in a different mood of mind, exclaims—

'A melancholy bird? Oh, idle thought!
In nature there is nothing melancholy.'

'Tis the merry nightingale.' ††

The idea is not, however, new, though rather unusual in poetry; for Chaucer speaks of

'The nightingale with so merry a note.' ††

"Considering this merely as a piece of music, there can be no doubt that both these views may be supported, though the following description by the Abbé La Pluche is nearer the truth:—'The nightingale,' he says, §§ 'passes from grave to gay, from a simple song to a warble the most varied; and from the softest trillings and swells to languishing and lamentable sighs, which he as quickly

* T. 520. † Hecuba, Act ii.

‡ *Erga* καὶ *Ἡμεραι*, 201.

§ *Halieut.* i. 728.

|| *Ajax.* *Flag.* v. 630. κ. τ. λ.

** *Effusion to the Nightingale.* *Poems*, ed. 1706.

†† *Sibylline Leaves.* †† *Flower and Leaf.*

§§ *Spectacle de la Nature*, i. 156.

* *Erot.* lib. i. † *Eidyllion*, vii. 140.

‡ *Epist.* lib. xi. § *In Avibus.*

|| *Aldrovandi Ornithologia*, ii. 340.

abandons to return to his natural sprightliness.'

"But leaving the musical character of this song altogether out of consideration, I am bound in truth to represent it as uniformly joyous and sportive, never sad nor mournful, since no bird sings in such a mood; for though they can utter sounds of sorrow when robbed of their nests or their young, they never sing in such cases, as Virgil incorrectly represents it, when he says—

'Complaining in melodious moans,
Sweet Philomel, beneath a poplar shade,
Mourns her lost young, which some rude village
 bird

Observing, from their nest, unfedged, has stolen.
All night she weeps, and perch'd upon a bough,
With plaintive notes, repeated fills the grove.' *

TRAPP.

"This error, indeed, was exposed more than two thousand years ago by Plato, who says justly, 'Nobody can dream that any bird will sing when it is hungry, when it is cold, or when it is afflicted with any other pain; not even the nightingale itself, which is said to sing from grief.'† This is common sense; but what, then, are we to think of the accuracy of Linnaeus, who tells us the song of the cuckoo is caused by hunger?

"Albertus Magnus, as well as the Platonists, to whom he refers, seems to have had a glimpse of the true state of the case. In opposition to Aristotle, who says 'the nightingale ceases to sing during incubation,'‡ Albertus asserts that it does 'sing while it is hatching;' and certain Platonists add, that 'it cannot vivify the eggs without singing, which,' adds the naturalist, 'appears to be true; for the soft air and warmth elevating the temperature of the blood in these birds, stirs up in them the joyousness of song and the desire of rejoicing—the heat of the parent being higher during hatching than at any other period.'||

Professor Rennie has also delivered a course of lectures at the Royal Institution, Albemarle-street, and at the London Institution, Moorfields.

LONDON PHRENOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

On the 2nd of January, Dr. Elliotson, the President, read a paper on the Crania of Williams and Bishop, who were lately executed for the murder of the Italian boy, Carlo Ferrari. After pointing out that Gall had clearly demonstrated that there was a propensity in the human mind to destroy, he went on to observe, that it was not any individual action, but the general character and talents of a man placed under known

external circumstances, which phrenology pointed out. The size and form of the head were the same the day before a man committed the murder, when he is no murderer, as the day after he had committed it, when he is a murderer. But the judgment of the phrenologist who views the cranium on both days must be the same. If the men in question had died before they committed the murder, the character given of their heads by phrenologists would have been the same as now; for their conduct did not arise from a morbid excitement or diseased condition of the brain, nor from any momentary impulse, but was deliberate and settled. Phrenologists, therefore, had a right to expect their organisation would be in perfect harmony with their lives—and so it was. Williams' head, which was by far the worse, had such a deficiency of moral sentiment, of benevolence, veneration, and conscientiousness, of intellectual strength and of ideality, or the sense of that which is refined and exquisite in nature or art, at the same time possessing such a superabundance of desire, covetiveness, destructiveness, secretiveness, and combativeness, that it was no wonder his whole life was marked as low and villainous; that his habits were dissipated, and that he associated with the worst of characters. The head of Bishop, which is much smaller than that of Williams, had a very sloping narrow forehead, the intellectual and moral portion wretched and low, and particularly narrow, while that devoted to the animal propensities was large, which also accorded with his character. The smaller size of the head agreed with the fact, that Williams in a great measure induced Bishop to commit those crimes which terminated on the scaffold. From this circumstance, Dr. Elliotson observed, that he had had no difficulty, when first the casts were shown him, to pronounce which was the head of Williams, and which of Bishop. The large development of the organ of acquisitiveness, with the small development of conscientiousness and the moral sentiments, accorded with the account which states that Bishop was always ready to perjure himself for the sake of gain, and to cheat in every way, while the smallness of combativeness equally agreed with his being a sneaking villain and an arrant coward.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE.

On the 4th of January, a memoir was read, on the unknown characters engraved on the rocks at Gebel el Mokattib, in the vicinity of Mount Sinai; in a letter addressed to the Secretary by John Belfour, Esq.

These singular and mysterious records, though not hitherto published, have long been a subject of curiosity and conjecture.

* Georg. iv. 511. † Phædo. ‡ Hist. Anim. v. 9. || Hist. Anim. apud Aldrovand. ii. 343.

The best account published of their situation and general appearance is to be found in the journal of a certain "Prefetto of Egypt," from Cairo to Mount Sinai and back again, published in the year 1772, by Robert, late Bishop of Clogher. Accurate copies of many of them were brought home, on their return from the East, by Lord Prudhoe and Major Felix: these, so far as we know, have not yet been made public; but a very numerous collection, previously made by the Rev. G. F. Grey, have been lithographed for the Royal Society of Literature, and will immediately appear in the next volume of its Transactions. Mr. Belfour's attempts to illustrate the inscriptions were founded upon a comparison of both these authorities.

1. The first object of the discussion was, to ascertain with what ancient language the inscriptions may be associated. The result of the inquiry on this point showed that these remarkable vestiges of antiquity are, as the Bishop of Clogher conjectured, for the most part, in the primitive Hebrew character,—that which the Talmudists call Cuthean, or ancient Samaritan; but blended with a mixture of the Chaldee, or present Hebrew character, used by the Jews since the Babylonian captivity; with Greek, &c.

2. In his second subject of inquiry, viz. the nature and probable import of these ancient monuments, Mr. Belfour confined his remarks to the exposition of those characters which appear the most prominently and frequently.

Most of the inscriptions began with a monogram composed of three letters, usually connected, answering to the Hebrew characters **א.י.ס**. This symbol, or *abbreviatura*, is uniformly followed by four other characters, decidedly Cuthean or ancient Samaritan, which correspond to the letters **ט.ר.א.ם**. Regarding these characters as a kind of key to the whole, Mr. B. endeavoured to find an appropriate meaning by applying to them the several rules of interpretation adopted in the Jewish Calbala. Reflecting, further, on the sanctity of the mountains Sinai and Horeb, together with the holy exordium peculiar to the Orientalists in their writings, he found that the above-mentioned monogram (interpreted in conformity with the cabbalistic rule, which consists, 1st, in taking each particular letter of a word for an entire diction; 2dly, in forming one entire diction out of the initial of many,) may be with propriety interpreted—

אדוני ידו מברך.

Be the Lord blessed! or some similar sentence of adoration of the Supreme Being; and that the Samaritan letters which constantly accompany it, (taking again each particular letter for an entire diction,) may read—

רם טוב רחום אלהים.

The good, the merciful high God; or words correspondently expressive of the attributes of the great Jehovah.

That this principle of interpretation is tenable, as applied to the inscriptions, was shown by applying it in the analysis of several of them. It is, however, but of partial application; for even if proved just with regard to the majority of the characters, it still leaves a great variety of anomalies to be accounted for. As tending to the solution of these, it was observed, that the Hebrew and all its dialects, that is to say, the Samaritan, Syriac, Chaldee, Arabic, and perhaps the Phœnician, may be regarded as the same language; as such, therefore, in ancient times, the letters of the various alphabets, formed from one primitive character, might have been promiscuously used; at least, some combinations of the sort might have been admitted by general agreement; and it is only upon this ground that the characters belonging to different languages observable in the same inscription, are reconcilable to any philological rule. The demotic writing of the Egyptians offers an example strongly in favour of such an hypothesis.

ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

At a recent Meeting was read a communication, addressed to the Society by M. Douville, a French gentleman lately returned from South Africa; and who appears to have made an extraordinary and most successful journey into the interior of that country, behind the Portuguese settlements on the Congo, or Zaire.

M. Douville landed first at Benguela, in 1827, but shortly afterwards proceeded to Loando, and thence to the mouth of the river Bengo, or Zenza; the latter being the proper name, and the former only known to the Portuguese quite at its mouth. From this point he proceeded in a direction nearly east, examining the districts of Bengo, Icolo, Golungo, and Dembos, the latter an object of especial dread both to the natives of the adjoining provinces and to the Portuguese themselves, in consequence of a remarkable echo that repeats the peals of thunder, which, in the stormy season, are almost incessant, so as to produce a truly awful detonation. And here the traveller's constitution first sank under the fatigue and exposure to which he was subjected, and he was long detained by severe illness. His wife, also, who accompanied him, was here severely ill; but with a courage which deserved greater success—for ultimately she died in the country—she persisted in continuing the dangerous route.

The next provinces which M. Douville

examined were those of Ambacca and Pungo Andongo, the geological formation of which he describes as extraordinarily rent and torn by volcanic action, now extinct. And thence he turned directly south through Haco, Tamba, and Bailundo, independent provinces, occupied by a fierce, warlike people, from whom, however, he met with little molestation. He states, indeed, that almost everywhere he was better served and less obstructed in the independent, and, as they are called, savage districts, than in the Portuguese; the authorities in which last were uniformly jealous of him; while the bearers and guides whom he was enabled to procure from them were at the same time weaker, less enterprising, and less to be depended on in almost every particular.

From Bailundo, M. Douville was obliged to return to Benguela; but, after a very short repose, he again set forth, and proceeding S. E. first traversed the province of Nano, and thence arrived at Bihé, situate in 13 deg. 37 min. south latitude, and 20 deg. 14 min. east longitude from London. The general elevation of this country is considerable, being about 7000 feet above the level of the sea; all its rivers are rapid, and make a very loud noise in their beds; and a great variety of curious and previously unknown plants are found in it. M. Douville has brought back with him many specimens of these, and others he has drawn with great care.

From Bihé the route pursued was first N. and then towards the N. E., into the states of the Cunhinga. Thence M. Douville sent a large portion of his effects, under the care of native and Mulatto bearers, direct to Cassange, which was the point towards which he purposed ultimately proceeding, while he himself turned west, to examine a volcanic mountain on the confines between Libolo and Quisama, whence he was tempted to return to Loando for a short time, examining the provinces of Cambambé, Mas-sangano, Muchima, and Quisama, on his way. These are all subject to the Portuguese, except Quisama, which, though maritime, has preserved its independence; and where the inhabitants, who suffer from a want of water in the dry season, have contrived a very singular sort of reservoir. A large tree, not the *Adansonia*, but called there "Imbondero," is abundant in the country, averaging 60 feet girth near the ground, and growing to the height of 100 feet, with spreading branches, and bearing a large fruit resembling a melon in consistence, but insipid in taste, and considerably larger. This tree, then, they cut over about 60 feet from the ground, and hollow out to a considerable depth, almost, indeed, to the ground, but without otherwise cutting it down, or stripping it of its branches,

which continue to flourish; and the water received in the cavity in the rainy season constitutes a provision in the dry. These trees are also used, occasionally, as prisons; and criminals are sometimes starved to death in them.

From Loando, M. Douville proceeded to Ambriz; thence in a direction nearly east, to rejoin his bearers at Cassange; and from this point the most remarkable part of his journey commenced. Crossing the Zahire, (which he identified with the Couango, and ascertained to rise in the S. E., and not, as has been imagined, N. E. from its mouth, but which receives at the same time many and even very considerable confluent from the N. E.) he penetrated to the northward, visiting states of which the names even have been hitherto unknown,—ascertaining the existence and position (between 3 deg. and 5 deg. of south latitude, and 29 deg. and 30 deg. east longitude from London) of a great lake, called by the natives Couffoua, but which he considers to be the lake Maravi of our maps; in all respects resembling lake Asphaltes, or the Dead Sea, in its own properties, and surrounded by dark, fetid mountains, which are called "stinking" in the language of the country, (*mulunda gicaiba risumba*); thence crossing the equator in about 30 deg. east longitude, and gaining the parallel of 2 deg. north; but then, wasted by fatigue and disease, having lost his wife, turning again to the south-west, and reaching the coast near Ambriz. The entire circuit accomplished was about 2000 leagues; including a direct line of 400 leagues from the sea-coast; above 200 leagues farther than had ever before been accomplished, and to where the rivers flowed east.

M. Douville illustrated his communication by a great many drawings and sketches which he brought with him; and was warmly thanked by the meeting, and elected a foreign honorary member of the society by acclamation, on a motion to that effect being made by Mr. Barrow.

ACADEMY OF SCIENCES (PARIS).

At a recent Meeting of the Academy of Sciences, M. Cordier communicated a fresh notice from M. Rozet, upon certain physical phenomena observed in the environs of Algiers. M. Rozet had before several opportunities of observing, while in France, that under certain circumstances the atmospheric air has the property of presenting a twofold image of objects nearly in the same manner as the doubly refracting Iceland spar. During his continuance in Africa, the same phenomenon presented itself at different times in a very remarkable manner, and particularly at the camp of Staonetti, on the 27th of June 1830.

About ten o'clock in the morning the sky was peculiarly clear, and Reaumur's thermometer stood at twenty-one degrees, when, by the spectators observing the line of battle formed in front of the camp, two images were distinctly seen. The false image seemed of not more than half the brightness of the other, but was nevertheless perfectly well defined. It appeared elevated by about a quarter of the actual height of the objects themselves, and declined slightly to one side. The same refraction was observed with respect to detached individuals. Many of the Algerine tents which had fallen into the hands of the French, had on their summits spheres of tin supporting the crescent. Over each of these spheres a second in immediate contact with the first was perceived, and so strong was the deception, that it required a very nice observation to discover that there were not actually two. Whenever a south wind blows in the vicinity of Algiers, its effect upon the temperature of the air is violent and immediate. On the 17th of September, Reaumur's thermometer rose to thirty-nine degrees in the shade; the heat was then like that of a furnace, and both men and animals experienced great difficulty in breathing. Captain Boissel, who directed the works in the suburb of Babazon, remarked that persons in a state of intoxication, fell senseless. Those who were but half intoxicated, resisted for some time longer, but finally fell in their turn; while such as had but slightly indulged, experienced violent pains in the head, and were compelled to assume a sitting posture. Fortunately this wind never continues for more than twenty-four hours in succession, or it would be productive of very serious injury. In the climate of Algiers storms are of rare occurrence, yet in the course of 1830 several were experienced. On the evening of the 8th of September, the sky towards the south was heavily charged with the electric fluid, the whole horizon appeared on fire, and the thunder rolled without intermission. At this time, above the flag-staves within the city of Algiers, as well as upon the neighbouring forts, a strong pale light was observed, which continued for half an hour. Several officers, who were walking upon the terrace of the fort of Babazon, were astonished to perceive the hairs on each other's heads to stand erect, and bright scintillations issuing from them. Upon raising their hands towards their heads the same luminous appearance was seen above the fingers, which disappeared when their hands were again lowered. During the whole time the storm lasted, nervous affections, together with a lassitude of the whole frame, and particularly of the legs, were universally experienced.

At the Academy of Sciences, also, M. Majendie has delivered a verbal report of his visit to Sunderland. In addition to the circumstances stated in his letter from that place, he said that the most striking phenomenon of the Cholera is the almost total stoppage of the circulation of the blood; the action of the heart being reduced to not more than ten or twelve pulsations in a minute. To this he attributed the black or blue appearance of the extremities, and the imminent danger of placing the patient in an upright position, which not unfrequently produced instant death, as thereby the passage of the blood to the head is rendered extremely difficult. This effect is the same in both sexes and at every age. The principal cause of the extensive ravages of the disease he supposed to be the horrible state of poverty of the lower orders. "There are," he said, "three parishes in Sunderland, two being situated on the heights, and the third in a damp position on the borders of a river. The two former contain upwards of 800 spacious houses, in which all the comfort that civilization can suggest, or affluence procure, is to be found, and consequently scarcely a single case has occurred in them; but in the lower town, occupied by 17,000 inhabitants, of whom 14,000 are in a state of pauperism, and the objects of parochial relief, the ravages have been carried to the extent recorded in the public prints." This part of Sunderland he described as consisting of nothing but an assemblage of alleys, scarcely four feet wide, each room in which rarely exceeds ten feet square, containing a whole family huddled together day and night, and the walls of which are rendered black by the smoke of the coal fires with which they there cook their scanty meals, the whole forming a picture of wretchedness, filth, and poverty, which, accustomed as he has been from his professional duties to visit the abodes of human misery, he could not have believed to exist in any part of civilized Europe. The evil, he stated, was increased by the atrocious practice of farming out the poor; though, indeed, the poor-house was even worse than these private dwellings, hundreds of paupers of both sexes being crowded within it, and annually subject to the attacks of typhus and scarlet fevers and the measles. M. Majendie lamented that the popular prejudice against dissection was so great, that the faculty had not been able to obtain permission to open the body of a single person who had died of the Cholera. He expressed satisfaction at the liberal assistance and attention he had received from his professional brethren both in London and Sunderland. He also approved of the judicious conduct of the British Government in refraining from all rigorous measures for pre-

venting communication by land; and as to the arrangements adopted for the vessels, it was, he said, merely nominal, as the ships were stationed at not more than twenty or thirty feet from the land, and the crews had every facility of going ashore at night. Slight, however, as this restraint is, it has caused such a stagnation of business in the

port of Sunderland, that hundreds have been thrown out of employ; and new causes of poverty having resulted, the number of cases of Cholera has been augmented. M. Majendie considers that the fatal effect of this disease has been considerably augmented by the precautions taken on the continent to prevent its progress.

VARIETIES.

Population of Great Britain.—The population returns have been just printed by order of Parliament. From the summary of this document we find that the population of England was, in 1801, 8,331,434; in 1811, 9,538,827; being an increase of 14½ per cent. In 1821, 11,261,437, being an increase of 17½ per cent.; and in 1831, 13,089,339—an increase of 16 per cent. The increase within the last thirty years has been 4,757,904. The summary of the annual value of real property in England was 49,744,622*l.*; in Wales, 2,158,801*l.*; and in Scotland, 6,652,655*l.*, making a total of 58,551,078*l.* The population of Wales stands thus: in 1801, 541,546; in 1811, 611,788; in 1821, 717,438; and in 1831, 805,236. That of Scotland as follows: in 1801, 1,599,068; in 1811, 1,805,688; in 1821, 2,093,456; and in 1831, 2,365,807. The summary of Great Britain is as follows: In 1801, 10,942,646; in 1811, 12,609,864, being an increase of 15½ per cent.; in 1821, 14,391,631, an increase of 14 per cent.; and in 1831, 16,537,398, an increase of 15 per cent. In 1801 the number of females in Great Britain was 5,492,356; in 1811, 6,269,650, an increase of 14-15 per cent.; in 1821, 7,254,613, an increase of 15-71 per cent.; and in 1831, 8,375,780, an increase of 15-45 per cent. The population of London (that is the metropolis) was in 1801, 864,845; in 1811, 1,009,546; in 1821, 1,220,694; and in 1831, 1,474,599; males, 684,441; females, 789,628.

The new Coal Act.—The new coal law came into operation on the 1st of January. It is enacted after that day that no quantity less than 560*lbs.* of coals are to be sold without being weighed by the vendor, under the penalty of any sum not exceeding 5*l.* A weighing-machine is to be kept at all the station-houses and watch-houses, provided by the overseers of the different parishes, who are to keep them in proper repair, under a penalty of any sum not exceeding 10*l.* Dealers selling one sort of coal for another are liable to a penalty of 10*l.* Carmen are to weigh coals if required. If there is a deficiency in the weight, the penalty is any sum not exceeding 10*l.* If the difference of weight should exceed 224*lbs.*,

then the penalty is any sum not exceeding 50*l.* A weighing-machine is to be carried in all carts or waggons. If any carman drive the coals away without weighing them, if required by the purchaser, the penalty is 20*l.* and not less than 5*l.* Penalties incurred by carmen may be recovered of their employers. Magistrates may proceed by summons for the recovery of penalties. Magistrates may summon witnesses to give evidence, if thought necessary, and they are liable to a penalty of 25*l.* for non-attendance. Magistrates have the power, on conviction, to give any of the penalty to the informer, not exceeding one-half, as they may think fit. Parties convicted before any magistrate have the right of appeal to the quarter sessions.

Hackney Coach Act.—The chief benefit that the public will at once derive from the reformed law (which has just come into operation) is in the reduction and simplification of the fares. The additional 6*d.* charged on every two completed miles sets all calculation at defiance, when reckoning one fare for a course comprehending two or three separate known distances. An ingenious person has demonstrated that he could go a certain distance cheaper by hiring two vehicles than continuing to employ one! Nothing could be more absurd than such a mode of charging; the rate should have been less rather than more, for the coach lost no time in standing, as between different short fares: the advantage was wholly in favour of the driver. The charge, however, will be by the mile, as before—namely, 1*s.* for the first, or any distance less than a mile, and 6*d.* for every half mile beyond; but the additional 6*d.* on every two miles completed is by the new law abolished: and the charge by the hour will be 1*s.* for the first half hour, and 6*d.* for every fifteen minutes completed, or any fractional part of fifteen minutes throughout the whole course; there will, therefore, be a considerable saving to the public on all fares above two miles, or one hour. All one-horse carriages are only entitled to two-thirds of those rates. The option of going by the mile or the hour remains with the driver; but it is very likely to be trans-

ferred to the hirer by consent when the licences are unlimited. Fares *à la minute* are certainly preferable to those by the mile, as every one carries (or may carry) a time-measurer in his pocket; but the distance by the mile is so difficult to hit exactly, when the hirer is required to go an irregular course, that dispute or extortion most frequently follows. The act also provides that no back-fare is to be demanded, for conveyance to any distance within three miles of the General Post Office.

Cholera.—The Central Board of Health has published the following important sanitary recommendations:—

"Whitehall, Jan. 19, 1832.—The Central Board of Health most earnestly exhort Magistrates, Overseers, and all the authorities of parishes in the North of England, to abstain as much as possible from the removal of paupers, whenever their state of health is attended with auspicious circumstances. They further recommend, that the health of all paupers and vagrants, who may come into any parish, may be most carefully attended to, and if any of them should be afflicted with symptoms of disease, that they may be lodged separately and supplied with medical attendants and every thing necessary. In cases of disease, it will be advisable also, that their bedding and clothes should be placed in an oven or stove, heated to 212 degrees of Fahrenheit, or immersed in boiling water, as the most effectual means of disinfection, &c.

"By order of the Board,

"(Signed) W. MACLEAN, Secretary."

The National Debt.—The following has been published officially:—

"The Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury having certified to the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt, in pursuance of the Act 10 George IV. c. 27, s. 1, that the actual expenditure of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland exceeded the actual revenue thereof for the year ending the 10th day of October, 1831, by the sum of 27,537l. 18s. 11d.

"The Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt hereby give notice, that no sum will be applied by them on account of the Sinking Fund, under the provisions of the said Act, between the 5th day of January, 1832, and the 5th day of April, 1832.

"S. HIGHAM, Comptroller-General."

"National Debt Office, Jan. 10, 1832."

Literature and Art.—By a Paper just issued by Mr. Bent, containing Lists of the New Books and principal Engravings published in London during the past year, it appears that the number of New Books is about 1100, exclusive of New Editions, Pamphlets, or Periodicals, being fifty less than in the year 1830. The number of Engravings is ninety-two (including fifty portraits,) eighteen of which are engraved in the line manner, fifty mezzotint, ten chalk, five lithograph, six aquatint, and three etchings. The number of Engravings published in 1830, was 107, (including forty-nine portraits,) viz. twenty-three in line, fifty-seven

mezzotint, ten chalk, four lithograph, and thirteen aquatint.

British Cottons.—It appears, from the returns, that the weight of cotton wool imported in the year 1831, amounted to 263,000,000 lbs. 245,000,000 of which were spun; that the weight of sheep's wool imported was 20,000,000 lbs., and native grown was about 160,000,000 lbs.; that the weight of all kinds of silk imported was 3,000,000 lbs.; and that the weight of flax is 120,000,000 lbs.; and hemp imported is 60,000,000 lbs. Thus there is cotton wool used, 245 millions of lbs.; sheep's wool, 180; silk, 3; flax, 120; hemp, 60 millions; the four last being 663 millions together, and the cotton alone 245 millions.

Press in India.—A Parliamentary paper has been published, containing the number of the periodical publications and printing-presses under the licence or sanction of the British Government at the several Presidencies:—Bengal.—European publications in 1814, 1; 1820, 5; and 1830, 31; Native publications in 1814, not any; 1820, not any; 1830, 8. Fort St. George.—European, 1814, 5; 1820, 8; 1830, 8; Native, not any. Bombay.—European, 1814, 4; 1820, 4; 1830, 12; Native, 1814, not any; 1820, 2; 1830, 4. Bengal.—European printing-presses, 1830, 5; Native printing-presses, 1830, 1. Fort St. George.—European, 1830, 2; Native, not any. Bombay.—European, 1830, 6; Native, 2.

Fortifications of the Netherlands.—The following is the return of the total sums contributed by Great Britain for the erection of fortifications in the Netherlands, or towards the defence and incorporation of the Belgic provinces with Holland, in fulfilment of the additional articles of the convention between Great Britain and the Netherlands, dated the 13th of August 1814, showing the total amount contributed by Great Britain under each of the stipulations contained in the first of these articles:—

	£	s.	d.
1. Compensation to Sweden for rights in the colonies ceded by that country	1,009,000	0	0
2. Erections and repairs of fortifications in the Netherlands	1,009,000	10	10
3. Russian loan raised in Holland; interest, 1,465,976l. 18s. 2d. sinking fund, 337,029l. 7s. 3d. making	1,803,806	5	5
Total	4,803,806	10	3

In addition to the sum stated under the second head (1,999,999l. 10s. 10d.), it appears, upon examination of the accounts of the commissariat, from the 13th of June 1814, to 24th of June 1816, that payments were made out of the military chest of the

British army in the Netherlands and France, to the amount of 223,669*l.* 5*s.* 3*d.* for the erection of fortifications in the Netherlands; and a further sum of 9,800*l.* 17*s.* 7*d.* has been paid by the Ordnance for the pay and allowances of the engineer officer employed in superintending the works on the part of Great Britain.

Bills of Mortality.—Christenings and burials within the City of London and bills of mortality, from December 15th 1830, to December 13th 1831:—

CHRISTENED.		
Males	.	14,217
Females	.	14,046
Total	.	28,263
BURIED.		
Males	.	12,740
Females	.	12,568
Total	.	25,337

whereof have died,

Under two years	.	7,812
Between two and five	.	3,647
Five and ten	.	1,031
Ten and twenty	.	934
Twenty and thirty	.	1,619
Thirty and forty	.	1,908
Forty and fifty	.	2,175
Fifty and sixty	.	2,169
Sixty and seventy	.	2,237
Seventy and eighty	.	1,786
Eighty and ninety	.	825
Ninety and one hundred	.	191
One hundred	.	1
One hundred and one	.	1
One hundred and five	.	1

Increase in the burials reported this year, 3,692.

Public Income and Expenditure.—An account of the public Income and Expenditure for the years 1827, 8, 9, and 30, has been published by authority of Parliament. From this document, which goes fully into the details of the various branches connected with the subject, we have made the following selections:—

Customs and Excise in 1827 amounted to 39,932,619*l.* 3*s.* 8½*d.*; in 1828, to 41,727,779*l.* 0*s.* 0½*d.*; in 1829, 40,059,983*l.* 10*s.* 5*d.*; and in 1830, 39,344,482*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.*

The Stamps were in 1827, 7,020,506*l.* 4*s.* 0½*d.*; in 1828, 7,317,609*l.* 7*s.* 11½*d.*; in 1829, 7,285,976*l.* 1*s.* 7½*d.*; and in 1830, 7,248,083*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.*

Assessed and Land Taxes in 1827, 5,083,714*l.* 11*s.* 0½*d.*; in 1828 5,162,873*l.* 9*s.* 8½*d.*; in 1829, 5,206,392*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.*; in 1830, 5,294,870*l.* 6*s.* 10½*d.*

Post Office in 1827, 2,190,357*l.* 3*s.* 10*d.*; in 1828, 2,207,998*l.* 11*s.* 5*d.*; in 1829, 2,184,667*l.* 2*s.* 4*d.*; in 1830, 2,212,206*l.* 5*s.* 6½*d.*

To these are added Crown Lands and other ordinary revenues and resources, making the grand total of income in 1827, 55,285,626*l.* 16*s.* 7*d.*; in 1828, 57,485,596*l.* 2*s.* 7½*d.*; in 1829, 55,824,802*l.* 0*s.* 1½*d.*; in 1830, 54,840,190*l.* 0*s.* 4½*d.*

The revenue charges of collection were—In 1827, 3,270,476*l.* 16*s.* 8d½; in 1828, 3,225,638*l.* 12*s.* 0½*d.*; in 1829, 3,118,102*l.* 17*s.* 8*d.*; in 1830, 3,014,224*l.* 11*s.* 4½*d.*; showing, between 1827 and 1830, a decrease of 256,251*l.* 5*s.* 4½*d.*

Public Debt.—In 1827, 29,262,481*l.* 10*s.* 11½*d.*; in 1828, 29,189,976*l.* 12*s.* 6½*d.*; in 1829, 29,153,602*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.*; in 1830, 28,476,606*l.* 1*s.* 7*d.*; a decrease of 785,875*l.* 9*s.* 4½*d.*

Civil Government.—In 1827, 1,621,239*l.* 4*s.* 8½*d.*; in 1828, 1,598,028*l.* 6*s.* 9*d.*; in 1829, 1,596,899*l.* 17*s.* 4½*d.*; in 1830, 1,578,967*l.* 19*s.* 0½*d.*; a decrease of 42,271*l.* 5*s.* 8*d.*

Justice.—In 1827, 1,023,950*l.* 5*s.* 0½*d.*; in 1828, 1,000,592*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.*; in 1829, 1,004,598*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.*; in 1830, 993,678*l.* 2*s.* 2½*d.*; a decrease of 32,272*l.* 2*s.* 10½*d.*

Diplomatic.—In 1827, 433,250*l.* 16*s.* 11*d.*; in 1828, 428,011*l.* 13*s.* 7*d.*; in 1829, 403,538*l.* 5*s.* 2*d.*; in 1830, 375,625*l.* 2*s.* 10½*d.*; a decrease of 57,625*l.* 14*s.* 0½*d.*

Army.—In 1827, 8,194,506*l.* 19*s.* 11½*d.*; in 1828, 8,049,939*l.* 8*s.* 3½*d.*; in 1829, 7,769,178*l.* 12*s.* 4½*d.*; in 1830, 7,432,294*l.* 15*s.* 1½*d.*

Ordnance.—In 1827, 1,649,972*l.*; in 1828, 1,596,150*l.*; in 1829, 1,728,908*l.*; in 1830, 1,689,444*l.*

Navy.—In 1827, 6,125,850*l.* 0*s.* 7*d.*; in 1828, 5,995,965*l.* 7*s.* 7*d.*; in 1829, 5,878,794*l.* 11*s.* 11*d.*; in 1830, 5,594,955*l.* 5*s.* 8*d.*

Total Forces.—In 1827, 15,970,327*l.* 0*s.* 6½*d.*; in 1828, 15,642,054*l.* 15*s.* 10½*d.*; in 1829, 15,376,881*l.* 4*s.* 3½*d.*; in 1830, 14,716,694*l.* 0*s.* 9½*d.*; a decrease of 1,253,632*l.* 19*s.* 9½*d.*

The Grand Total.—In 1827, 55,734,534*l.* 4*s.* 6½*d.*; in 1828, 54,836,901*l.* 10*s.* 9½*d.*; in 1829, 54,348,875*l.* 9*s.* 8½*d.*; in 1830, 53,011,533*l.* 3*s.* 5½*d.*; a decrease of 2,767,895*l.* 10*s.* 3½*d.*; from which is to be deducted an increase in other articles of 44,894*l.* 9*s.* 2½*d.* showing a total decrease in the national expenditure since 1827 of 2,723,001*l.* 1*s.* 1½*d.*

Imports and Exports.—In the year ended 5th January, 1831, the total official value of Imports into the United Kingdom amounted to 46,245,241*l.* The total official value of Exports, to 69,691,302*l.*; viz. of British and Irish produce and manufactures, 61,140,865*l.*; of foreign and colonial merchandise, 8,550,437*l.*

Spirits.—The quantity of spirits put into bond in the five years ending 5th January,

1831, was, in Scotland, 27,500,000, and in Ireland, 29,100,000 imperial gallons. Of the Scots spirits in the same period, 22,600,000 gallons were taken out on payment of duty, and 4,300,000 for exportation or ship stores. Of the Irish spirits, 27,000,000 were taken out on payment of

duty, and 106,000 for exportation or ship stores. The amount of leakage on the 26,900,000 gallons of Scots spirits, was 119,000 gallons, or one 230 part. On 27,000,000 gallons Irish spirits, the leakage was 106,000.

FOREIGN VARIETIES.

Ancient Medal.—An interesting discovery was last year made in the Isle of Tamen: the proprietor of an estate, living at the extremity of the Bay of that name, found, after a heavy rain, a small silver medal, presenting on one side the bust of Hercules, clothed with the lion's skin, and on the other, in a square let into the metal, the head of a horse, with the legend *Σινδίου*. This valuable relic, beautifully executed, and in perfect preservation, is evidently connected with the Sindi, a tribe of the Caucasus, who, according to the ancient geographers, inhabited the shores of the Black Sea, and the most advanced mountains of the Caucasian ridge in the vicinity of Anapa. Many Greek colonies were established in the country of the Sindi, such as Gorgippia, Hermoniasa, &c. It was, probably, in one of those cities that the newly discovered medal was struck.

Efficacy of common Holly in Intermittent Fevers.—In one of our former numbers we mentioned, under our notice of the proceedings of the Academy of Sciences, a memoir of Dr. E. Rousseau, upon the efficacy of the leaves of the common holly (*Ilex Aquifolium*) in the treatment of intermittent fevers. This physician has just published his own observations upon the subject, as well as those which have been furnished by many individuals distinguished for hospital and private practice. All agree in acknowledging this indigenous plant to be a most powerful succedaneum for quinquina and sulphate of quinine. Many experiments, indeed, reported in this work, prove that holly may be justly considered superior to the quinquina itself. We congratulate M. Rousseau on having called attention to a means which frees the poorer class of society from the effects of the exorbitant monopoly of this exotic product. Holly may always be procured at a very trifling price: it is found in every district in France, and may be gathered and used at all seasons of the year with equal success. This benevolent physician has also succeeded, by his perseverance, in detaching its active principle from the holly, to which he has given the name of *Ilicine*, a discovery which will be productive of very important results in medicine.

Instance of Longevity.—As one of the

most remarkable instances of longevity may be cited John Chiossick, who died at the advanced age of 117 years, in the receptacle for Invalids, at Murano, near Venice, May 22nd 1820. He was born at Vienna, and when only eight years of age entered as a sifer in the Austrian regiment of Stahrenberg. He fought under the Emperor Charles VI. against the Turks, in Hungary, during the reign of Maria Theresa, in 1741, against Prussia, against the French, in Bohemia, in 1742, and served, in 1744, in the wars of the Low Countries. At this period he quitted the Austrian army to enter into the service of the Republic of Venice, and was engaged in several naval expeditions, particularly in that against the Turks, commanded by General Fano. On the 1st of May 1797, he was admitted into the Receptacle for Invalids, at Murano, where he continued till his death. According to this account, John Chiossick continued for eighty-seven years in effective service; and if to these be added the twenty-three years spent in his last retreat, 110 years of his life will be found to have been spent in the capacity of a common soldier. This instance is unique in military history. The severe privations and fatigues which he necessarily experienced during his numerous services by sea and land, in no respect altered his good constitution, and he preserved to the last the cheerfulness of his disposition. Exempt from the influence of every violent passion, he was distinguished for great simplicity of manners and remarkable temperance. The father of this veteran reached his 105th year, and his paternal uncle lived to the age of 107.

Pompeii.—During the progress of the excavations in the Casa del Fanno, on the 24th of October last, a large painting in mosaic, of extraordinary beauty, was discovered. It is about 16 ft. 8 in. in width, and 8 ft. in height; and the human figures which it depicts are half the size of life. The King of Naples went to inspect it, in company with his sisters, and expressed himself in the highest degree delighted with the acquisition of so splendid a specimen of ancient art.

Egyptian Obelisk.—Letters from Luxor (in Egypt), of the 5th of Sept. state that a great number of labourers were employed in

removing the obelisk presented to France. This obelisk is 80 feet high, and weighs 551,405 lbs. or 246 tons, including the encasement in wood. The base is 7 feet square. In order to form the road for conveying it to the vessel, it is necessary to pull down forty-five houses, cut through two sand-hills, nearly 100 feet high, and level the ground for 550 yards in length.

New Variety of Man.—M. Bureau de la Malle has read, at the Academy des Sciences, a note upon the new variety of human species. This variety is found among the inhabitants of Upper Egypt; it is characterised by the position of the ears, which is higher up than in any other species. The head, towards the region of the temples, is much more depressed than in our species, which causes, according to M. Malle, the more elevated position of the ear. This elevation in the heads of some mummies which he examined, was from one to two half-inches, compared with the heads of Europeans. According to these characteristics, he proposes creating in the Caucasian race a new variety, or sub-species, to be named the Egyptian, and to which the branches nearest in resemblance are the Hebrew race, and then the Phœnician and Arabic.

Patents in America.—By an official document laid before Congress, it appears that no less than six thousand inventions have been secured by patent since the establishment of the Patent Office in 1793. The plough has been made to undergo 124 improvements; 119 threshing machines have been invented. That great problem, the extraction of butter from cream, without fatigue to the operator, has been solved in eighty ways by the inventors of eighty churns; and the laundress has been allowed her choice out of 125 washing machines; 123 machines have been invented for making nails; the number of new spinning machines exceeds 100; the number of improvements in the loom is 73; and in the manufacture of hats 43; the number of steam engines exceeds 100; that of stoves is nearly the same; there have been 42 new ways contrived for manufacturing combs; 4 new machines for paring apples have been invented, and 3 gridirons; pencil-cases, ramrods, razors, and suspenders have each been subjected to various improve-

ments. An invention has been patented under the name of "dog-power," another termed an "elevator of pots and kettles," and a third, destined for a useful domestic purpose, under the sonorous Greek name of "Hacmagalactophorus."

American Silk.—The Americans are making great progress in the growth of silk. The people of the United States are untaxed, and their internal trade not only unrestricted, but protected by high duties on imported goods. How different is the case in England! Here we are not only prohibited from growing tobacco, for instance, for our own use, but are absolutely obliged, if we have it at all, to buy it of foreigners, and pay a duty on it to the Government of about 600 per cent. Things are managed differently in America. There the exertions, industry, and ingenuity of the people are unfettered, and the results are perfectly astonishing. The annual value of the product of the raw silk, in the United States, now considerably exceeds half a million of dollars, the chief part being produced by the spare labour of a few women and children in the small towns of the State of Connecticut. It is possible that in the next year, the ultimate product of American silk may hardly fall short of 2,000,000 dollars, and it may become 15,000,000, without injuriously affecting labour, land, or property appropriated to other purposes—simply through the application of a little time (which is now wasted) in a wholesome and highly interesting employment; one that is eminently calculated to give the youthful mind a sound direction, and lay the foundation for habits of industry and economy which cannot easily be shaken.

Crime in France.—Out of every 100 persons accused, 61 are regularly condemned. Out of the whole population, one in every 4,460 inhabitants is accused. In every 100 crimes, 25 are against the person, 75 against property. Experience shows that the number of murders is annually nearly the same; and what is still more singular, that the instruments, or means employed, are also in the same proportion. The inclination to crime is at its maximum in man about the age of 25; in woman, 5 years later. The proportion of men and women accused is 4 to 1.—*Revue Encyclopédique.*

RURAL ECONOMY.

Planting Potatoes whole.—A correspondent of the "Gardener's Magazine," writing upon the above question, recommends that potatoes should be planted whole; and adds—"As a testimony, I will state an experiment of mine in 1828. I planted four plants,

containing two eyes to each; four, the crowns containing, perhaps, five or six eyes each; four small whole potatoes (what are here termed chats); four large whole ones (or what are termed ware potatoes). Now, for the weight of the produce of each kind: the

produce of the first four roots weighed 8 lbs. that of the second four, 11 lbs. that of the third four, 15 lbs. that of the fourth four, 16 lbs. I think this will make clear to any one, that the reverse of what is generally followed ought to be practised, namely, to plant crowns, or whole potatoes, in lieu of a plant with two eyes. This is even the second trial I have made, and found it the same; but I was not so particular in the first experiment as in the second, having determined by my eye, the difference was so obvious. I think this of the greatest importance to the agriculturist. If it hold good for an acre, what a difference in the produce! The object of a little extra seed bears no comparison to the extra produce; and besides, the labour of cutting is saved.

The "*Journal Etranger*" gives the following economical mode of procuring early potatoes:—Towards the end of February or the beginning of March, prepare a bed of fresh manure; cover it with sand, or very

light earth, to the depth of about two or three inches. When the bed shall have become heated, cover the whole of its surface with peelings of potatoes, cut thicker than when the root is intended for culinary use. Place the peelings with the skin upwards, and all in contact; cover them with light earth, from two to three inches deep. This hotbed is to be treated in the same way as others destined for forcing early crops; viz. to be covered with matting, exposed at proper hours to the air and sun, and to be frequently watered. Vegetation will quickly proceed. When the plants shall have attained the height of from three to four inches, transplant them into borders four or five inches apart every way. Three years' experience have given the writer confidence in asserting that the crop will be earlier than any other. The species chosen should be those which come first to maturity; and the peelings should be cut from the finest and best-formed root.

PATENTS LATELY GRANTED.

Robert William Sievier, of Southampton-row, in the Parish of St. George, Bloomsbury, in the county of Middlesex, Gentleman, for certain improvements in the making or manufacturing of cables, ropes, whale fishing, and other lines, lathes and rigger bands, bags and purses, part of which said improved articles are applicable to other useful purposes.

Cornelius March Payne, of Stratford, in the parish of West Ham in the county of Essex, Silk Printer, for certain improvements in printing silk, cotton, and other goods or fabrics.

Claude Marie Savoye, of Oxford street, in the county of Middlesex, Merchant, for an improvement or improvements in mills or machines for grinding or reducing grain and other substances.

Abraham Adolph Moser, of Canterbury-row, Kennington Road, in the County of Surrey, Engineer, for improvements in certain descriptions of fire-arms. Communicated by a certain foreigner residing abroad.

Thomas Alcock, of the parish of Claines, in the county of Worcester, Lace Manufacturer, for certain improvements in machinery already in use for the manufacture of bobbin net lace.

Isaac Strinborn, of Old Broad street, in the city of London, Merchant, for a medicinal composition or embrocation for the cure, relief, or prevention of external and internal complaints, which composition or embrocation may, alone, or with certain alterations, be beneficially used as an internal medicine.

Daniel Ledsam, Manufacturer, and William Jones, Screw Manufacturer, both of Birmingham, in the county of Warwick, for certain improvements in machinery for making pins, rivets, wood screws, and nails.

Henry Gore, of Manchester, Machine Maker, for an improvement in the machines commonly called by spinners, "throstle machines," and

spinning frames, which machines operate by spindles and flyers; and hobbin for spinning or twisting yarn or threads.

Pierrepoint Greaves, of Chorley, in the county of Lancaster, Gentleman, for a method or methods of making ornamental or fancy cotton yarns and threads, applicable to the making, sewing, or embroidering cotton and other fabrics.

John Christopher Tobias Kieck, of Old Bond street, in the city of London, Merchant, for an improved apparatus for shaping plates of metal, and for manufacturing various articles therefrom. Communicated to him by Stephen Von Keesz, and Moritz Von Ischoffen, foreigners residing abroad.

Samuel Hall, of Basford, in the county of Nottingham, Cotton Manufacturer, for an improved piston and valve for steam, gas, and other engines; also an improved method of lubricating the pistons, piston rods, and valves or cocks of such engines, and of condensing the steam, and supplying water to the boilers of such steam engines as are wrought by a vacuum produced by condensation.

Benedict Nott, of Liverpool, Esq., for certain improvements in

furnaces for generating heat, and in the apparatus for the application of heat to various useful purposes, being further improvements upon a patent obtained by the petitioner, dated November 4, 1830. Communicated by a certain foreigner residing abroad.

Malcolm Muir, of Hutchinson Town, Glasgow, Scotland, Engineer, for certain improvements in machinery or apparatus for preparing boards for flooring and other purposes.

Robert Walter Wingfield, of Birmingham, in the County of Warwick, Brass Founder, for certain improvements in the construction of bedsteads, one or more of which said improvements is or are likewise applicable to other articles.

LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BIOGRAPHY.

Annal Biography and Obituary for 1832, Vol. XVI. 8vo. 15s.

Lord Byron's Life and Works, in 14 vols. Vol. I. fcap. 5s.

National Library, No. XIII.—Lives of Celebrated Travellers, Vol. III. 12mo. 6s.

Nicolas's Memoirs of Lady Jane Grey, 8vo. 15s.

Private Correspondence of David Garrick, Vol. II. 4to. 2l. 12s. 6d.

BOTANY.

Maund's Botanic Garden, or Magazine of Hardy Flowering Plants, Part VII. and No. 85.

Botanic Annual for 1832, crown 8vo. 15s.

EDUCATION.

The Gospel of St. John, in French, by Fenton, 12mo. 4s.

Rev. H. J. Tayler's Eton Greek Grammar, translated into English, 12mo. 4s.

Fenton's French Genders made Easy, 18mo. 6d.

Fenton's French Speaker, 12mo. 4s.

Hall's Rudiments of Latin Grammar, 12mo. 3s.

JURISPRUDENCE.

Stewart's Practise in Bankruptcy, 12mo. 6s.

MEDICAL.

Hooper on the Uterus, 4to. 3l. 3s.

Dundy on the Phenomena of Dreams, &c. 18mo. 4s.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Lardner's Cyclopædia, Vol. XXVI.—Treatise on Porcelain and Glass, fcap. 6s.

Kearsey's Tax Tables for 1831 2, 1s.

Williams's Abstracts of the Acts for 1831, 8vo. 7s.

The Mother's Book, by Mrs. Child, rl. 18mo. 4s.

Valpy's Classical Library, No. XXV.—Plutarch, Vol. III. 18mo. 4s. 6d.

Select Library, Vol. V.—Stewart's Visit to the South Seas, abridged by Rev. W. Ellis, 12mo. 6s.

Burn on Emigration, 12mo. 6s.

Hausard's Debates, Third Series, Vol. V. 2nd Vol. of the Session of 1831, royal 8vo. 1l. 10s. and 1l. 13s. 6d.

Mrs. Hland's Elizabeth and Beggar Boys, 18mo. 2s. 6d.

Dublin Delineated, in Twenty-six Views of the principal Public Buildings, 8vo. 8s. 6d.

Wood on Rail-Roads, 2nd edit. 8vo. 18s.

Memoirs of the Wernerian Society, Vol. VI. 8vo. 18s.

Chambers's Scottish Jests, 12mo. 6s. 6d.

Le Talisman, 1832, 12s.

Lyell's Geology, Vol. II. 8vo. 12s.

Acland's Illustrations of the Vaudol, royal 8vo. 10s. 6d. India proofs, 15s.

Landscape Illustrations of the Waverley Novels, Prints 2 vols. royal 8vo. 4l. 4s. India proofs, 2 vols. royal 4to. 7l. 7s. proofs before letters, 10l. 10s.

Cecil's Three Discourses on Practical Subjects, 12mo. 2s. 6d.

Selection of Fables in French, with interlinear Translation and Notes, by Fenton. 12mo. 2s. 6d.

Rev. J. Scott's Narrative of the Plague, 12mo. 3s. 6d.

Hoyle made Familiar, by E. Trevor, Esq. 24mo. 2s. 6d. with case, 3s. in roan 3s. 6d.

The Producing-Man's Companion, 18mo. 1s. and 1s. 3d.

Parson's Horn Book, 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Stories of Travels in Turkey, 12mo. 5s.

Martin's Menstruation, 12mo. 3s. 6d.

The Republic of Letters, a Selection in Poetry and Prose, Vol. I. 12mo. 6s. 6d.

Knights of the Round Table, First Series, royal 18mo. 5s.

A Companion to the Endless Amusements, 18mo. 2s. 6d.

The New Sphinx, 18mo. 1s. 6d.

The Hive, 18mo. 3s. and 5s.

Stories from Natural History, 18mo. 2s. 6d.

NOVELS, TALES, &C.

Engene Aram, by the Author of "Pelham," &c. 3 vols. post 8vo. 1l. 11s. 6d.

Probation and other Tales, by the Author of "Selwyn," "Tales of the Moors," &c. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Standard Novels, Vol. XI.—Hungarian Brothers, by Anna Maria Porter, 12mo. 6s.

The Modern Novelists, with Prefatory Remarks, 50 vols. post 8vo. 15l.

Rocoe's Novelists' Library, Vol. VII.—Joseph Andrews, fcap. 5s.

Legends and Stories of Ireland, by Samuel Lover, 12mo. 2nd edit. 6s.

The Opera, by the Authoress of "Manners of the Day," 3 vols. post 8vo. 1l. 11s. 6d.

Norman Abbey, a Tale of Sherwood Forest, by a Lady, 3 vols. post 8vo. 1l. 4s.

POETRY.

Catherine of Cleves, and Heinrich, Tragedies translated by Lord Leveson Gower, 8vo. 8s.

THEOLOGY.

Saturday Evening, by the Author of "Natural History of Enthusiasm," 8vo.

Hints to a Clergyman's Wife, or Female Parochial Duties practically illustrated, 12mo.

Dr. Adam Clarke's Succession of Sacred Literature, Vol. II. 8vo. 15s.

The Crucified Jesus, by Dr. Horneck, 12mo. 6s. 6d.

Hughes's Divines, No. XX.—Hall's Contemplations, Vol. III. 8vo. 7s. 6d.

Arnold's Sermons, Vol. II. 8vo. 12s.

A Practical Exposition of the Assembly's Shorter Catechism, by H. Belknap, D.D. 12mo. 7s.

Brown's Self interpreting Bible, demy 4to. 2l. 5s.

Hincher's Sacred Imagery, 18mo. 1s. 6d.

Maitland's Discourses on the Humanity of Christ, 12mo. 6s. 6d.

VOYAGES AND TRAVELS.

Observations on the Mussulmans of India, by Mrs. Meer Hassan Ali, 2 vols. 8vo. 21s.

LITERARY REPORT.

Some further specimens of the rich naïve humour, and curious store of anecdote, which have given popularity to the two volumes of Sir Jonah Barrington's "Personal Sketches of his Own Times," are promised in a third volume of the same work, which has been just completed by the author.

"Legends and Traditions of the Castles of England." A work with this title is, we are informed, in course of preparation, by Mr. Roscoe and Mr. Leitch Ritchie, authors of the "Landscape and Heath's Picturesque Annuals;" and is to be published by subscription, in Twelve Monthly Parts, with Engravings. It is proposed to comprise, not only a genuine narrative of the fortunes of the English Castles, but, in a more particular manner, the events of what may be termed their private history, founded upon legends and traditions.

Mr. Ainsworth is preparing for publication, "Observations on the Pestilential Cholera, as it appeared at Sunderland in the months of November and December; and on the Measures which were taken for its Prevention and Cure.

"The Mythology of the Hindus, with Notices of various Mountain and Island Tribes who inhabit the Two Peninsulas of India and the neighbouring Islands," by Charles Coleman, Esq.

A new literary Annual, entitled the "Aurora Borealis," to be conducted by Members of the Society of Friends, is announced at Newcastle. The prospectus speaks, with proper exultation, of the progress of literary taste, and the increase of literary talent among the youth of that Society.

"Selections from the Prose Works of Robert Southey," chiefly for the use of Schools and

Young Persons, are announced; to consist of Extracts from his History of Brazil, Life of Nelson, Esprilla's Letters, Book of the Church, &c.

The two remaining volumes of the "Tour of a German Prince," with a Portrait; containing, *inter alia*, his Observations on the Society and Manners of the Metropolis, &c.

Mr. Wood is preparing for the press "a complete Illustration of the Lepidopterous Insects of Great Britain."

"A Manual of the History of Philosophy," from the last German edition of Tennemann, by the Rev. Arthur Johnson.

"The Journal of a Tour, in the years 1828-9, through Styria, Carniola, and Italy," whilst accompanying the late Sir Humphry Davy, by Dr. Tobbel.

"Keightley's Mythology of Greece and Italy," abridged for the use of the junior classes in schools.

"The Cabinet Annual Register, and Historical, Political, &c. Chronicle for the year 1831," is in the press.

Messrs. Vizetelly, Branson, and Co. announce the "Georgian Era;" comprising Memoirs of the most eminent Persons who have flourished in Great Britain from the Accession of George the First to the Demise of George the Fourth. The work is to occupy four volumes, and to comprise Twelve Hundred Lives, embellished with Portraits on steel and wood.

"A Clinical Report of the Royal Dispensary for Diseases of the Ear, with Observations on the Deaf and Dumb," by J. H. Curtis, Esq., is about to be published.

BIOGRAPHICAL PARTICULARS OF CELEBRATED PERSONS, LATELY DECEASED.

DR. TURNER, BISHOP OF CALCUTTA.

To the names of Middleton, Heber, and James, already inserted in our obituary, is now unhappily to be added that of Dr. J. M. Turner, as another victim to the fatal climate of India, and the labours and anxieties of a diocese which might very properly be divided into four. Dr. Turner was indebted to no adventitious circumstances for the high station he held in the English Church, as his father died while he was yet young, and left his family but moderately provided for. He was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, where he was distinguished by the notice and friendship of Dean Jackson, and passed his academical examinations with great credit. Immediately after taking his degree of B. A., which he did at an earlier age than usual, he became private tutor in the Marquis of Donegal's family, and was afterwards at Eton for many years with Lord Belfast and Lord Chichester, and subsequently with the present Lord Castlereagh, and was very much in the confidence of his Lordship's numerous con-

nexion, especially of his grandfather, the late Lord Londonderry, and his father, the nobleman who still holds that title, with whom he spent some time at Vienna. It was this connexion which made him known to Lord Ellenborough, through whose recommendation he was afterwards promoted to the see of Calcutta. In 1823 he was presented to the vicarage of Abingdon, whence he removed in 1824 to the rectory of Wilmslow, in Cheshire, to which he was presented by the late Lord Liverpool. On settling there he married Miss Robertson, a sister-in-law of the present Bishop of Chester, to whom he had long been attached. This lady unfortunately died without issue a few months previous to his appointment to Calcutta. She was a woman of exemplary piety, and recommended her husband with her dying breath not to refuse the labours he had then in contemplation, with whatever consequences to himself they might be attended. In July 1829, Dr. Turner set sail from Portsmouth for his distant diocese. His friends had previously remarked that his state of health did not promise a very

extended career in the important station to which he had been appointed; and their apprehensions were too well verified by the event. An unremitting attention to his episcopal duties, and too frequent exposure to the dangerous climate of the East, called into activity the seeds of disorders previously contracted in England; and on the third of July 1831, this pious and universally esteemed individual expired at Calcutta on his return from a voyage to Penang, which had been recommended by his medical attendants in the vain hope of its proving efficacious to retard the progress of his malady. His death was as exemplary as his whole life had been eminently useful, and both the church of which he was so eminent a minister, and the inhabitants of the country over whose religious interests he presided, will long have occasion to lament his premature removal. It is to be hoped that this last instance of the fatal effect of duties by far too extensive for one individual to fulfil, will induce Government to consider the propriety of appointing another, or even a third Bishop to the vast peninsula of India. The extreme inconvenience of the present system (to say nothing of the sacrifice of valuable lives attendant upon it) may be shown from the fact, that during the last twelve years the diocese for one-half of the time has been without the superintendence of any Bishop whatever.

ADMIRAL SIR CHARLES HENRY KNOWLES,
BART. G.C.B.

On the 28th of November, in the 78th year of his age, Admiral Sir Charles Henry Knowles, Bart. G. C. B. The venerable Admiral succeeded his father, the late Baronet, (who attained the rank of Rear-Admiral of England, and became President of the Council of the Admiralty to Catharine, Empress of Russia,) in 1777, and after passing through the subordinate stations of the service, was advanced to the rank of Post Captain, 1780, in which year he commanded the Porcupine frigate on the Mediterranean station. Towards the conclusion of the American war, Sir Charles commanded the San Miguel, of 72 guns, and was employed as senior officer of the naval force stationed at Gibraltar, to the garrison of which place he afforded the greatest assistance, by his active co-operation in repelling the attacks made by the enemy, with the view of regaining possession of that important fortress. Soon after the commencement of hostilities against the French Republic, Sir Charles commanded the *Dædalus* 32, in which frigate he proceeded to North America. The *Dædalus* returned to England the following year, and Sir Charles was shortly afterwards appointed to the *Edgar* 74, stationed in the North Sea. From

this ship he was removed into the *Gohah*, and was present at the memorable victory off Cape St. Vincent, Feb. 14, 1797, and, in common with the other Captains, received a gold medal for his services on that occasion. Sir Charles rose to the rank of Rear-Admiral, Feb. 14, 1799; Vice-Admiral, April 23, 1804; Admiral of the Red, July 10, 1810; and in May 1820, he was created an extra Knight Grand Cross of the Bath. By his marriage, in 1800, with Charlotte, daughter of Charles Johnstone, Esq. of Ludlow, he has left Francis Charles Knowles, (the present Baronet,) and other children.

GENERAL TORRIJOS.

Don Jose-Maria Torrijos, who, with his companions, was treacherously murdered at Malaga, was descended from one of the most distinguished families of Madrid. He received his education at the College of the King's Pages; upon leaving this establishment each student has his choice of becoming a Canon or a Captain—Torrijos preferred the Army to the Chapter. This was at the period of the French invasion, when all Spanish patriots were called to take arms for the defence of the country. He continued in the army as long as the war of independence lasted. He obtained the different grades with honour to himself, until he at last attained the rank of Colonel on the field of battle. The regiment in which he served was called "*Ferdinand VII.*" Torrijos, after the restoration in 1814, shared in the disgrace incurred by all those whose lives and exertions had rescued Ferdinand from captivity. Emulating the fame of Lacy and Porlier, who had fallen victims, and of Riego, who had succeeded, Torrijos thought of nothing but the emancipation of his native country. However, his plans were betrayed, and he was thrown into the dungeons of the inquisition at Murcia, where he languished for more than a year, when the revolution of 1820 effected his liberation. In recompense of his services, the Cortes appointed him to the rank of Field Marshal, and Chief Commandant of Navarre and the Basque provinces. He took a most active part in all the political movements during the Constitutional regime. When, upon an order from the Congress of Verona, Louis XVIII. sent 100,000 Frenchmen to extinguish the infancy of liberty in Spain, Torrijos did not despair, until the last moment, of making a successful resistance. He signed a capitulation at Carthagena, after Cadiz had opened its gates, and would at last only allow General Mina the honour of forcing him to give up his arms. He lived in exile from the year 1823 until the glorious days of July, when a glimmering of hope shot across his mind, and the chance of saving his country from

thralldom again excited all his energies. It has been insinuated that the General and his unfortunate companions were compelled to quit Gibraltar by the severe police exercised in that fortress against refugees from Spain. Nothing can be more unfounded than this statement: so far from the Constitutionalists who have perished at Malaga having been driven from Gibraltar by the harsh proceedings of the Governor of that place, they were repeatedly assured by him that they might have passports and protection from the English Government to any ports, except a Spanish one. The unfortunate party that sailed for Malaga quitted the Bay of Gibraltar without the knowledge of the Governor, and it was not till next morning that he was informed of their departure by the Spanish Consul, one of the agents employed to allure them to destruction. They had intended to have sailed for Algiers, when two Spanish officers came to them from Malaga with assurances that the troops quartered in that neighbourhood were so much dissatisfied with the government of Ferdinand, that they were ready to join the Constitutional party. A place of rendez-

vous was appointed, to which the emigrants were to repair, and to be then joined by the soldiers. Trusting to these assurances, Torrijos and his companions embarked in the night, and sailed to the place of their destination, on approaching which they were pursued by a Spanish *guarda-costas*, and compelled to disembark at some distance from the place appointed. On landing, they proceeded to the farm-house where they were to be joined by the soldiers, and arrived there in safety, after having made a tour round the town. They found the place, as they suspected, uninhabited; and when they saw troops advancing towards them, they conceived it was the regiments that were to join them, and had no suspicions of the fraud practised against them, till they were surrounded and made prisoners. They were immediately tried by a court-martial and condemned to be shot; but the execution of the sentence was suspended until a messenger returned from Madrid, who was sent with an account of what had happened. Ferdinand confirmed the sentence, which was carried into execution the following Sunday, at ten o'clock.

INCIDENTS, ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS, APPOINTMENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

Extensive surveys have been made between Southwark and Greenwich, preparatory to the formation of a rail-road from the south side of London Bridge to the parish of St. Alphage, Greenwich, and to which is intended to be added numerous branch tram-roads, with warehouses, wharfs, and premises, for the more speedy transit of goods and passengers. The tolls are to be regulated by an Act of Parliament, and a Bill to carry the measure into effect will be submitted to the Legislature in the course of the next Session.

Law Institution.—His Majesty has been graciously pleased to grant a charter of incorporation, on the petition of Mr. Adlington, Mr. Brandett, Mr. Frere, and Mr. Tooke, to this Institution, by the style of "The society of attorneys, solicitors, proctors, and others, not being barristers, practising in the courts of law and equity of the United Kingdom;" thus giving full effect to the arrangements contemplated by the handsome building and hall of the institution recently erected in Chancery-lane, and intended to comprise a complete library-hall, or professional meeting and club-house, and calculated, by the care which will be taken to discountenance all unworthy practices, to stamp that respectability on the profession collectively which has hitherto been only conceded individually.

The Royal College of Surgeons have addressed to Government a very strong remonstrance, in the shape of a memorial, on the present state of the laws respecting dissection. They particularly point out the absurdity of demanding from surgeons, as they are bound to do by charter, a correct knowledge of anatomy, while by the common law no man can possess or dissect a dead body (except it be the body of a felon, specially given for dissection) without being chargeable with a misdemeanour.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

The Rev. E. Nepean, M.A. of Trinity College, to the Rectory of Heydon, in Norfolk, on the presentation of W. E. L. Bulwer, Esq. of Heydon Hall.

Viscount Melbourne has appointed the Rev. H. W. Lloyd, of Magdalene College, one of his lordship's domestic chaplains.

The Rev. J. Wilkinson, of Alue, has been presented by the Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of Norwich, to the Perpetual Curacy of Cawood, in the West Riding of the County of York.

The Rev. Henry Thorpe, M.A. to the Rectory of Ashton-le-Wall, in Northamptonshire; patrons, the President and Fellows of St. John's College, Oxford.

The Rev. E. R. Mantell, Vicar of Louth, Lincolnshire, to the Living of Tiney, same county, vacant by the death of the Rev. W. Jolland.

The Rev. E. W. Clarke, of Jesus College, Cambridge, to the Rectory of Great Yeldham, Essex,

on the presentation of Sir W. Beaumaris Rush, of Wimbledon House, Surrey.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

The King has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, to erect and establish a Court of Judicature, to be called "The Court of Bankruptcy;" and also to constitute and appoint the Hon. Thomas Erskine, one of his Majesty's Counsel learned in the law, to be Chief Judge of the said Court; Albert Pell, one of his Majesty's Sergeants-at-Law; John Cross, one of his Majesty's Sergeants-at-Law, and Attorney-General for the County Palatine of Lancaster; and George Rose, Esq. one of his Majesty's Counsel learned in the law, to be the other Judges of the said Court; and also to constitute and appoint Charles Frederick Williams, Esq. one of his Majesty's Counsel learned in the law; John Herman Merivale, Joshua Evans, John Samuel Martin Fonblanque, Robert George Cecil Fane, and Edward Holroyd, Esquires, Barristers-at-Law, to be Commissioners of the said Court.

The Lord Chancellor has appointed Samuel Edwards, of Chard, in the county of Somerset, Gent. to be a Master Extraordinary in the High Court of Chancery.

The Lord Chancellor has appointed Parmenas Pearce, of Newton Bushel, in the county of Devon, Gent. to be a Master Extraordinary in the High Court of Chancery.

The Lord Chancellor has appointed Frederic Powell, Esq., of Hopton, Suffolk; to be a Master Extraordinary in the High Court of Chancery.

The Duke of Cambridge has appointed Captain Stevens to be one of his Royal Highness's Equerries.

Mr. Seizant Russel has been appointed to the office of Chief Justice of Bengal, upon the resignation of Sir C. Grey.

The King has appointed Wm. Smith, Esq. in the room of G. Jackson, Esq. to be his Majesty's Commissary Judge, and H. W. Macauley, Esq. in the room of Wm. Smith, Esq. to be his Majesty's Commissioner of Arbitration, to the mixed British and Foreign Commissions established at Sierra Leone, under the Treaties and Conventions between his Majesty and Foreign Powers, for the suppression of illegal Slave Trade.

The King has been graciously pleased to appoint the Hon. H. R. F. Wellesley (sometime attached to his Majesty's Embassies at Vienna and the Hague), to be Secretary to his Majesty's Legation at Stuttgart.

Henry Cockburn, Esq., Solicitor-General of Scotland, has been installed Lord Rector of the University of Glasgow.

The King has appointed Henry Torrens D'Aguilar, Esq., Page of Honour to his Majesty in Ordinary, vacant by the promotion of William Henry Hervey Bathurst, Esq.

The Lord Chamberlain has appointed Dr. Cornwallis Hewett, M.D. Surgeon Extraordinary to his Majesty.

Married.]—Hon. C. F. Norton, M.P. third brother of Lord Grantley, to Maria Louisa, eldest daughter of Major-Gen. Sir C. Campbell, K.C.B. Lieut.-Governor of Portsmouth.

At Brighton, the Hon. C. A. W. Pelham, M.P. eldest son of the Right Hon. Lord Yarborough, to the Hon. Adelaide Maude, daughter of the Viscount Hawarden.

J. E. Parsons, Esq. of the Hon. East India Company's Service, to Rebecca Anne, relict of the late R. Beatty, M.D.

At Bedford, the Rev. T. Brereton, B.C.L. late Fellow of New College, Oxford, and Vicar of Steeple Morden, Cambridgeshire, to Louisa Milbourn, youngest daughter of James Dysou, Esq. of Bedford.

H. Wedgwood, Esq. third son of J. Wedgwood, Esq. of Maer Hall, Staffordshire, to Frances Emma, youngest daughter of the Right Hon. Sir J. Mackintosh, M.P.

At St. George's, Hanover Square, by the Rev. Wm. Otter, Principal of King's College, London, Sir J. M. Burgoyne, Bart. Grenadier Regiment of Foot Guards, of Sutton Park, Bedfordshire, to Mary Harriet, daughter of Colonel G. Langton, M.P. of Newton Park, Derbyshire.

E. Hobhouse, Esq. of the Coldstream Guards, son of the late Sir B. Hobhouse, Bart. to the Hon. Hester Charlotte Graves.

C. Thomson, Esq. Attorney-General of the Island of St. Kitt's, and eldest son of the late C. Thomson, Esq. Master in Chancery, to Maria, only daughter of N. Byrne, Esq. of Lancaster Place.

Died.]—The Right Hon. Mary O'Bryen, Countess of Orkney, Viscountess Kirkwall, and Baroness Deghmont in her own right, at her seat, Beaconsfield, Bucks, aged seventy five.

On his passage from Madras to the Mauritius, Sir G. Ricketts.

At Dover, Sir T. Mantell, Knt. many years Agent for the Post-office Packets, and several times Mayor of that town.

In his sixty-fourth year, J. Spencer, Esq. of Wheatfield, Oxon, the eldest son of Lord C. Spencer, and cousin of his Grace the Duke of Marlborough.

In Bryanston Street, Eliza, wife of Lieut.-Gen. C. Callander.

At Leamington, Elizabeth, Dowager Countess of Darley.

At Boulogne-sur-Mer, J. Ellis, Esq. late of the English Bar, and a Magistrate for Cornwall.

Aged five years, the Hon. Horatio Nelson, son of Lord Bridport.

At Windsor, Mary, widow of the late Sir W. Herschel, K.G.H. aged eighty-two.

At Teignmouth, Julia, lady of Capt. R. Harward, R.N. and daughter of Lord Exmouth.

In Greenwich Park, Capt. B. Backhouse, formerly of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers, aged forty-five.

At Chislechurch, in Kent, in his fifty-eighth year, J. Martin, Esq. of Lombard-street, banker, and M.P. for the borough of Tewkesbury.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES

IN THE COUNTIES OF ENGLAND, AND IN WALES, SCOTLAND, AND IRELAND.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

Some highly praiseworthy steps have been taken by the farmers and landlords of the village of Risley, in this county, towards effecting a permanent improvement in the condition of the labouring population of that place. Each farmer underlets a certain number of acres (in fixed proportion to the quantity he may rent or otherwise hold) at the rate per acre which he pays for the whole. Another part of the plan is a club, by which small loans are made for the payment of seed, and repayable out of the sale or produce of the crops. The scheme has hitherto been attended with the most beneficial results. While it has greatly benefited the better sort of labourers, who were the first to avail themselves of the advantages which it offered, it has occasioned vacancies for the employment of many who had hitherto been unemployed, and from their inaptness to work had been considered as the refuse of the parish. Stimulated by the comforts possessed by their neighbours, and by the conviction that industry alone was wanting to place them in the same scale of respectability and comparative prosperity, the idle, the poacher, and those who had been useless to themselves, and burthensome to the parish, are now become valuable members of society.

CUMBERLAND.

"The Carlisle Journal" gives a most afflicting account of the state of the poor in that city. It says:—"Here we have within a fraction of 2000 persons (nearly one ninth part of the entire population of the city), the greater portion of whom, be it remembered, are in employment—digging on a miserable existence upon a soil amounting on the average to less than 1s. each per week, that is to say, on less than 2d. a-day. This sum includes not only the earnings of the poor people themselves, but the amount of parish relief given to them. In one district there are living 624 individuals, whose average weekly income amounts to less than 10d. each! Out of this pittance they have to pay for house-rent, for coals, candles, and clothing. But what do we say? How can such things be bought with such sums? When some slight deduction is made for such things, how, in the name of God, is life to be preserved by the remainder? To describe the condition in which their dwellings were found far surpasses the powers of our pen. Want of health prevented us from personally visiting these abodes of misery; but persons engaged in the heart-rending task assure us (and we can rely upon their statements) that the appearance and condition of the people were beyond all conceptions which they had formed of the degree of suffering to which humanity may be reduced, in a civilised country, by poverty. Their wretched dwellings were, in many instances, almost entirely destitute of furniture of any kind; others were without fires; and several had not a bed, nor the semblance of a bed, to lie down upon."

DEVONSHIRE.

The Tunnel between Charnmouth and Axminster

has been opened. This improvement is substantially constructed with an elliptic arch, capable of allowing two stage waggons, of the largest size, to pass on it, and is rather more than seventy yards in length. By the completion of this Tunnel, the longest and steepest hill between London and Exeter will be avoided.

DURIAM.

The Cholera has terminated at Sunderland. A letter from Mr. Stephenson, Secretary of the Board of Health, says—"It is with unfeigned satisfaction I now transmit to you, by the direction of the Board, the enclosed return, and which will convey to the Central Board intelligence of the gratifying fact that these towns are now wholly free from the disease which has so long unhappily prevailed amongst us. I am directed to add, that in consequence of this most favourable change in the state of the public health, the Board have determined to discontinue their daily sittings, and to meet only twice in the week, unless any particular circumstance should arise to require their attendance more frequently." This communication bears date the 8th instant, and is officially addressed to the Council Office, Whitehall.

LANCASHIRE.

A comparative statement of rates and duties received at the Liverpool Docks for six months, ending 24th December 1830 and 1831:—

Year.	Duties on tonnage and merchandise.	No. of vessels.	Tonnage.
	£ s. d.		
1831	97,190 4 6	6378	805,127
1830	94,092 16 0	6280	719,060

Increase 2,293 8 6 80 6,067

From the report of the Liverpool District Provident Society, it appears that from its commencement in 1830, the receipts, by subscription, &c. were about 1893*l.*; the disbursements in the same time were only 707*l.* During this time they relieved 3807 persons with 17,580 quarts of soup, 4320 loaves, and 257 cwt. of coals. The cost of all this relief was 186*l.* 6*s.* 9*d.* Relief is never offered in money, nor at any time without the applicant being visited by the visitor or the district. In the same time the Provident Department has obtained from 5738 depositors 707*l.* 19*s.* 5*d.*; amount returned, 307*l.* 1*s.* 11*d.*; premium on deposits, 9*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*; leaving 400*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* placed by the Society in the Savings Bank, all of which would most likely have been spent but for the Society. The amount now in the hands of the Society due to depositors is nearly 3000*l.*

NORFOLK.

At the Norfolk County Sessions, on the 6th of January, the county levy was ordered to be 5400*l.* It was stated that the whole number of commitments to Norwich Castle for the last seven years was as follows:—in 1827, 304; 1828, 514; 1827, 530; 1828, 499; 1829, 592; 1830, 521; and 1831, 660.

It is understood that Government has agreed with the Directors of the Norwich and Lowestoft Navigation to advance the required loan of 50,000*l.*

to complete the works, and it is expected that rapid progress will be made with them during the spring.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

The pitmen in several parts of Northumberland and Durham are still in a very unsettled state, and the coal owners are placed in a state of dependence upon their caprice. During the month a disturbance broke out at Walldridge colliery, and the military were called out to quell it, but the pitmen, on their approach, disappeared. Lead miners have been brought to work at this colliery in the place of the refractory pitmen, and the military are now stationed in the neighbourhood to protect them. The conduct of the pitmen is severely condemned; for it appears that the piece fixed upon by their own viewer, and the viewer of the coal owners, is such as to enable them, by working a reasonable number of hours per day, to earn from 20s. to 30s. per week.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

The Special Commission has been concluded. George Beck, George Hearson, John Armstrong, Thomas Shelton, William Kitchen, and David Thurman, were placed at the bar. These prisoners had been convicted of unlawfully destroying a mill at Beeston. Charles Perkins, Valentine Marshall, and Thomas Whittaker, who stood convicted of having maliciously set fire to the house of John Musters, Esq. were also placed at the bar. The Learned Judge intimated that the lives of Kitchen, Thurman, Marshall, and Whittaker, would be spared. His Lordship then proceeded to pass the awful sentence of Death on Beck, Hearson, Armstrong, Shelton, and Perkins.

SUSSEX.

It is painful to reflect, says "The Brighton Herald," that the terrible examples made of persons convicted of the dreadful crime of arson, appears to have little or no effect in checking the progress of incendiarism. Even while the Assizes were holding at Lewes, property to the amount of 3000*l.* was consumed only a few miles distance. The Maudstone paper adds, "that on Thursday evening a fire took place at Ulcomb, near that town, which destroyed a large barn containing 170 quarters of agricultural produce. The execution of a man named Dixon took place on the same day, and within a few miles of the spot, which shows what little dead the labourers have of capital punishment."

WARWICKSHIRE.

A meeting of the subscribers to the Birmingham and Liverpool Railway Company has taken place at Birmingham, and the meeting, acting upon the previous resolutions of the Liverpool and Birmingham Company, decided that the Companies should be consolidated under the title of "The Grand Junction Railway Company," giving an option to parties who are not disposed to continue in the consolidated Company of retiring, on receiving a dividend of the funds in hand. From the Report of the Committee, read at the meeting, we collected, that an alteration of the line, as submitted to Parliament in the last session, has been decided upon, and that the Railway to be executed by the consolidated Company will pass from Birmingham up the valley of the Tame, thence along

the old line to Preston Brook, and terminating at Warrington, there uniting with the Warrington and Newton Railway, and entering the Liverpool and Manchester line about half way between the last-named places. This arrangement, independent of the vast saving which will arise in the amount of capital required, was pointed out in the report as likely to be very advantageous to the proprietary, as it will afford a road to Manchester equally good with the one to Liverpool, which a direct line to Liverpool could not have done; and as railways are projected and in execution from Manchester into Yorkshire, it is obvious it opens the projected line to the immense trade and transit of that district.

YORKSHIRE.

We are happy to find that rather an extensive system of educating the children of the poor has been for a considerable time acted upon in some of our principal manufactories. Amongst others, we learn that there are 120 boys and 70 girls receiving education as day scholars in school-rooms built for the purpose in the manufactory of Messrs. Marshall and Co., of Leeds, and that at so moderate an expense to the parents of the children as to be paid with the greatest cheerfulness. Another new school-room, attached to this establishment, is now fitting up, by which the number of scholars will be considerably increased, and their classification improved. There has also been a school for a considerable time, under excellent arrangement, in the manufactory of Messrs. Hirst, Brainley, and Co. in School Close, and in the mill of Messrs. Hirdes and Derham, in Dock-street; the children employed in the manufactory are allowed stated intervals, both morning and afternoon, to receive instruction in reading, from a master engaged by the firm, who attends the whole day for that purpose. These are examples that are well worth imitating, and we should be glad to hear that the system of educating the factory children was in general operation in all the mills of the West Riding. It is alike honourable to the masters and advantageous to the scholars. It has long been a complaint, and not without foundation, that the children in manufactories had no time, except on the Sunday, to receive instruction in the first elements of learning; but by the above means, this objection will be removed, and the moral habits of the children will be improved.

SCOTLAND.

According to a statement drawn up by Dr. Cleland, the burials in Glasgow in 1831 were 6547, being no less than 1362 more than took place in 1830. The marriages have decreased 52.

The Cholera arrived at North Shields by three different routes. On the 10th of December from Sunderland, on the 21st from Hartley, and on the 27th from Newcastle. This pestilence, whose slow progress is one of its most remarkable phenomena, has now reached Haddington and Tranent in the north, and Durham to the south. We cannot impress too strongly upon the local Boards of Health the necessity of providing hospitals for the reception of Cholera patients. It affords us much satisfaction to observe the arrangements which have been made in Edinburgh for the scientific investigation of the disease.

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY-MARKET REPORT.

The state of trade during the year just ended has proved much more favourable than had been generally expected. The official returns show a considerable increase both in imports and exports. The total value of exports in British manufactures and produce, in the last year, is estimated at 61,140,000*l.* while in 1830 it was estimated at 56,300,000*l.* and in 1829 at 52,797*l.* The value of goods imported in 1831 is calculated at 46,245,000*l.* while in 1830 it was 43,980,000*l.* In the exportations of foreign and colonial merchandise from this country, there has been a falling off of from 10,600,000*l.* in 1830, to 8,550,000*l.* in 1831. The principal increase in the exportations of British manufactured goods has been in cotton stuffs, the declared official value of the shipments of which, in 1831, is calculated at 35,000,000*l.* while in 1830 it was but 32,100,000*l.* and in 1829, only 29,312,000*l.* In Cotton yarn the increase in exports has been from 4,500,000*l.* in 1829, to 5,650,000*l.* in 1831. In woollen manufactures there has been a considerable increase also. In 1830 the declared official value of what was exported was 5,372,000*l.*; in 1831 it was 5,550,000*l.* A gradual decrease seems to be taking place in the export of machinery. The declared official value of machinery and mill work exported in 1829 was 263,000*l.* and last year only 208,000*l.* In brass and copper manufactures the increase in the exports has been from 675,000*l.* in 1829, to 908,000*l.* in 1831. In linen manufactures the increase has been from 3,000,000*l.* in 1830, to 3,266,000*l.* in 1831.

As far as the latest commercial accounts from different parts of the Continent enable us to judge, the stocks of cotton-wool, in the whole of Europe, are moderate, when compared with the rate of consumption. A large portion of them are held in Liverpool. The spinners and dealers in Great Britain, with but few exceptions, hold less than their ordinary stocks. There is reason to believe, from all accounts from the United States, that the cotton crops will be less productive this year than in the last, but probably not materially different. From the Brazils, Egypt, the East and West Indies, it is assumed that the imports during this year will not vary much in amount from what they were in 1831. The extent of the consumption of Cotton, during the present year, must, of course, be greatly influenced by the degree of tranquillity and confidence which may exist in this country, and caution will most likely continue to be exercised until the great political question which now agitates the public mind is finally settled. The sales of Cotton in Liverpool, from the 25th of December to the 22nd of January, have amounted to about 74,000 bags. In the Metropolitan Market, during the four weeks embraced in the same period, about 5000 bags have been sold.

In the article of Indigo, the imports in 1831 have been smaller than for several years past. Into London, 21,700 chests and 1550 serons have been received. In the preceding year the imports were of 31,000 chests and 1000 serons; and in 1829 of 21,500 chests and 4500 serons. The deliveries for home use have been 8200 chests and 720 serons in 1831; in the preceding year they amounted to 8000 chests and 1050 serons; and in

1829 to 8550 chests and 1400 serons. The exports during the last year have been of 16,050 chests and 740 serons; in 1830 they were of 17,490 chests, 2300 serons; and in 1829, of 15,500 chests and 2300 serons; leaving the stocks at 26,050 chests and 2240 serons, against 37,500 chests and 1790 serons at the close of 1830, and 30,500 chests and 2040 serons at the close of 1829. According to advices from Calcutta of the 12th of August, this year's crop of Indigo will fall a little short of the last, which was of 118,000 maunds; but this will occasion no loss, as the previous crop was greater than the estimated consumption.

Our commercial relations abroad have, upon the whole, undergone some improvement during the year which has just ended, as may be inferred from the preceding remarks. With Germany we are precisely on the same footing as before. In Russia heavy duties have, as stated in our last report, been imposed upon British productions, but it is hereafter that we shall have to feel the effects of them. With the Mediterranean, things remain generally in the same state; but some improvement in our favour is promised by the efforts that the Turkish Sultan is making to re-organise his long-tottering empire. So soon as he can adopt a fixed and invariable system of finance, the commercial interests, both of his own subjects and of strangers, cannot fail to undergo amelioration. Turkey possesses great resources within herself; it was only through bad government that they have so long been stopped up. In our trade with the United States of America, no alteration whatever has taken place; and in those parts of the American continent, formerly the colonies of Spain, as well as in Brazil, the unsettled state of politics has continued to afford but little security to our commercial operations. Nevertheless the spirit of enterprise has not lain dormant, particularly in regard to Mexico and Brazil, for which countries large shipments have been made from hence.

From Mexico, almost every packet which has arrived in 1831, has brought specie applicable to the payment of the dividends on the loan, so long previously due. The arrears are, therefore, by this time pretty nearly settled.

The transactions which have occurred at the Stock Exchange since our last report, have chiefly been of a speculative kind. Investments were more rare than at any other corresponding period of 1831. The speculations in Consols for the Account were chiefly for the rise, so that on the 19th, the day of settlement, it proved a Bull account. The rise, however, has not exceeded 2 per cent., and from the 24th of December to the 24th of January, the fluctuations were comparatively trifling. The average price of Consols has been 82. On the 24th it rose to 82 half, five-eighths, which was the best start that it took during the period in question.

Hardly any business has been done in foreign funds, and their prices have, for the greater part, been merely nominal.

Money has been generally abundant in the City, especially since the payment of the dividends, and good bills were easily discountable at 3 per cent.

From a notice, published officially on the 10th of January, in the manner prescribed by the Act

of Parliament, for regulating the expenditure for the reduction of the National Debt, it appears that there is no longer any fund disposable for that purpose. The expenditure having exceeded the revenue for the year ended the 5th of October 1831, by the sum of 20,537l. 18s. 11d., the Commissioners have declared that no sum will be applied by them on account of the Sinking Fund, as otherwise bound by the Act of Parliament, between the 5th of January and the 5th of April 1832.

Closing prices of the funds on the 21th of January:—

ENGLISH FUNDS.

Three per Cent. Consols, 82 half, five-eighths.—Three per Cent. Consols for the Account, 82 five-eighths, three-quarters.—Three per Cent. Reduced, 82 seven-eighths, 83.—Three and a Half per Cent. Reduced, 90 quarter.—New Three and a Half per Cent. 89 five eighths, three quarters.—Four per Cent. (1826) 90 half, five-eighths.—

India Stock, 194 half, 195 half.—Bank Stock, 103 half, 194 half.—Exchequer Bills, 11s. to 12s. premium.—India Bonds, par to 1s. premium.—Long Annuities, 16 five-eighths.

FOREIGN FUNDS.

Belgian Scrip, 1 half, 2 discount.—Brazilian Five per Cent. 44 half, 45.—Chilian Six per Cent. 16 half, 17 half.—Colombian (1824) Six per Cent. 11, 12.—Danish Three per Cent. 65 half.—Dutch Two and a Half per Cent. 41.—French Five per Cent. 94 half, 95 half.—French Three per Cent. 65, 66.—Greek Five per Cent. 21, 23.—Mexican Six per Cent. 34 three-quarters, 35 quarter.—Portuguese Five per Cent. 46, 49.—Russian Five per Cent. 98 quarter, three-quarters.—Spanish Five per Cent. 13 three eighths, five-eighths.

SHARES.

Anglo-Mexican Mines, 13, 15.—United Ditto, 4 half, 5 half.—Del Monte, 12, 13.—Brazil, 1, 2.—Bolanos, 145, 155.

MONTHLY METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL,

FROM DEC. 23, 1831, TO JAN. 22, 1832.

Dec. to Jan.	Lunations.	Thermo- meter.	Baro- meter.	Winds.		Atmospheric Variations.				Prevailing modi- fication of Cloud.
		Mean Alt.	0 hour.	A.M.	P.M.	9h A.M.	0 h.	3h P.M.	During Night	
Fri. 23		34.5	29.60	N.W.	N.W.	Cldy.	Clear	Clear	Frost	Cym. cirrostratus
Sat. 24		28.5	30.02	—	—	Clear	Foggy	Foggy	—	Cirrostratus
Sun. 25	0 h. 10' A.M.	29	.13	Var.	Var.	—	—	—	—	—
Mon. 26	(	34	.15	—	—	—	Clear	—	—	Cym. cirrostratus
Tues. 27		36	.27	—	—	—	Foggy	—	Fair	Cirrostratus
Wed. 28		38.5	—	N.E.	N.E.	—	Clky.	Cldy.	Moist	—
Thur. 29		38	—	N.	—	—	—	—	Fair	Cum-strat.
Fri. 30		35	.25	N.E.	—	—	—	Clear	Frost	—
Sat. 31		30.5	.21	Var.	—	Clear	Clear	—	—	—
Sun. 1		28.5	.16	—	E.	Foggy	Cldy.	—	—	—
Mon. 2	3 h. 12' A.M.	35.5	29.87	E.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tues. 3	●	27.5	.68	S.W.	S.W.	Clear	Clear	Cldy.	—	Cym-cirrostr.
Wed. 4		33	.62	—	—	Foggy	Cldy.	—	—	Cirrostr.
Thur. 5		—	.48	E.	E.	Cldy.	—	—	Fair	—
Fri. 6		38.5	.30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sat. 7		—	.10	—	—	—	—	Rain	Rain	—
Sun. 8		—	—	—	—	—	—	Clky.	Fair	—
Mon. 9		41.5	—	—	—	—	—	Rain	Rain	Nimbus
Tues. 10	0 h. 50' A.M.	40.5	.20	S.W.	S.W.	—	Rain	—	—	—
Wed. 11	)	44.5	.48	—	—	—	Cldy.	—	Fair	—
Thur. 12		41	.38	—	—	—	—	—	Rain	—
Fri. 13		37.5	.50	N.E.	N.E.	Moist	Moist	Moist	Clear	—
Sat. 14		32	.00	N.W.	N.	Cldy.	Clear	Clear	Fair	—
Sun. 15		30.25	30.36	Var.	Var.	—	—	—	—	—
Mon. 16	3h. 53' P.M.	36	.35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tues. 17	○	37	.32	—	—	—	Cldy.	Cldy.	—	—
Wed. 18		35.5	—	S.W.	S.W.	Clear	Clear	Clear	Frost	—
Thur. 19		34.5	—	Var.	Var.	Cldy.	Cldy.	Foggy	—	—
Fri. 20		35	30.10	S.W.	S.W.	Foggy	Cldy.	Cldy.	Fair	—
Sat. 21		37	—	S.W.	S.W.	—	—	—	—	cumulostr.
Sun. 22		40	—	S.W.	S.W.	—	—	—	—	—

Mean temperature of the Month, 37.5 deg. Mean atmospheric pressure, 29.72 deg.
Lowest temperature of the past season, 23. Dense fog on the 24th, 25th, 26th, and 27th.

BANKRUPTS

FROM DEC. 13, 1831, TO JAN. 17, 1832, INCLUSIVE.

Dec. 13. J. HERBERT, Histon-garden, builder. S. SAUNDRELS, Great Corn-street, Russell-square, lodging house keeper. T. W. WARD, Bishopgate street, woollen-drawer. C. FULLER, Bridgetown, Barbadoes, and Paradise-row, Islington, merchant. W. HENFREY, Northampton, wine merchant. M. MOLINEUX, Hertford, cabinet maker. J. HOLMAN, Basil-zoph-street, Long-leas, Bermundsey, millwright. J. BULL, Mitcham, brewer. H. GLOVER, Watling street, calico printer. J. W. ANDERSON, Bradford, Yorkshire, oil paint dealer. H. WILLIAMS, Droitwich, Worcestershire, builder. T. BENDLOW, Tenbury, Worcestershire, merchant. R. CHAPMAN, Newport, Monmouthshire, painter. G. GOLDEN, East-street, Havant, Southampton, chemist. J. WELLS, Kingston-upon-Hull, merchant. J. BENNETTS and N. ROBINS, Ginnels-lake, Calstock, Cornwall, granite merchants. R. FAIRBTON, Liverpool, hat manufacturer. J. GUNTON, Cheltenham, Gloucestershire, confectioner.

Dec. 16. W. BARNFIELD, jun. Mark-lane, wine merchant. J. HOPKINS, Hais-street, Woolwich, grocer. I. GRAY, Blackman-street, Southwark, victualler. A. MURRAY, Mark-lane, flour factor. W. SNEEL, Tottenham, linen draper. L. W. SADLER, Old Bailey, oilman. W. E. WYNDHAM, Wandsworth-road, Vauxhall, coach maker. G. THWAITES and S. TOMES, Green-ester-place, Fitzroy-square, upholsterer. W. T. WEBB, Bermundsey-street, carrier. J. HIATT, Crown court, Broad-street, and Wandsworth-road, wine merchant. C. SHEFFIELD, Commercial-terrace, Commercial-road, china dealer. J. NELSON, Ralls-buildings, Chancery-lane, livery stable keeper. J. SPRINGFIELD, Linton, Kent, cattle dealer. J. A. MARTIN, Earl's Colne, Essex, victualler. G. NAVIN, Hingewater, Somerset, grocer. W. CONE, Falmouth, Falmouth, and m. r. L. ELLISON, Kewborough, Yorkshire, flax spinner. J. N. JOHNSON, J. FOSTER, and J. WALSH, Liverpool, oilmen. J. R. HOLLISTOCK, Liverpool, commission agent. A. WRIGHT, late of Rue de la Harpe, merchant. R. WIGLEY, Eucalyde, Lancashire, corn dealer. S. TOTT, Rochdale, Lancashire, corn dealer. T. CROSSBEE, Birmingham,

maker. W. BISSELL, Quorndon, Leicestershire, bowl manufacturer. N. WOODHEAD, Otenden, Halifax, Yorkshire, worsted manufacturer. J. NEW, Dorset-square, linen draper. W. CUTBUSH, Wilmington-square, Clerkenwell, builder. J. WILLIS, Oxford-street, hotel keeper. J. JACKSON, Tottenham-court-road, oilman. J. W. FOSTER, High-street, Newington Butts, haberdashier. L. D. EGLETON, Paradise-wharf, Chelsea, coal merchant. G. L. MASSEY, Portico, Southampton, linen draper. W. GREGORY, Nottingham, commission agent. T. LUCOMBE, Brighton, librarian. J. SAXON and W. ROYSTON, Handforth, Cheshire, paper dealers. J. BACON, Worthing, wine merchant. J. E. ROSE, Bath, linen draper. T. WALTERS, Manchester, draper. J. HOLLINGS, Murley, Yorkshire, grocer. J. CALVIN, Worcester, hatter. T. DARWELL, Wigan, Lancashire, cotton spinner. R. PARRY, Birmingham, hop merchant. G. CLEMENTS and W. CLEMENTS, West Derby, Liverpool, brewers.

Dec. 23. J. and T. BROWN, Bromley St. Leonard's, black ash manufacturers. T. LAILEY, Cotton-street, High-street, Poplar, cheese-monger. H. PAIN, Newmarket, Oxford-street, surveyor. J. HARKINS and G. REDDIN, Haymarket, wine merchants. A. MORTON, Richmond, wine merchant. W. and W. S. PLIMPTON, Lower Thames street, seedsmen. A. THOMPSON, Bernard Castle, Durham, linen draper. C. CLIFF, Sheffield, hat dealer. A. W. COLLARD, Manchester, CROOKES, Sheffield, ironmaster. W. CANAVAN, Macfarlane-street, Rinder, Leeds, butcher. J. HUNT, Preston, Lancashire, wine merchant. J. YOUNG, Wells-next-the-sea, Norfolk, surgeon. J. HARDISTY, Horsforth, Yorkshire, money scrivener. J. WILLIAMS, Saint Wollan, Monmouthshire, coal. B. CHAPMAN, Wells-next-the-sea, Norfolk, merchant. C. NEGUS, Street-ham, Isle of Ely, Cambridgeshire, cordwainer.

Dec. 27. J. R. TILSTONE, Cheap-side, and Bank Chambers, Lothbury, commercial agent. J. PRISM-MAN, Putney, Surrey, wheelwright. D. DOUGLAS, Burlington gardens, Bond-street, gold manufacturer. A. P. BROMWICH, Tottenham-court-road, baker. C. G. WYLLIE, Watton-place, Blackfriars-road, cheese-monger. W. TALBOT, Birmingham, grocer. J. BAMFORD, Framington Priory, Warwickshire, wine merchant. W. EMANS, Birmingham, do-bellier. W. HURCHILL, Dronfield, Derbyshire, victualler. J. H. PARKER, Wells-next-the-sea, Norfolk, ship builder. C. WALTON and J. WALTON, Toxteth-park, near Liverpool, builders. W. B. HARDING, Gloucester, baker. T. WALTER, Bristol, Yorkshire, leather dealer. P. TREAGENT, Westp. Gloucestershire, paper manufacturer. W.

BRADLEY, Manchester, manufacturers. S. A. BLAKE, Plymouth, ironmonger. W. HILL, York, miller. F. DAVIS, Nailsworth, Gloucestershire, clothier.

Dec. 30. T. MASON, Inner, Middlesex, horse dealer. J. EVANS, Barge-yard, Bucklersbury, warehouseman. R. NIERM OOD, Princes street, Stamford-street Black-friars road, builder. J. LEES, Drottch, Worcester, salt manufacturer. J. CRAWFORD, Kirkcaldy, Cumberland, paper manufacturer. T. COVENEY, Bearden, Kent, farmer. B. L. WATSON, Liverpool, flag manufacturer. W. WINTER, Bristol, surgeon. H. GILFLELAND, Liverpool, bricklayer. B. G. GRIF-FITHS, Wrexham, Denbighshire, draper.

Jan. 3. W. HUTT, Sheerness, Kent, linen draper. C. B. COURTNEY, Strand, Bookeller. J. CARPENTER, Wisbeach, Cambridgeshire, linen draper. J. CAZENOVE, Broad-street buildings, merchant. H. CALVERLEY, Stratton, Yorkshire, tanner. M. DIXON, Uxbridge, Kings-croft-upon-Hill, corn dealer. J. EDGE, Derby, mercer. W. ELSTON, St. Andrew, Lichfield, victualler. R. HUDSON, Manchester, timber merchant. J. HUDSON, Sheffield, Yorkshire, table-knife cutler. J. HALL, Cotingham, Yorkshire, tobacconist. W. GOSLOW, Birmingham, wool cutler. J. HINDLE, Crutch-d-friars, wine merchant. R. JENNINGS, Hampstead-road, bricklayer. H. G. MITCHELL, Bromley-street, Surrey, wine merchant. W. NOBLE, Bishopgate-street, engineer. J. PLATT, Manchester, inkkeeper. R. PITT, Istock, Leicestershire, inkkeeper. J. SHAW, Great-church-street, chess-monger. J. THOMPSON and Co., Cockspur street, linen draper. C. WOOD and Co., Alceburgh lane, bill broker.

Jan. 6. J. BAYLEY, Stockport, Cheshire, cotton spinner. D. BRETHERTON, Liverpool, spirit merchant. W. BRIGGS, Drypool, Kingston-upon-Hill, grocer. W. HUDSON, late of the ship Orizla, master-mariner. R. IERMYN, Baldoek, Herefordshire, shopkeeper. R. JOB, Norton Falgate, jeweller. S. JONES and Co., Dorchester, linen drapers. J. JECCHI, Lodge-street, victualler. G. LITTLEWOOD and Co., Great-abbey court Old Bailey, printers. J. LEVY, Fore-street, stationer. S. MORRIS and Co., Inten-ham court road, linen draper.

Jan. 10. H. BAYLIS, Johnson's Court, printer. J. S. HIRD and Co., Bath, cabinet makers. J. P. BLACK-MORE, Market Town, Devonshire, attorney. R. E. CASBY, Manchester, merchant. J. COLLINS and Co., Goswell-street, horse dealers. T. G. CONINGHAM, Lambeth, baker. R. DOVE, Botwell, Middlesex, brick maker. J. MAYOR, Preston, inkkeeper. F. HEDMAN, Worthing, shopkeeper. J. W. SHERR-BOOD, Newgate street, hosier-maker. C. TAYLOR, Manchester, dyer. T. TROTTER, Liverpool, commission agent. J. WATTS, Bedford Row, agent and broker. W. WROU, Bradford, wool comb.

Jan. 13. H. DEAN, Nelson-street, Greenwich, tobacco merchant. T. CHESBROUGH, Cross-lane, St. Mary at Hill fish factor. I. MUTLEY, Great New-street, Long-acre, hunt and shoe maker. G. BAILLY, Mina road, Old Kent road, carpenter. T. STEPHENS, London-road, linen draper. R. NARKE, Borough market, builder. A. BARCLAY, York, bookseller. J. HUGHES and J. WATTS, Solio-square, drapers. S. MUSGROVE, High-street, Shadwell, and Rotherhithe, boot and shoe manufacturer. R. RIDLEY, Brighton, hatter. J. JEFFERIES, Leeds, worsted stuff manufacturer. S. ALCOCK, Birmingham, hat manufacturer. C. SANDERSON, Rotherham, Yorkshire, iron plate manufacturer. J. INGLE, Bromley, Yorkshire, tanner. W. ALCOCK, Atherton, Warwickshire, victualler. W. BATSON, Burringham, Lancashire, chaut. M. WATKINSON, Camshorough, oil, maker. W. CROOKES, Lincoln, corn factor.

Jan. 14. J. and J. BATTIN, Aston, corn dealers. B. BURNELL, Leeds, linen draper. W. WILCOX, Walest, Somersetshire, chair maker. T. KIRBY, King's Lynn, Norfolk, grocer. E. JONES, Kirby, Montgomeryshire, inkkeeper. J. LOFTUS, Bristol, whole-sale druggist. G. and J. RIDGWAY, Manchester, lacemen.

Jan. 17. T. PARKER, Westborough, Staffordshire, plumber. J. CHILD, Leicester square, jeweller. J. BURLI, Blackman street, Southwark, victualler. M. TREACY, King-street, Cheap-side, straw hat manufacturer. J. THORP, Reddish, near Manchester, calico printer. J. BRATHWAITE, Liverpool, fruit-er. A. HESLBY, and J. CLEWORTH, Salford, Lancashire, plumbers. J. DEAFMAN, victualler. J. WIGAN, New-bfield, Cheshire, silk manufacturer. B. T. CLARK, Eckenham, near Nantwich, corn merchant. J. WILKS, Birmingham, iron draper. W. MINSHULL, Choley, Berks, cattle dealer. J. F. DEAN, Drakelow Mill Farm, Derbyshire, miller. J. LLOYD, Leeds, merchant.

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POLITICAL EVENTS.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The following Proclamation for a General Fast has been issued by the KING in Council.

A PROCLAMATION FOR A GENERAL FAST.

“ WILLIAM R.

“ We, taking into our most serious consideration the dangers with which this country is threatened by the progress of a serious disease heretofore unknown in these Islands, have resolved, and do, by and with the advice of our Privy Council, hereby command, that a public day of fasting and humiliation be observed throughout those parts of the United Kingdom called England and Ireland, on Wednesday, the twenty-first day of March next ensuing; that so both we and our people may humble ourselves before Almighty God, in order to obtain pardon for our sins, and in the most devout and solemn manner send up our prayers and supplications to the Divine Majesty for averting those heavy judgments which our manifold provocations have most justly deserved; and particularly for beseeching God to remove from us that grievous disease, with which several places in the kingdom are at this time visited. And we do strictly charge and command that the said Public Fast be reverently and devoutly ob-

served by all our loving subjects in England and Ireland, as they tender the favour of Almighty God, and would avoid his wrath and indignation, upon pain of such punishment as may be justly inflicted on all such as contemn and neglect the performance of so religious and necessary a duty. And for the better and more orderly solemnizing the same, We have given directions to the most Reverend the Archbishops, and the Right Reverend the Bishops of England and Ireland, to compose a Form of Prayer suitable on this occasion, to be used in all Churches, Chapels, and Places of Public Worship, and to take care that the same be timely dispersed throughout their respective dioceses.

“ Given at our Court at St. James's, the sixth day of February, 1832, and in the Second Year of our Reign.

“ GOD SAVE THE KING.”

A second Proclamation enjoins the observance of the Fast in Scotland on Thursday the twenty-second of March.

The Gazette of February 10th contained an order from his Majesty in Council, direct-

ing the Archbishop of Canterbury to prepare a form of prayer to Almighty God, to be used in Churches, &c. during the continuance of the awful disease which at present afflicts the country, and it has been prepared accordingly.

Sheriffs appointed by his Majesty in Council for the year 1832.

Bedfordshire—Abraham Edward Gregory, of Biggleswade, Esq.
Berkshire—T. M. Goodlake, of Wadley House, Esq.

Buckinghamshire—C. S. Ricketts, of Dorton House, Esq.

Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire—T. Page, of Ely, Esq.

Cheshire—J. H. Leche, of Carden, Esq.

Cornwall—E. Archer, of Trelaske, Esq.

Cumberland—H. Howard, of Corby Castle, Esq.

Derbyshire—S. Shore, of Norton, Esq.

Devonshire—J. M. Woolcombe, of Ashbury, Esq.

Dorsetshire—Sir E. B. Baker, of Rauston, Bt.
Essex—J. T. Selwyn, of Down Hall, in Hatfield Broad Oak, Esq.

Gloucestershire—R. Canning, of Hartpury, Esq.

Herefordshire—J. Freeman, of Gaines, Esq.

Hertfordshire—R. P. Ward, of Gilston Park, Esq.

Kent—G. Douglas, of Chilston Park, Esq.

Leicestershire—E. B. Hartopp, of Little Dalby, Esq.

Lincolnshire—W. Hutton, of Gateburton, Esq.
Monmouthshire—Sir M. Wood, of Rumney, Bt.

Norfolk—W. L. W. Chute, of South Pickenham, Esq.

Northamptonshire—W. W. Hope, of Rushton, Esq.

Northumberland—H. J. W. Collingwood, of Lilburn Tower, Esq.

Nottinghamshire—H. Machin, of Gateford Hill, Esq.

Oxfordshire—M. H. Blount, of Maple Durham, Esq.

Rutlandshire—W. Giltford, of North Luffenham, Esq.

Shropshire—W. Oakeley, of Oakeley, Esq.

Somersetshire—Sir H. W. Strackey, of Sutton Court, Bart.

Staffordshire—Sir T. F. F. Boughcy, of Aquilade Park.

County of Southampton—Sir William Heathcote, of Hursley, Bart.

Suffolk—J. B. Smyth, of Stoke Hall, Ipswich, Esq.

Surrey—M. Stringer, of Effingham, Esq.

Sussex—A. Donovan, of Framfield Park, Esq.

Warwickshire—E. M. W. Greewolds, of Malvern Hall, Esq.

Wiltshire—Sir E. Antrobus, of Amesbury, Bt.

Worcestershire—J. J. Martin, of Ham Court, Esq.

Yorkshire—R. York, of Wighill Park, Esq.

NORTH WALES.

Montgomeryshire—Sir C. T. Jones, of Broadway, Knt.

Carnarvonshire—J. Rowlands, of Plas tirlion, Esq.

Anglesey—Sir J. Williams, of Bodelwyddan, Bart.

Merionethshire—W. Turner, of Croesor, Esq.

Denbighshire—E. Lloyd, of Cefn, Esq.

Flintshire—Sir J. Hanmer, of Bettisfield Park, Bart.

SOUTH WALES.

Breconshire—J. P. G. Holford, of Buckland, Esq.

Cardiganshire—H. L. E. Gwynne, of Lanlery, Esq.

Carmarthenshire—J. L. Puxley, of Lavallin, Esq.

Glamorganshire—F. Fredricks, of Duffryn, Esq.

Pembrokeshire—D. Davies, of Caernachernwen, Esq.

Radnorshire—T. Evans, of Llwynbarriedd, Esq.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland has appointed the following gentlemen to be High Sheriffs for the present year :—

Antrim—A. McNeile, of Ballycastle, Esq.

Armagh—The Hon. H. Caulfield, of Hockley.

Carlow—John Whelan, of Rath, Esq.

Cavan—W. Humphreys, jun. of Ballyhaise Castle, Esq.

Claire—Crofton M. Vaudeleur, of Kilrush-honse, Esq.

Cork—R. O. Aldworth, of Newmarket, Esq.

Donegal—Sir J. Stewart, Bart. of Fort Stewart.

Down—Arthur Innis, of Dromartin, Esq.

Dublin—J. Hans Hamilton, of Sheephill, Esq.

Fermanagh—Viscount Corry, Castlecoole, Enniskillen.

Galway—W. H. Handcock, of Carrentully, Esq.

Kerry—Right Hon. W. Browne, of Woodlawn.

Kildare—T. Fitzgerald, of Geraldine, Esq.

Kilkenny—J. Baker, of Kilocran, Esq.

King's County—F. L. Dames, of Green-hill, Esq.

Leitrim—H. Waldron, of Ashford, Esq.

Limerick—H. O'Grady, of Gange, Esq.

Longford—W. Bond, of Farraghroe, Esq.

Louth—W. Filgate, of Lisenny, Esq.

Mayo—A. C. Lynch, of Hollybrook, Esq.

Meath—R. G. Bonford, of Rahinstown, Esq.

Monaghan—A. Montgomery, of Bessmount, Esq.

Queen's County—T. Kemmis, of Shane, Esq.

Roscommon—Jeffrey Martin French, of The-mond, Esq.

Sligo—E. L. Neynoe, of Castle Neynoe, Esq.

Tipperary—S. Moore, of Barn, Esq.

Tyrone—T. R. Brown, of Aughantain, Esq.

Waterford—J. P. O'Shee, of Garden Morris, Esq.

Westmeath—W. B. Smith, of Barbaville, Esq.

Wexford—J. Beaumont, jun. of Hyde-park, Esq.

Wicklow—W. Parsons Hoey, of Hoyfield, Esq.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Jan. 26. The Earl of Aberdeen brought forward his promised motion on the subject of Belgium. His Lordship entered into very extensive details respecting the relative positions of Holland and the Netherlands; the proceedings of the Allies in 1814; the circumstances and treaties attendant upon the annexation of Holland and Belgium; the conferences arising out of the Belgic Revolu-

tion, &c. He concluded by moving a long Address to the King, expressive of regret at the system of foreign policy adopted by his Majesty's Ministers, and of the conviction that it was fraught with evil consequences to this country.—Earl Grey at great length defended the conduct of Ministers, and maintained they had taken the only course by which war could have been averted.—The Duke of Wellington supported the motion, convinced as he was of the injustice done to Holland, upon which country it was attempted to force a measure prejudicial to its best interests.—Lord Goderich, in defending the Government, observed, that the present King of the Netherlands did not call upon the Great Powers as mediators, but to assist him by force of arms to put down the Revolution. The independence of Belgium was *de facto* established, and nothing but war could have destroyed it. He then advocated the principle upon which the right of navigating the Scheldt and Rhine had been ceded to Belgium, and expressed the most perfect conviction that neither he nor his Noble Friend deserved the imputations cast upon them. He should, therefore, go fearlessly to a division on the question.—The Earl of Aberdeen replied. The House divided, when there appeared, Non-contents, present, 59; Proxies, 73—132; Contents, present, 39; Proxies, 56—95; majority for Ministers, 37.

Feb. 2. Lord Wynford moved "that the Judges be directed to attend this House, to answer the following questions:—Are the Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury authorized by the 55th Geo. III. or by any other law, to issue any sum of money from the Consolidated Fund of Great Britain, or any public money, for the payment of any part of the principal or interest of the loan mentioned in such Act, at any time after his Majesty the King of the Netherlands shall have ceased to exercise any sovereign authority in the Belgic provinces, and shall have treated with persons exercising the powers of Government therein; and after his Majesty shall have announced from the throne the conclusion of a treaty between his Majesty, in concurrence with the other Powers of Europe and the King of Belgium, and shall have appointed a minister to treat with the King of Belgium; and after the Ministers of Great Britain, France, Russia, and Prussia shall have treated with a Minister announcing himself as the plenipotentiary of the King of Belgium?"—The Lord Chancellor, having read the motion from the woolsack, proceeded to argue at considerable length against its adoption, and thus concluded his address to their Lordships:—"Ministers had had recourse to the best advice they could obtain. They had referred the question not only to the Attorney and

Solicitor-General, but to the King's Advocate, who, after the most mature consideration, had given the opinion on which the Government had acted; upon that opinion Government rested their case. That opinion went with his own. He should like to know what would have been said to Ministers if, after having obtained the best advice, they had acted in opposition to it? Would they not have been told of their scandalous and gross breach of faith?" The motion was withdrawn.

Feb. 7. Earl Grey, in presenting a petition from a parish in Ireland, praying for the abolition of tithes, said, as the petition was respectfully worded, he considered he was only performing a Ministerial duty in laying it before the House, but it was not to be supposed that he approved of the measure prayed for. On the contrary, he felt it necessary to state that the power of Government would be exerted to secure the rights of the clergy.—The Earl of Wicklow expressed his satisfaction at hearing the declaration of the Noble Earl, and regretted that a similar one had not been made before.—Earl Grey stated, that if he had supposed such a declaration necessary, he would have made it before. As misrepresentation continued, he felt disposed to avail himself of the opportunity more emphatically, but not more sincerely, than on former occasions, to state that it was the resolution of the Government to employ all the authority with which the law invested it, and exert all its power, to maintain the just rights of the clergy.

Feb. 13. On the motion of the Marquis of Lansdowne, certain papers were ordered relative to the progress of the disease called Spasmodic Cholera, on which it was intended by Government to found a Bill to enable parishes to tax themselves for the purpose of raising a fund to prevent its increase. On the 14th the papers were laid before the House—on the 16th the Bill was brought in, on the 17th read a second time, committed, and read a third time and passed—the standing order of the House having been suspended.

Feb. 16. The Marquis of Lansdowne presented the Report of the Select Committee to which had been referred the consideration of Tithes in Ireland and the state of the law on that subject there, and moved that it should be read. It was accordingly read by the Clerk at the table. The Report adverts to the condition to which the Protestant Clergy of Ireland are reduced, owing to the resistance of tithe payments; the enormous arrears of tithes due in 1831, amounting, in three or four dioceses, to as much as 84,000*l.*, &c. It recommends that the Treasury be empowered to advance sums to the Clergymen to whom arrears of tithes are due; and that the Attorney-General

have powers similar to those passed by the Irish Parliament in 1798, &c. to proceed in the Exchequer Court for the recovery of tithes due. The Report concludes by strongly urging the necessity of an entire change of the system, as regards the lay as well as the ecclesiastical tithes of Ireland, so as to prevent pecuniary collision between the Clergy and the people of Ireland. The Committee have not yet concluded their inquiries, but they thought it advisable to make their Report.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Jan. 23. The House resolved itself into Committee on the English Reform Bill, and proceeded with that part of the first clause which states that the "thirty" places in schedule B shall, after the passing of this Bill, return "one" Member each. Mr. Goulburn and others thought it premature to fix the number, and contended that the House ought to wait for information respecting divers boroughs, promised by Ministers.—Mr. Goulburn moved that the word "thirty" be omitted. This was discussed at some length, and the Committee eventually divided. The numbers were, for the original motion, 210; against it, 112; majority, 98. The subsequent clauses, down to the 7th—that respecting a Bill to establish the boundaries—were then adopted, after much desultory conversation. All the schedules were, of course, postponed. On the subject of the boundaries complaint was made, and it was asked by Mr. Goulburn, Mr. Croker, and others, to postpone these parts of the Bill till correct information could be obtained.—Lord John Russell stated, that Government, untrammelled with Parliamentary authority, had collected the best information they could; but the House was not asked to decide the boundaries of the various boroughs, &c.; that would be done by Parliamentary investigation and authority.

Jan. 24. The Committee proceeded from the seventh to the eleventh clause, without opposition more decided than that of some verbal criticism; but on the clause respecting the appointment of the returning officer in places not now sending Members, and where the population may not have a corporation, some conversation took place between the lawyers in the House, defending and denying the constitutionality of allowing the Sheriff to name the returning officer where some requisite authority did not already exist. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, however, intimated that, though this mode was at present proposed, it was intended, in the event of inconveniences arising, to advise the Crown to grant charters to places where corporations were required, but where they might not now exist.

The clause eventually passed. On that which proposed the division of Lincolnshire, Colonel Sibthorp opposed it to a division. For the clause, 195; for the amendment, 64; majority, 131.

Jan. 26. Mr. Herries, after a very long speech, censuring his Majesty's Ministers for a misapplication of the public money with respect to the Russian loan, in having made payments to Russia since the separation of Belgium from Holland, and contending that the guaranty for the payment of the interest ceased on the separation of the two countries—concluded by moving three resolutions; the first, to the effect, that by the Act of the 25th of George III. for the purpose of carrying into effect the Convention entered into between Great Britain, the Netherlands, and Russia, the Treasury was empowered to issue sums to pay the interest and capital due by Holland to Russia, conformably with the provisions of the Convention; the second, to the effect that the payment of these sums was made to depend upon the non-separation of the kingdoms of Holland and Belgium; and the third, to the effect that, as the kingdoms of Belgium and Holland had separated, all payments made since that separation, by Ministers, were unwarranted by Act of Parliament, and contrary to the truly recognizing the loan. The motion gave rise to an extended discussion, and the views of the Right Hon. Gentleman were supported by Mr. Pollock, Mr. Baring, Mr. Hume, and Mr. O'Connell.—Lord Althorp defended his Majesty's Government, and maintained that they had only acted with that faith which had ever marked the conduct of this country; he hoped that while public faith with nations was kept in view, Hon. Members would not vote for the resolutions merely for the sake of a saving of public money. It was not for him now to consider whether or not the engagement was a judicious one; he could only look at the treaty, and abide by it to keep public faith. The Hon. Gentleman had said, that the object was to secure the union with Belgium and Holland, and not for the benefit of Russia; but he ought to have looked likewise to the object of Russia in the treaty. This country had entered into the engagement for the purpose of inducing Russia to further that union; and on the faith of this country had Russia complied. The mere question for the House to consider was, whether the spirit and letter of the treaty would warrant this country in departing from the existing engagement. From the negotiations and correspondences that took place at the time, there could not remain a doubt that the separation meant a separation from coercion by external force. Now, no such separation by force had taken place,

and consequently England was still, with regard to the engagement, in the same situation in which it had ever stood. The intention, at least of the Treasury, had been to act according to the law, and he felt that Government had so acted. With respect to the resolution of the Right Hon. Gentleman, he had only to say, that as the two first were merely declaratory of fact, he would merely, so far as they were concerned, move the previous question; but as the third resolution was a direct censure on Ministers, he would meet it with a direct negative.—The Attorney-General declared, that the Crown and its Ministers were the judges of the construction that ought to be put upon the treaty, and that one branch of the legislature ought not to dictate to the other.—Sir R. Peel would confidently say, that Government had not the authority to make the payments. Lord Castlereagh, who was the Minister that made the treaty on the part of this country, informed the House, that by the treaty this country was only bound to the payment so long as the Low Countries should be united to Holland under the sovereignty of the house of Orange. According to the construction of the treaty now contended for, England would be bound to pay the money, even if Belgium were united to France by peaceable means. He thought that could not be consistent with the letter or the spirit of the treaty. If the supporters of Reform should vote against the resolutions, they would give an argument in favour of Reform beyond any which their reason or ingenuity had yet brought forward.—Lord Palmerston contended that the alleged blame did not rest with the present Ministers, but with arrangements made before they took office. The House then divided on the first two resolutions, when the numbers were, for the motion, 219; for the previous question, 239; majority for Ministers, 20. The House again divided on the third resolution, regarding the legality of the acts of Ministers, in the alleged violation of the Act of Parliament, when there were, Ayes, 214; Noes, 238; majority for Ministers, 24.

Jan. 27. The House resolved itself into a committee on the Reform Bill. The clause for the division of counties was carried by 215 to 89.—Mr. C. Grant moved the appointment of a committee to inquire into and report on the expediency of renewing the Charter of the East India Company. He proposed that the committee should consist of forty-eight members, to be divided into seven or eight sub-committees, each committee to investigate different parts of the important subject.—Agreed to.

Jan. 31. Colonel Davies moved for the appointment of a select committee to inquire relative to the distressed state of the glove

trade. The House divided on the motion, which was opposed by Ministers, and it was lost by a majority of 223 to 168.

Feb. 1. The House went into Committee on the Reform Bill, and passed the sixteenth, seventeenth, eighteenth, and nineteenth clauses. The next was the tenant-at-will clause, of which Sir Robert Heron moved the omission, but the motion was negatived by a majority of 242—the numbers being 272 and 30.—On the 24th clause being read, Mr. Praed moved an amendment, the object of which was to give to every 40s. freeholder, residing in a borough, the right of voting for the borough, but to prohibit him from voting for the county.—Lord John Russell objected, that it was calculated to give too much preponderance to the landed interest; and it was lost by a majority of 90—181 to 91.

Feb. 2. The House having gone into Committee on the Reform Bill, the seventeenth clause, providing for the subdivisions of the counties of York and Lincoln, was agreed to. The twenty-fifth clause was then passed.—On the twenty-sixth clause being read, Lord Althorp suggested an amendment, fixing one period for the registration of voters in every year, commencing with the present, namely, the 1st of July. The clause, thus amended, was agreed to.—Clause twenty-seven being read, Mr. Hunt proposed that all householders, paying rates and taxes, should have a vote at elections. After considerable discussion, the House divided, when there were, for Mr. Hunt's amendment, 11; against it, 290; majority, 279.

Feb. 3. The House went into Committee on the Reform Bill, and the twenty-seventh clause was read.—Mr. E. Denison proposed an amendment, which would have the effect of fixing, for a specified time, the votes resulting from valuations that might now take place. It was opposed by Ministers, and not pressed to a division.—Mr. G. Vernon then moved an amendment, that the franchise should be enjoyed only by those who occupied houses rated at 10*l.* to the poor-rates. The Committee divided; for the original clause, 252; for the amendment, 184; majority, 68.—Mr. Hunt moved, that Preston be exempt from the operation of the Bill. On the division there were, for the amendment, 5; against it, 206; majority, 201.

Feb. 6. Mr. Goulburn, on the bringing up of the Report of the Committee of Supply, entered into a very lengthened examination of the financial state of the country, with the view of showing that the favourable anticipations of the Chancellor of the Exchequer had been falsified, and that, instead of a surplus, there had been a large falling off in the revenue.—Lord Althorp entered

into an explanation of the circumstances that had led to the result.

Feb. 7. The House went into Committee on the Reform Bill, when the 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, and other clauses and amendments, were disposed of.

Feb. 8. In Committee on the Reform Bill, Clauses 32 and the following, up to 38, were agreed to.

Feb. 9. Mr. Courtenay brought forward a motion for papers, explanatory of the nature of our connexion with Portugal. The Right Hon. Gentleman, in the course of his speech, disavowed any intention of espousing either the cause of Don Miguel or Don Pedro. All he contended for was the policy of non-intervention. It was owing to the inconsistency of the Noble Lord at the head of the Foreign Office, in departing from the line of policy adopted by the late Mr. Canning, that the present state of affairs between the two countries was owing. The Right Hon. Gentleman concluded, by moving an address to the King for all communications concerning the enlistment and equipment of men and ships for the expedition of Don Pedro against Portugal, together with any remonstrance from Portugal on the subject.—Sir James Mackintosh opposed the motion, on the ground that the Government had no right to enforce the Foreign Enlistment Act in the case of Portugal. He denied that Don Miguel was, by the law of nations, in possession of Portugal, and his government was obnoxious to all Europe.—After a discussion of considerable length, in which the motion was supported by Lord Eliot and Sir R. Peel, and opposed by Colonel Davies, Lord Palmerston, Mr. Stanley, the Attorney-General, and Lord Sandon, the House divided—Ayes, 139; Noes, 274. Majority against the motion, 135.

Feb. 10. The House went into a Committee on the Reform Bill. Clauses 38 and 39 were agreed to.—On the 40th Clause being put, Mr. Croker objected to the Judges having the appointment of the Barristers who were to decide on the qualification of voters. Judges should not be made a part of political machinery.—Lord Althorp said the object was to avoid political influence.—The words requiring the approbation of the Lord Chancellor being struck out, and an amendment made to prevent the Barristers being Members of Parliament, the Clause was agreed to.—Clauses 41 to 50, inclusive, were agreed to.—On the suggestion of Sir R. Peel, Clause 51, giving the Barrister power to imprison witnesses who refused to answer, was postponed.—Clauses 52 and 53 were also agreed to.

Feb. 13. A discussion took place relative to the alleged appearance of Cholera in the Metropolis.

Feb. 14. Mr. Lambert presented Petitions from Wexford, praying for the aboli-

tion of Tithes in Ireland, which led to an animated discussion, and eventually to a most important communication from Mr. Stanley, the Secretary for Ireland.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer explained Earl Grey's sentiments on this subject, and said that the law would be enforced; but that, if coercive measures were requisite, they would not be resorted to by the Government, unless accompanied by measures to redress the grievances of the existing tithe system in Ireland.—Sir R. Peel observed that there was some dissimilarity between the sentiments of the two Noble Lords; but that he must presume that the Government had taken a new view of the subject. After some farther conversation, Mr. Stanley stated that whatever measures he might deem it requisite, with the sanction of the Government, to bring forward, would of course be on their own responsibility—that remedial measures were contemplated, as well as those to support the law, should such be considered requisite—that it would be their object to support the Protestant Church of Ireland—but that the tendency and effect of such measures would, at the same time, undoubtedly be the "extinction" of tithes in that country.—Lord Althorp applied for, and obtained leave, to bring in a Bill to increase the powers of the Privy Council in reference to the disease called Spasmodic Cholera. The Bill is to enable the Privy Council to enforce such measures as the progress of the cholera may occasion, should it unhappily rage violently and extensively; to aid parishes with money; to enforce the prompt removal of the sick or the dead; and to adopt such other measures as might appear necessary. The Bill also contains provisions for the repayment of such monies as may be advanced, and penalties for neglecting regulations that may be enforced. The Bill was afterwards brought in, and called forth a good deal of desultory conversation. The money which the Government may find it requisite to advance to parishes to meet emergencies is to be charged on the parish rate, or eventually on the county rate. This, the Opposition contended, would be hard, and that it ought to be charged on the country, as it is for the general good. The Government feared that the adoption of such a provision would very seriously impede private exertions and local charities, on which, after all, so much must depend. The Bill was read a first and second time, on the 15th, was committed, and read a third time and passed.*

Feb. 15. The House resolved itself into a Committee on the Reform Bill. Clauses

* A Bill for a similar purpose with reference to Scotland, was introduced on the 16th by the Lord Advocate, and passed on the 17th.

62, 63, and 64, were agreed to, without discussion. On clause 65 being read, Mr. Wason moved, that one day only should be allowed for the election where the electors did not exceed 1200. The Committee divided, when the numbers were—for ministers, 91; for the amendment, 1. Majority, 90.—The 66th clause, which enacts that each person shall vote at the booth appointed for his parish or district, was, after some immaterial discussion, ordered to stand part of the Bill. The 67th clause was next agreed to. The 68th clause, which fixes the time when the returning officer is to close the poll, and gives him power to adjourn it in case of riot, was postponed. The 69th clause, which provides that candidates, or persons proposing a candidate without his consent, should be at the expense of booths and poll-

clerks, was then read. Mr. Hume, Mr. Hume, and Sir C. Wetherell, opposed the clause, on account of the expense to which it would subject candidates.—Mr. Hunt moved an amendment, that all booths erected for county elections should be paid out of the county rates; and for those of cities or boroughs, out of the Corporation funds, if any; and if not any, out of a rate to be collected in the city or borough. The Committee divided.—For Mr. Hunt's amendment, 4; against it, 154. Majority, 150.

Feb. 16. The House resolved itself into a Committee of the whole House on the Reform Bill. The disposition of the remaining clauses occupied the House, mingled with much desultory conversation, till after midnight; and then the further consideration of the Bill was postponed.

THE COLONIES.

CANADA.

Some interesting statistical details relative to the population, productions, and capabilities of Canada have been recently published. By these accounts it would appear that the total population of Canada, which includes Montreal, Quebec, the Three Rivers, and Gaspe, and the county of Bonaventure, is 494,598 souls. The lands in cultivation are stated to be as follow:—Under crops, 1,002,198 acres; fallow and meadow, 1,944,387 acres; total under cultivation, 2,946,565 acres. The agricultural produce is estimated, taken on an average of three years, as follows, viz.—of wheat the annual produce is 2,391,240 bushels; of oats, 2,341,529 bushels; of barley, 363,117 bushels; of peas, 823,318 bushels; of potatoes, 6,795,310 bushels; of hay, 1,228,067 tons; of butter, 145,964 cwt.; of flax, 11,729 cwt., &c. The breed of live stock was calculated as follows:—of horses, 140,432; of oxen, 145,012; of cows, 260,015; of sheep, 829,122; and of swine, 241,735. In domestic manufactures a rapid increase had taken place. The average production was calculated annually as follows:—of linen, 1,058,696 ells of flannels, 808,240 ells; and of estoffe, 1,153,673 ells. The number of looms in the colony was 13,243. An account has been published of the number of vessels and the quantity of goods that had passed through the Lachine canal, from which it appears that in the year just ended, 2,111 boats passed upwards, and 2,005 downwards. The total amount of tolls received was 6,632l. 18s. 4½d. currency.

WEST INDIES.

A Gazette extraordinary was published on the 22nd of February, containing a dispatch from the Earl of Belmore, the Governor of Jamaica, on the subject of a most alarming insurrection in that island. It appears that about the 20th of December,

slaves on several estates met in large numbers and commenced setting fire to the plantations chiefly in the parishes of St. James, Trelawny, and Portland. On the 30th, martial law was proclaimed, and Sir Willoughby Cotton proceeded with troops to the disturbed districts. About 200 negroes were killed. Among the rebels who were shot were a man and his wife; in the possession of the latter was found a quantity of gunpowder and other combustibles, which were intended to be used in destroying the town of Montego Bay. The burnings were conducted by regular parties, dressed in blue jackets and black cross belts. Captain Barnet addressed several of the rebels who were standing in groups, to which they replied "War! War!" Not fewer than fifty plantations, &c. have been destroyed. Several ringleaders had been shot by the sentence of a military tribunal. From the language of a Proclamation issued by Sir W. Cotton, it appears that some designing persons had persuaded the Negroes that the King of England had made them free, but that their masters withheld their freedom from them. It is stated that three Baptist Missionaries, W. Knibb, W. Whitehouse, and T. Abbott, had been taken into custody, charged with encouraging the negroes to revolt. Tranquillity, however, is now partially restored. A dispatch from Sir W. Cotton, dated Montego Bay, Jan. 5, states that "tranquillity is returning fast to all this neighbourhood: the negroes, availing themselves of the proclamation I issued, are coming in from all directions. The roads to Lucia, Maroon town, and all round this town, are clear, and many proprietors and attorneys are now proceeding to visit their estates. All the ladies and other women who had embarked on board vessels in the harbour, before I reached this place, are now disembarking and resuming their domestic avocations."

FOREIGN STATES.

CHINA.

The most recent accounts from Calcutta state that the Government have at length determined to give the Chinese some slight conception of the existence of a Great Power in the East, by sending a force of about 15,000 men to Canton. A number of transports and vessels of war had been ordered to rendezvous in the Hoogley, and were waiting the orders of the Governor-General, who was up the country, concluding an important treaty with Runjeet Sing. The expedition against the Chinese will prove expensive; but as it will cost the troops but little labour to make themselves masters of the city of Canton, or the whole province if it be necessary, we anticipate greater facilities for future trade, and much freedom from annoyance, by teaching the Chinese that there are barbarians in the world whose enemy is not to be treated with contempt.

FRANCE.

The result of the debates in the French Chamber has been the preservation of the Sinking Fund. All the amendments were rejected; the closing division was, for the Sinking Fund, 203; against, 170; majority, 33.

A conspiracy was discovered at Paris, and baffled at the very moment of its breaking forth. The Carlists and the Republicans were, it appears, at the bottom of the plot, which seems to have had various contradictory objects in view; such, for instance, as the assassination of the King, the proclamation of a Republic, and the effecting of the return of the young Duke de Bourdeaux. The conspirators, it appears, assembled at one o'clock in the morning, in the Place of the Bastille, having for their more immediate object the seizure of the powder-magazine, on the south bank of the river. Torches were lighted, and certain signals given; but Government got scent of the plot, and almost immediately after the conspirators made their appearance on the square, a party of Municipal Cavalry dispersed them, and arrested forty of the ring-leaders. General report states that two officers of the Army, who were implicated in the plot, had contrived to obtain admission to the grand ball which Louis Philippe gave to 3000 persons, but that they were detected and arrested by the Duke de Cazes. The main point of union with the conspirators was near the Corn-market, where a serious conflict took place between them and the Municipal Guard, which ended in the capture of upwards of 200 prisoners. The discovery of this absurd conspiracy seems to have occasioned little or no sensation in Paris.

HOLLAND.

A very lengthy document has been addressed by the plenipotentiaries of the King of Holland to the Conference, in reply to the equally-long note from that body. From this document it appears that the King of Holland is not inclined to accede to the wishes of the five Great Powers, as expressed in the protocols. The following are the concluding paragraphs:—

"The undersigned will here terminate their observations upon the communication of the Conference of the 4th of January, and, in order not to make the present note longer, they will not specify the matters respecting which their Excellencies have been anxious of manifesting a conformity of views with those of this Court; but they feel a necessity for expressing the high value which the Government of the Netherlands attaches to this conformity, as well as to the conciliatory spirit in which it has been answered, and how they congratulate themselves on presaging a happy issue to the negotiations."

"Actuated by a very sincere desire to conduct it to a prompt conclusion, the undersigned will have the honour of presenting to their Excellencies a project, which may be converted into a treaty between the King and the five Powers. They flatter themselves that this project, tending to conciliate as much as possible the wishes and the interests of all, will obtain the assent of their Excellencies. The undersigned are ready to give to the Conference, respecting the said project, and the spirit in which it has been conceived, all the information which may be judged necessary; and they eagerly seize the present opportunity of reiterating to their Excellencies the Plenipotentiaries of the Courts of Austria, France, Great Britain, Prussia, and Russia, the assurances of their high consideration."

PORTUGAL.

Don Pedro has issued a spirited manifesto on his embarkation at Belleisle for Terceira, with the intention of heading from the Azores an expedition to Portugal, to dethrone his usurping brother, and re-establish the sovereign rights of his daughter. In this document the Ex-Emperor draws a striking picture of the perfidious character and treacherous usurpation of Don Miguel, details the objects which he himself has in view in joining the expedition, and announces the policy which, as the natural guardian of the young Queen, he intends to pursue, should his arms be blessed with success and his daughter's authority be restored.

RUSSIA.

The value of goods exported from St. Petersburg during the year 1831 to the 31st of December inclusive, is stated in the official accounts to have been 115,958,678 rubles in Bank assignats. The value of goods imported in the same period is stated at 150,503,541 rubles.

CRITICAL NOTICES.

Letters of Eminent Men, addressed to Ralph Thoresby, F.R.S., now first published from the Originals. In two volumes.

This work is left, without advertisement, preface, or introduction, to make its own way, simply on the presumed celebrity of the name in the title page—a name, it is true, sufficiently familiar to antiquarians, and a few erudite collectors of books and curiosities. But the public, the reading population rather, of the nineteenth century, what do they know of Ralph Thoresby, F.R.S.? For their information we subjoin the following brief narrative:—

Ralph Thoresby was an eminent antiquary, the son of a considerable merchant, of an ancient family at Leeds, where he was born in the year 1658. His father was a Presbyterian, highly respected by the body to which he belonged. But his chief distinction was derived from his antiquarian studies and "The Museum Thoresbianum," of which he was the founder. The subject of this short notice was intended for a mercantile profession, and in order to complete his education, begun at Leeds, and prosecuted in London, he was sent, in his twentieth year, to Rotterdam, to acquire the Dutch and the French languages. But his father dying in 1679, he succeeded him in business, married, and settled in his native town. To antiquarian researches, for which his father's example had given him an early taste, he devoted much time and attention. In the earlier period of his life, he had been an occasional Conformist, in common with many of those who were called Dissenters; but, disgusted with the violence of some of his own party, and probably influenced by his Diocesan, Archbishop Sharp, he joined in full communion with the Established Church. His connexion and correspondence with persons engaged in similar pursuits with his own were gradually enlarged, and, upon communicating through Dr. Martin Lister, an account of some Roman antiquities, discovered in Yorkshire, to the Royal Society, he was admitted a member of that learned body in 1697. In 1714, he published a work, in which he had been long engaged, containing a history of his native town, and entitled "Ducatus Leodienensis; or the Topography of Leedes and Part Adjacent," together with a Catalogue of the Antiquities, &c. contained in the Museum Thoresbianum. An historical part, to which he often refers, and comprehending a View of the State of the Northern Districts of this Kingdom in remote Ages, was left in MS., continued to the sixth century; which MS., having been transmitted to the Editors of the "Biographia Britannica," was by them printed entire in the article "Thoresby." He published also "Vicaria Leodiensis, or the History of the Church of Leedes," (London, 1724), comprehending observations on the origin of Parochial Churches, and the ancient manner of building them, together with Biographical Memoirs of several Clergymen. In the following year he was seized with a paralytic affection, which terminated his life at the age of sixty-eight years. Possessing an extensive acquaintance with the history of his country, genealogy, and heraldry, and ancient coins and

medals, he always manifested a disposition to assist those who were engaged in works of the antiquarian and biographical description. The sentiments of Mr. Thoresby were liberal and catholic; his manners regular, and his discharge of social and religious duties exemplary. It is pleasing to observe in this Correspondence, that science is of no sect, and that its pursuits, while they enlarge the mind, not unfrequently improve the heart. Thoresby, while a Presbyterian, (and party spirit, in his day, was at its height,) held almost daily intercourse with Bishops and other dignitaries of the dominant Church. Christians of all persuasions loved and honoured him for his piety, and learned scholars paid the greatest deference to his judgment, and sought his advice and assistance in matters of perplexity and of deep research. The letters before us prove the estimation in which he was universally held. Many of them possess intrinsic excellence, and throw considerable light upon some of the political, and upon most of the literary questions which were agitated during one of the most interesting and important periods in our history. We are, however, of opinion, that many of them might have been omitted with advantage. If their writers were distinguished in their day, their fame has not reached the present generation. This we might probably regret, were there any thing in their Correspondence to justify their being dragged from their native obscurity. Among these eminent men we observe the names of two women, both illustrious; but we question the gallantry that has ventured to annex them. *Mrs. Elstob* and *Mrs. Blount* are not only worthy of their contemporaries, the *Strype*s, the *Gibson*s, and the *Nicolson*s, but, as scholars and antiquarians, (marvellous distinctions for ladies of that, or indeed of any age,) they are entitled, especially the former, to the highest encomiums; though we are inclined to think none but the editor, who, perhaps, is an Irishman, would have awarded to them the left-handed compliment of the masculine gender. "The Account of a Tour in Scotland, taken in 1677, by Thomas Kirk, Esq. of Cookridge, near Leeds," and which forms the Appendix to the second volume, is rather amusing than otherwise. The writer gives the following whimsical narration of the entrance of himself and his party into Edinburgh, which happened at a time of public rejoicing:—

"The streets were almost melted with bonfires, and full of tradesmen and apprentices, every one straitly imprisoned in stiff new clothes, and so feathered with ribbons, that they would all have flown, like birds of paradise, had they not been fast tied to cold iron, a musket and a sword, to secure them. The continual noise of the great guns from the Castle, and the flame that enclosed them on every side, hardened them so much, that they attempted to fire their own engines, which they then did with so much freedom and carelessness, that they could fire one way and look another. We lighted at the foot of the Canny Gate; and, after we had drunk as much as we thought would secure us from the flame, we ventured to run the gauntlet of fire, swords, pikes, and guns. With much ado we passed once with safety; but in our return, we escaped very

narrowly, the smoke having like to overcome us. Such a confusion, I must needs say, I never saw before, every day while we stayed here. We frequently met here a sword, there a pike or gun, walking home to their own masters, and the poor holiday heroes were as much deplumed as Esop's Jay, having no feathers remaining, but a knot of red and yellow, or blue, hanging loosely on the cockade of their bonnets, which, if they hold together, must be worn till this time twelve-month, whereby they are to challenge their places. We washed ourselves with wine, for fear some sparks should remain to destroy, and ventured to bed. The bottom of my bed was loose boards, one laid over another, with sharp edges, and a thin bed upon it. I ken I got but little sleep that night."

Narrative of a Visit to the Courts of Russia and Sweden in the Years 1830 and 1831. By Captain C. Colville Frankland, R.N. In two volumes.

We know not what to say of a writer whose favourite epithet, occurring often twice or thrice in a page, through two rather bulky volumes, is "pretty," "pretty," "pretty!" We have "pretty women," and that is pretty well; but "pretty little port," "scenery very pretty," "pretty well re-established," and a hundred such phrases, almost tempt us to suppose that the Author's acmé of perfection is something "pretty." Indeed, we should not be surprised if he were henceforth to be designated "the pretty Captain Frankland." It is a piling epithet, but suits very well with the gossiping character of the Narrative. Captain Frankland, however, can rise to occasional force, and his spirits are generally vivacious. He writes principally for the ladies, and yet the great features of his work are "the Cholera" and "the Polish war." In apology to Lady Codrington, he excuses himself by telling her "there were the engrossing subjects of the time." Cholera in Russia is one thing; in England it is another; and we regret that a certain interested class of medical practitioners among us are doing all they can to get up a panic, for the sole purpose of gratifying their own cupidity. The Polish war has lost its interest, while we feel that the Poles have excited and deserve the deep sympathy of every friend of liberty in Europe. Captain Frankland's volumes are not remarkable for any thing new in the shape of information. They add but little to the stock of general knowledge, on the topics which they discuss, or the various people, manners, and places they are written to describe. Of this their author seems to be aware, and, in his Dedication to the lady already mentioned, he observes:—"You will find in them many of the 'common places' incident to this particular style of composition. I am sensible that a great deal of this sort of thing must appear trifling and even frivolous; but as in a picture the minor details are each and all necessary to produce the effect intended; so it is with a personal narrative, in which every little circumstance is like a link in a chain, break one, and the connexion is destroyed!" Captain Frankland, reasonably enough, deprecates criticism, and solicits Lady Codrington's kind offices with the new order of Saints—the critics. He begs her "intercession" in his behalf. We know not what bright eyes and winning smiles may effect with our brethren of

the ingentle craft. For ourselves, we have a stern duty to perform. Besides, no efforts have been made by the Captain's fair patroness to soothe us into indulgence. With all its faults, and they are many, the work will be generally read, and will prove peculiarly acceptable to gentlemen of the naval and military professions. We are far from admiring the political opinions of this gallant son of Mars. He denounces Don Pedro, to which we have no great objection; but it was a severe trial to our patience when we found him lauding the tyrant Miguel, and talking of his "legitimate throne." From such legitimacy Heaven preserve us, and speedily deliver unhappy Portugal!

The remarks and miscellaneous notes which form the substance of the fourteenth chapter of the second volume, are by far the best specimens of Captain Frankland's powers as an observing and intelligent traveller. Everything relating to Russia cannot but excite a stirring interest in the minds of Englishmen. Will this colossal power strike down the liberties and independence of Europe, or will it fall by its own weight? Is it an inverted cone, every moment in danger of being thrown down, and shivered into a hundred fragments? Or is its basement the broad substantial rock, and are its materials so cemented as to defy the political storms which have destroyed so many thrones and empires? One thing is certain, civilization is on the advance. Despotism must either arrest its progress, or vanish away before its silent but irresistible influence. We take leave of Captain Frankland with every sentiment of good-will, and if he has not written a good book, he has, at least, furnished us with many hours of amusement. He is an agreeable companion, the more so, perhaps, because he does not task our intellect, nor furrow our brows with the labour of severe thinking. He is our "guide" over a vast tract of sea and land, but we must look somewhere else for our "philosopher." He is likewise our "friend," whose general kindness of nature endears him to our human sympathies.

The Seven Apocalyptic Churches. By Charles Macfarlane. With Etchings; by Thomas Knox.

When St. John the Evangelist was in exile at Patmos, the most lonely and barren little islet of the Cyclades, (for the word of God, and for the testimony of Jesus Christ,) he was in the Spirit on the Lord's day, and heard behind him a great voice, as of a trumpet, saying, "I am Alpha and Omega, the first and the last, and what thou seest write in a book, and send it unto the seven churches which are in Asia; unto Ephesus, and unto Smyrna, and unto Pergamos, and unto Thyatira, and unto Sardis, and unto Philadelphia, and unto Laodicea." From these seven churches the candlestick, both of divine and human glory, has indeed long since been removed; but their present state is still full of interest and of instruction, even to the lonely traveller, or the curious antiquary; but, to use the eloquent and impressive language of Mr. Macfarlane, "How must these sentiments be heightened in a devout mind! But to an inheritor of the pure faith, to a Christian, and one penetrated with the full value and spirit of

Christianity, how immeasurably must this interest be increased! He views in these regions the early arena of the undying Church of Christ; as he toils over the lofty mountains, and traverses the desolated plains, he remembers that the ground was trod by the blessed feet of the immediate disciples of the Lord; from city to city (or rather, as in most cases, from site to site,) he traces the outlines or the station of the primitive churches—the first to echo the blessed word, the ‘glad tidings of salvation!’ and to his eyes the Christian walls of Pergamos and Sardis, Philadelphia and Thyatira, are not rude, unintelligible masses, but endeared and consecrated objects, that, though now mute, were once ‘vocal with the Maker’s praise,’ and echoed by the voices of those who received their mission and their instruction from the voice of God himself. Nor is this all. He may seat himself in the shade of those ruins, and, recurring to his book—the legacy of his Saviour—he may read the instruction and discipline addressed by the Apostles to the first Christians that congregated here; and moreover immeasurably increase the interest and the awe he must feel, by tracing in this volume, and in the dread prediction of eighteen centuries ago, the very picture of the present desolation of the ‘seven Churches of Asia.’ The lapse of time, and all the sorrow and the sin that has filled up the long interval may disappear from his eyes; but here is the prophecy, and here is its fulfilment!—a fulfilment to the very letter of the holy text. With convictions like these, the stones that strew the ground, the rent fragments, that still rise in air, though ‘trembling to their fall,’ are not, in his eyes, merely the melancholy ruins of human industry and ingenuity; they are records of his God, and of the will of that Providence, whose ways, inscrutable as they may be, he is taught to consider as ever just, with a tendency to mercy.”

The curious surveys everywhere extant of Bethlehem, Nazareth, and Jerusalem, places so famous for the birth, the life, the sufferings, and death of our blessed Lord and Saviour, suffer us not to be unacquainted with their situation and present state: but a sadder fate long seemed to hang over the seven Churches of Asia, to which the Everlasting Son of the Father vouchsafed to send those intimations recorded in the first three chapters of the Apocalypse. Until Dr. Smith, the Chaplain to the British Embassy at Constantinople, visited them in person, more than a century and a half ago, their very existence was scarcely known in civilised Europe. His work naturally rendered the tour of such of them as were more easily accessible, popular among those enterprising Europeans whom interest or curiosity drew to the Levant.

By far the most full, complete, and perfect view of these seven sacred Churches, as they now exist, however, is contained in the very interesting and valuable work now before us. For the tour, or the descriptive part of the volume, we were originally indebted to the “*Annulet*,” one of our now numerous family of *Annuaire*s, which seeks to combine solid and interesting information with elegant amusement. To the work, in its new and separate form, are annexed accurate views of the Seven Churches, sketched, each upon the spot, and also a map, copied, with some slight alterations, from that of Mr. Arundell.

The Cabinet. By John Aitkin.

The Editor of these selections is already known to the public by the taste and skill he has exhibited in former literary productions of the same character. The duty of a selector is a delicate one, and we do not know that we have ever seen it discharged with greater felicity than by Mr. Aitkin. He tells us that he has done his utmost to render the present volume not unworthy of its predecessors; and we, in our turn, have the pleasure to tell him, that, to the best of our judgment, he has fully succeeded. We agree with him in thinking that books of this description are amongst the most amusing in the whole circle of literature, and that they are objects of preference to a numerous class of readers, who have neither time nor opportunity to cull beauties for themselves. The Author is so modest as to say, that he does not defend the principle of selections in general; but its defence does not appear to us to be very difficult. No popular writer is injured by selections from his works; on the contrary, a new field of reputation is laid open to him; for he becomes known to a multitude of readers, who might never, in any other way, have become acquainted with his genius, and many of whom will doubtless be induced, by the excellence of detached fragments, to make themselves familiar with the entire work, from which they were broken by the hand of the selector. Judicious selections are, in fact, nothing more than advertisements of an author’s claims on public admiration: they serve the very same purpose as extracts in newspapers, which are so far from being deemed injurious to good writers, that their insertion is not unfrequently secured by the payment of money. As to the gain to the public by such productions, it is so very clear, that it were lost time to set about proving it. The “contents” of Mr. Aitkin’s present collection exhibit an eminent array of the first names in modern British literature: we have extracts from Shelley, Scott, Coleridge, Wilson, Campbell, Wordsworth, Hogg, Ritchie, Byron, James, &c. &c., all, with very few exceptions, remarkably interesting and characteristic. There are (in addition to the prose selections, which form the major part of the book) a good many elegant pieces of poetry, also from the most distinguished writers of the age. The translation of the beautiful German story, “*Undine*,” by Mr. Weir, which is given entire in the Cabinet, would alone render the volume a valuable and agreeable acquisition to any library. On the whole, the work stands but little in need of our commendation, so effectually does it recommend itself by the admirable materials of which it is composed.

The Member. By the Author of “The Ayrshire Legatees.”

A clever little book the volume before us cannot be denied to be. The humour dry; the remarks rather shrewd than deep; in fact we see, in every page, that peculiar manner of thought and expression which has placed Mr. Galt so high amongst the popular authors of the time. The subject-matter (an important ingredient in a book) consists in the sayings and doings, &c. of a Nabob from beyond Tweed, during several sessions of Parliament, in which he was representative of the borough of Frailtown. It is unnecessary

to say, that politics is the staple material of such a work. The dedication to the celebrated Billy Holmes is excellent in its way:—"If the Reform Bill passes," says Archibald Jobbry, the autobiographer, "which an offended Providence seems, I fear, but too likely to permit, your own brilliant and distinguished career as a patriotic senator is probably also drawing to a conclusion." Poor Billy Holmes, we fear this is too true! Alas! what will become of the whipper-in, when the pack shall be no more? It is a painful subject; let us leave it for the present, and pass to the Nabob and his reasons for getting himself made a Parliament man. The chief of these is to enable himself to provide for his poor relations, ("All gaping, like voracious larks, for a pluck,") without trenching on the fortune he has brought from India. In his negotiation for a seat, he makes the following profession of his principles:—"Between Whigs and Tories I can make no distinction. A Tory is but a Whig in office, and a Whig but a Tory in opposition, which makes it not difficult for a conscientious man to support the Government." Well did this distinction merit the compliment:—"Itally, Mr. Jobbry, ye were always thought a far sighted man, that could see as well through aether mist as another man through a stone wall; and without complimenting you, I must say that you entertain very creditable notions of government, not to be yet a Member." The whole history of the way in which Mr. Jobbry obtains his seat, with his subsequent election, is characteristic and amusing; but it is only fair to say, that there is a good deal of acute observation mixed with the humour of the story; Whig is attacked as well as Tory; official blunders are exposed as well as Parliamentary prostitution; several useful hints are thrown out on some important subjects;—for instance — "private bills" and "poor rates;" emigration and public works are recommended, *en passant*; and though there cannot be said to be depth or originality in the remarks on economy and finance, it must be admitted that they are generally ingenious, and in many cases, just. A family named Selby, ruined by a public-spirited project of the father, and a long protracted suit to Mulders for reimbursement, is the subject of a kind of episode, which is well introduced, and told with considerable pathos. On the whole, the book is entertaining, and will be popular, though it were too much to say that it will add much fresh honour to the name of the Author.

Memoirs of Great Commanders. By G. P. R. James, Esq. 3 vols.

We have here Mr. James in a new character; and he is welcome in any. As a biographer, or, to use his more favourite and more modest title, a writer of memoirs, he will prove a no less agreeable companion than when delighting his readers with the marvellous adventures of "Darnley" or "De L'Orme." Indeed, there is so complete an air of romance over the work before us, that we have been at times doubtful whether the characters he has described, and the scenes he has delineated, are not rather the creatures of his own brain, than actors who have played their parts in the great drama of life, and events that are so many undisputed matters of history. The Memoirs are penned in so pleasant a style, the writing is so graceful and easy, the illustrative

anecdotes are so skillfully introduced, and the deductions, with one or two exceptions, to which we shall presently refer, so accurate and just, that we venture to assert, it will yield to few works of fiction in amusement and interest. But the persons he has selected from the list of gone-by worthies are fitting heroes of romance, and might each supply abundant materials for the three volumes he has devoted to them all. On this ground we can scarcely complain that the number is so limited, although we did certainly anticipate that "Memoirs of Great Commanders" would have included more than a dozen. But if there be many whose names might have been added to, there is not one who ought to have been omitted from the collection. The following are introduced:—Henry V., King of England; John Plantagenet, Duke of Bedford; Gonzalves de Cordova; the Duke of Alva; Oliver Cromwell; George Monk, Duke of Albemarle; Marshal Turenne; the Great Condé; John Churchill, Duke of Marlborough; Prince Eugene, of Savoy; Earl of Peterborough; John Manners, Marquis of Granby; and General Wolfe.

Having said much in praise of the work, we are compelled to express some dissatisfaction at parts of it. Our objections lie chiefly, or indeed solely, against the Memoir of Oliver Cromwell, who has not, we think, and mean to show, received justice at the hands of his biographer. That Mr. James is a Tory (the term having been revived in politics, may, we presume, be restored to literature) we have ample and sufficient proof; that he is a Tory also, who cannot see much that is good, but who perceives all that is evil, in his opponents, is to us as certain. Old Noll is, therefore, brought up for judgment, and receives his sentence from one whom we cannot consider an impartial judge. Mr. James, in summing up his opinions of the Protector, thus expresses himself:—"A man's character can alone be traced to his actions, and, inasmuch as Cromwell undeniably strove to veil the motives of every thing he did under the most varied and most impregnable disguises, many of the finer shades of his mind are lost, never to be discovered; but, at the same time, the fact of his universal deceptiveness stands forth more prominently." Now this sentence is alone sufficient proof that Mr. James is less disposed to trace the character of Cromwell to his actions than to his motives—to motives the nature of which his biographer imagines he can fathom at the very moment that he pronounces them to have been veiled under impuncturable disguises. "He cheated all classes," continues our Author; "he betrayed all parties, and all men, and probably there did not exist one individual who could say that Cromwell treated him with perfect sincerity." That Cromwell was a man full of subtle contrivances, in a word, that he was a profound politician, no one will attempt to deny; and in a ruler it has ever been esteemed a virtue to be so thoroughly acquainted with the moods and minds of men, as to be capable of moulding them to state purposes. The relation of man to man is widely different from that of the governor towards the governed, and that the Protector was placed in a position in which policy, often narrow, and at times crooked, became absolutely necessary for advancing his own honour and the national glory, is, we imagine, as clear as that he existed. What can scarcely be pardoned in a legitimate sovereign was, therefore, allowable in

one who, not being the accident of an accident, had no "divine right" to sovereign power, bestowed upon him only by the people, who called upon him to rule over them. "His aim was his own aggrandizement, his principle selfishness, his means hypocrisy," says Mr. James, who, unable, from the reason above stated, to discover "the finer shades of his mind," has thought proper to portray him as a wholesale dealer in iniquity. But the biographer has forgotten the proud station that England occupied during the Protectorate,* and that Oliver was never even accused of sacrificing a single atom of the national honour to any interests of his own. The flag of England has never since waved so proudly in a foreign port, nor have her sons since spoken with such unanswerable arguments in the cause of humanity. Upon this theme we might dilate at much longer space than we can afford. We are, therefore, at issue with Mr. James touching his biography of the Protector, and reject in toto the authority upon which Oliver Cromwell is declared to have been "a hypocrite, a knave, and a villain." Yet this is the estimate of his character formed, written, and promulgated in the nineteenth century, by an accomplished author and an enlightened man. It is only another proof how completely prejudice is blindness. We must refer to one or two circumstances as thus stated by Mr. James, in order to hear on the assertion with which we mean to conclude, that he has not studied the character and time of the Protector with the same care and attention he has bestowed upon the other great Commanders who figure in his work. Mr. James states, that Cromwell's favourite daughter, Elizabeth, (Mrs. Claypole,) "after the death of her husband, Mr. Claypole, never fully recovered from the sorrows of such a loss." And he afterwards adds, that "her husband's death had brought a great melancholy upon her." Now the story is, that Mr. Claypole survived his wife many years, and carried the Sword of State before Richard Cromwell, when his Highness went to speak in Parliament, and farther, that in 1678, he was sent to the Tower, on a charge of consorting with the old Oliverian party.

This is by no means a solitary instance of error: but this and others justify us in concluding, that if Mr. James had studied Oliver more, he would have aspersed him less; that, in short, he commenced his task with a determination to know no good thing of one who, though he "achieved nothing," was not "born to fortune." These are not times when, upon such a topic, we are to be more gentle than firm—when delicacy is to be resorted to rather than truth. We must condemn the matter and the manner of Mr. James's Memoir of Oliver Cromwell, and, above all, the tone of candour in which he approached so difficult and so hazardous a task. It is fortunate for the memory of Old Nell, that his reputation has been in other hands, and that they have not permitted it to go forth to the world as that of one who lived "a knave, a hypocrite, and a villain," and who "died universally hated, condemned, and des-

pised." He succeeded a weak and foolish Prince, and preceded a base, a licentious, and a useless one; and if his son had possessed half the energy of the father, history would never have presented to us the picture of a whole family exiled almost by universal consent, to give place to a cold and unpopular monarch, who was welcomed only because England was sick and wearied of a feeble and worthless race, that had been a hundred times weighed in the balance and a hundred times found wanting.

Chantilly, 3 vols.

From the announcements which have preceded this work, we supposed on opening it we should find something very mysterious and modern; instead of that we are carried back to the days of yore, and there are no mysteries but what be long properly to all fictions. Chantilly is in reality three well-written tales, of which its environs are the scene; just short historical novels. The first, "d'Espignac," is an interesting story, well invested with the picturesque air of the period—that of Henri III. who as well as Henri IV. appears on the scene. The second is in the time of Charlemagne, and we like it less than its predecessor. The third is during the reign of Louis XIII. and is our favourite of the three; though short, the story is conducted with much dramatic skill, and the historical personages well introduced. Richelieu is sketched with equal truth and animation. We should say that "Chantilly" is a first work, and by a female hand. We must add that it is one of great promise. The author possesses the art (so difficult to define in what it consists) of telling a story well; the scenes are animated, and the interest well sustained; and truly, in these dull days, a reader ought to be very grateful for a little amusement.

The Shakspearian Dictionary, forming a general Index to all the popular Expressions and most striking Passages in the Works of Shakspeare. By Thomas Dolby.

If this be a task worth doing, it yet remains to be done. Mr. Thomas Dolby, the author, we imagine, of "The Cook's Directory," has made a sad hash of William Shakspeare. We might easily fill a dozen pages of beauties which this collector of all the popular expressions and most striking passages of the Bard of Avon has thought proper to omit, and as many more of passages and expressions, which are neither striking nor popular, but which have found admittance into "The Shakspearian Dictionary." The latter more readily present themselves; ex. gr. after the word *ass*, we find, "Now what a thing it is to be an ass!" After the word *benediction* we have "Bless thy five wits." After the word *begone*, "Hag-seed hence." We go no farther than the second letter of the alphabet. A few examples of another kind:—under the head *vacancy*, our collector hath it:—

"——— the city cast
Her people out upon her, and Anthony,
Enthroned in the market-place, did sit alone."

Under that of *billows*—"What care these roars for the name of king?" and under that of *death*—"Et tu brate? then fall Cæsar."

* It is worthy of remark, that Lockart, Cromwell's Ambassador in France, thus expressed himself to Bishop Burnet:—"When he was afterwards sent, as Ambassador to Charles the Second, he had nothing of that regard that was paid to him in Cromwell's time."

Enough; or if we must quote another passage, it shall be this:—

“We do not like this fooling.”

Mr. Thomas Dolby had better let Mr. William Shakespeare alone. He is guilty of the high crime of cutting and maiming, and he must answer accordingly. Let us have the immortal bard whole and entire, as often as printers and publishers may please, but no more such *olla podridas* as that prepared for us by Mr. Thomas Dolby.

Italian Republics.—The Cabinet Cyclopaedia.

The volume before us is not to be considered as an abridgement of M. Sismondi's great work on the same noble subject. He tells us himself that it is “an entirely new history,” in which, with his eyes fixed solely on the free people of the several Italian States, he has studied to pourtray, within a moderate compass, at once compatible with the animation of the narrative, and the interest of the reader, their first redemption, their heroism, and their misfortunes. Justice requires us to say, that the Author has sustained his reputation in this attempt. He has treated his favourite theme in a manner at once luminous, concise, and masterly. The immense mass of historical information comprised in his first production, he has compressed, by the sacrifice of details and episodes, into a brief, but well delineated outline of Italian history. Those who have already traversed that splendid field will find here a valuable abstract, such as it is not too much to say no other hand in Europe could have drawn up: and those whose range of reading has been less extensive, will find it no less worthy their attention as an introductory work, not only replete itself with interest, but pointing to farther sources of information, should it be the desire of the philosophic student to possess himself more fully of a branch of European history remarkably fruitful in moral and political instruction. We have said that M. Sismondi alone could have produced the book before us. It required his long familiarity with the subject in all its details; it required his research; it required that commanding view which his previous labours had enabled him to take of the materials before him. No other writer could have rejected with the same ease those minute details which at once impede brevity and diminish interest; no other writer could have been so successful in distinguishing what is valuable to him who reads, from what is arduous to him who writes. And these were amongst the motives which induced this most distinguished of modern annalists to undertake the present work; he felt his own peculiar fitness to undertake it; and he has laid the commonwealth of letters under fresh obligations by leaving its execution to no inferior pen. His appetite for the theme must, however, be said to have been the chief motive which induced him. “At a moment,” he says in the preface, “when the rights of nations are weighed anew in the balance of public opinion; when diplomacy and war have been invoked, in turn, to give or take away from nations the faculty of advancing without limit in civilization, under their respective laws; at such a moment, it was still more flattering and precious in my eyes, to lay before the two powerful

nations which glory in being without a master, the claims of ill-fated Italy to enjoy the same freedom. I thus found the opportunity of reproducing in the two languages of freemen the memory of what Italy was the first to achieve for obtaining the greatest of blessings—the memory of the impulse and example she gave, and which all others but followed; and, at the same time, the memory of those crimes of her oppressors which have robbed her of the advantages with which she has endowed the rest of the human race.”

The Romance of History—Italy. By Charles Macfarlane, Esq. 3 vols.

Accident has delayed our notice of this new and desired addition to the “Romance of History,” by Mr. Macfarlane, the character of whose previous writings, as well as the attractiveness of the subject he has here selected for illustration, demanded earlier justice. Few books, however, can afford to wait better than others. Mr. Macfarlane's three volumes are not a novel of a day, or of a season; nor will their interest fade with the monthly fashions. The Romance of the History of Italy, following that of England, Spain, and France, could hardly have been confided to better hands than those of Mr. Macfarlane, who, both in his subject and his mode of treating it, is not eclipsed by his co-labourers in the field of romance. Neale, Ritchie, and Triebner. He has, to use his own words, “dwelt long on the dark years of the middle ages, thinking them more peculiarly within the province of romantic annals;” and he has also laid the scenes of his tales (there are nearly twenty of them) more frequently in the south than the north of Italy, “because the history and scenery of the kingdom of Naples are, in my opinion, still more romantic than those of Upper Italy.” Additional value is conferred on many of these tales by the circumstance of their being written at Naples, in the midst of the scenes described; and the Author has availed himself of his local knowledge with infinite advantage in many particulars. We have before had occasion to regard Mr. Macfarlane as a traveller of taste, and we have many indications of it in the descriptions scattered through his present production. His fictions are now and then bare of interest, or feeble in imaginative charms; but they are never without some graphic picture of characters or customs, places or persons, religious ceremonies, or moral delineations, to redeem them. They form a pleasing diorama of Italy, of the lights and the shadows of her history, during an important interval of time—from the sixth to the seventeenth century. Who can fail to be interested by such a view of Italy, from the pen of a writer who tells us that he has passed a good portion of his life in that beautiful country, “with little else to do but to see, and to admire?”

Dendy on Dreams.

There is a great deal more of metaphysical learning and acute investigation in this elegant little treatise than we have at present either time or limits to examine as they deserve. On some few points we should venture to entertain an opinion differing from that of the Author; but, upon the whole, his conclusions appear drawn

with truth and accuracy, and fully warranted by well-established data. He is evidently a man of extensive reading, and of extensive observation; and how far an abstruse psychological question can be rendered generally interesting, is happily exemplified in the manner in which he has treated his subject. The predisposing and proximate causes, as well as the nature of that peculiar state of the physical and moral constitution implied by the word *Dream*, form only a part of his essay. Most other transient illusions of the imagination, or temporary interruptions of those faculties, which, when properly balanced, constitute the sound and healthy mind, are severally considered under the heads of *Somnambulism*, *Trance*, *Reverie*, &c., and many interesting cases illustrative of each are introduced. We must not omit another claim to commendation which Mr. Dendy's treatise possesses, and which we heartily wish could be more generally bestowed upon the labours of speculative physiologists. No inference has been drawn from the subject under his consideration, which in the slightest degree militates against the doctrine of the immaterial nature of the mystical essence within us; nor has he considered, with many who have bestowed their attention upon investigation of the same character, the beautiful and indelible connection between the resident spirit, and the organs by which it holds correspondence with the world of substance around it, as a ground for unhallowed inferences and "conclusions most forbidden." Revealed truth is indeed nowhere expressly introduced into the discussion. This would be inconsistent with the nature of the work, and its Author has very wisely carried the law which Lord Bacon has laid down upon the point with respect to physical inquiries, into the higher region of abstract philosophy; yet it is evident, from the whole tenor of his dissertation, that he considers the highest human knowledge only arrayed in its proper garb, when standing as the willing and humble disciple of an infinitely greater and infallible authority. Such, surely, is the proper course to be pursued in all researches of a like tendency. Investigation carried on upon any other principle must invariably end in the weariness and discontent of the adventurer; and learning the most extensive, without this safeguard, necessarily sinks at once to the level of unenlightened or intimated delusion. Mr. Dendy, with the modesty which distinguishes most men of talent, apologizes, in his preface, for bringing to his task powers inadequate to its completion in a manner satisfactory to himself. This consciousness of imperfection must, of course, to a greater or less degree, accompany every effort of human intellect; but, in reply to the doubts he has expressed of his claim to a hearing after the able writers who have preceded him in his path, we shall merely observe, that in our opinion, there is not an individual of science and ability in the kingdom, who would not derive much information from his labours, and very considerable pleasure from his judicious exertions.

The False Step, and The Sisters. 3 vols.

These three volumes have, in our estimation, one very important recommendation—they present us with two tales instead of one. The difficulty, or we should rather say, the impossibility,

of getting through three volumes, is not to be estimated by reading *Ivanhoe* and *Anastasia*; but we must take the common run of triple-volume fictions, and we shall see, in at least fifteen cases out of twenty, how much more the novelist would have done, had he done less. If the writer of "*The False Step*" had determined to beat his grain of gold into a leaf of the usual dimensions, and attempted, as some would have done, to spin his scanty materials into a three-volume plot, we must have left him, at the outset, "to finish his journey alone." As it is, our progress is rather slow; but we are seduced to proceed by the knowledge that the conclusion is not far off. His stories are not without their moral meaning, or the power of touching the heart; yet they are as common-place in some parts as they are extravagant in others. His characters either do nothing or a great deal: in these tales the principle of action seems to be violence. We should sympathise much more with the sorrows of *Jeannette Langley*, if we could bring ourselves to believe that there was any truth or probability in them; and we should like the second tale, "*The Sisters*," infinitely better if we could find anything to lighten and redeem the desolation that reigns in it. More nature, with less effort at effect, would have made these tales acceptable to all: as they are, they can please those only who are attracted by something startling, and regard the sacrifice of truth and reason as a matter of minor importance.

Canterbury Tales. By Sophia and Harriett Lee. Vol. I. (and Vol. XII. of Standard Novels.)

This work will doubtless prove one of the most popular in the series of "*Standard Novels*." The compliment which Lord Byron paid to it, in selecting one of the stories as the groundwork of a tragedy, had induced many a reader to search out the originals from the bookshelves of the circulating library, where it had been long neglected for more recent and more attractive novels. It was, however, rarely to be found, even in those repositories of the illustrious dead, and continued to be much talked of and little read. It is now within the reach of all, and we venture to assert that it will disappoint none. The stories are of the most romantic character; with many of the faults, but also many of the advantages of the old school, when writers had no thought of stretching out into three volumes a tale that might have been condensed, and with advantage, into one. There is, nevertheless, incident enough in any one of those before us to have formed a complete work upon the modern system; and if Miss Lee had been an author of the nineteenth century, she would have doubtless filled half a library, instead of enabling us to purchase for a dozen shillings all the productions of her pen.

The elder sister, *Sophia Lee*, died in 1824, having written only three stories of the collection. The survivor, *Harriett*, has given a brief preface with the present edition. We should have been well pleased to have found it longer. The following is the conclusion:—

"Before I finally dismiss this subject, I think I may be permitted to observe, that when these volumes first appeared, a work bearing distinctly the title of '*Tales*,' professedly adapted to dis-

ferent countries, and either abruptly commencing with, or breaking into, a sort of dramatic dialogue, was a novelty in the fictions of the day. Innumerable 'Tales' of the same stamp, and adapted in the same manner to all classes and all countries, have since appeared, with many of which I presume not to compete in merit, though I think I may fairly claim priority of design and style."

The New Bath Guide; or Memoirs of the B—n—r—d Family. A new edition, with a Biographical and Topographical Preface, &c. By John Britton, F.S.A.

Mr. Britton is a most indefatigable antiquarian. He is never weary, and, we may add, never wearisome. Yet his calling is not one of the most popular: it requires considerable skill to render that attractive which is usually "caviare to the multitude." The author of some half a hundred tomes, upon every possible subject to which the epithet of dulness may be, under ordinary circumstances, with safety applied, Mr. Britton has contrived to win his way into favour with the general reader, and to render attractive the most unpromising and apparently most unpalatable topics. He has here, however, more fertile ground. Few there be who have not, at some time or other, enjoyed the genuine humour of Christopher Anstey—a humour that "age cannot stale," inasmuch as its groundwork is human nature, which varies little in the course of a century. Mr. Britton has added to the poem much interesting explanatory matter, with anecdotes of the author, and of the many persons who had to endure his lash. The value of the present edition has another recommendation—it is illustrated by the comic pencil of George Cruikshank.

Merlet's French Accidence.

Although more works have perhaps been published upon the elements of the French language than on any given subject whatever, it is a well-known and acknowledged fact that there is ample room for improvement in them all. Mr. Merlet's Accidence is decidedly one of the best we have seen, and comprises within a small compass all that is necessary to be understood by the young student previously to entering upon the perusal of the French classics. We hope it will be generally received into our schools, and in some measure supersede those more bulky volumes with their innumerable annotations and philological discussions, upon which so much time is uselessly employed. To the junior classes we imagine it will be found particularly useful, and it may be viewed in the light of an excellent substitute for the Grammars of Chambaud and Levisac, until the judgment of the pupil is sufficiently matured to appreciate the labours of these authors upon points where their information is really and peculiarly valuable.

Family Classical Library, No. XXVI. Plutarch, Vol. IV.

We have already had occasion to mention in terms of praise the manner in which this edition of Langhorne's Plutarch is prepared to meet the public eye. The volume last published contains the lives of Cimon, Lucullus, Nicias, Marcus

Crassus, Sertorius, Eumenes, and Agesilaus. Upon the text we have of course no new remarks to offer. We shall merely observe that the number before us is quite equal to those which have preceded it in the beauty of its typography, and that a considerable improvement has been made in the embellishments. Mr. Valpy's Classical Library is, we believe, going on prosperously, and we have additional proof presented to us, as the series proceeds, that its success is well merited.

The Phenomena of Nature familiarly explained.

We are fully of opinion that children cannot be introduced at too early an age to the first principles of Natural Philosophy. This is a branch of study of all others the most likely to engage the attention, and promote those habits of inquiry which it should be the object of every person engaged in education to induce. Every effort, therefore, which is made to place the common phenomena in the material world in such a light as to render the laws of which they are the consequence intelligible to the infant capacity, is intitled *per se* to commendation. Whether the translation of Wilhelm Von Truk's work, however, is the best means which could be adopted to introduce such information to a child's notice, is a point upon which we entertain very considerable doubt. There is a great deal of what is interesting, and much that is important, condensed within its pages; but on the other hand many frivolities have been retained, which are out of place even in a work intended merely for the youngest intellect. We object also to the form of question and answer, which, above all other methods of written instruction, requires the most skill to manage properly. There are also occasional faults in grammar in the volume, which show at least a great degree of carelessness on the part of the translator. After all deductions, however, are made, there will still remain much valuable matter, and any person, whose judgment may enable him to select it, will find it answer very well the purpose for which it is intended.

The Georgian Era; Memoirs of the most eminent Persons who have flourished in Great Britain from the Accession of George I. to the Demise of George IV. Vol. 1.

This is a beautiful specimen of printing, with some hundred or two of illustrative wood cuts, professing to be portraits of the most eminent persons of the Georgian Era. It is entirely biographical, beginning with George I. and reaching to our own times; and, as a book of reference, is one of the most useful and agreeable we have ever been able to consult, judging from this first volume, which contains only the Memoirs of the Royal Family, the Pretenders and their adherents, and of individuals distinguished in the Church, the Senate, and among Dissenters. It will be, indeed, a most complete and valuable work when finished. We must bear testimony to the accuracy and fairness with which the editor has collected his materials, and the agreeable manner in which a vast deal of information has been condensed into the smallest possible space. The task is evidently one of great labour, and there are very few to whom it could have been

with safety committed. He merits more than common praise for the success with which it has been thus far accomplished. The expense of getting up the volume must have been enormous, and we trust the undertaking will prosper. It is one of those productions that in other countries, where the spread of knowledge is considered a national duty, would have met with national encouragement. As it is, however, the enterprising publishers must look to those who are, after all, the best patrons of literature—the people.

A Catechism of Phrenology, illustrative of the Principles of that Science. By a Member of the Phrenological Society of Edinburgh.

We have at present no desire to offer an opinion of our own upon the much-talked of, but little understood subject, to explain and illustrate which this little book is published. It is probable, however, that we may hereafter canvass it somewhat fully, or rather listen to the advocates on both sides, and enlighten our readers with our own conclusions therefrom. We are bound to say, that, although it has by no means removed all our doubts, "The Catechism of Phrenology" is a sensible and well-written work, and will, at least, enable the reader to obtain a correct idea of the "science" at a very small sacrifice of time and money. Certain it is, that the weapon most generally opposed to the arguments of phrenologists is ridicule, and that its opponents have found it more easy to amuse than to convince those who have listened to their replies. We might doubtless be ourselves "very facetious" with such a theme; and if we are content to allow a free passage to this little publication, we expect some credit for the sacrifice of sundry smart sayings, that might be, at all events, upon a par with those which have been less generous to the science and its professors. We must, however, hint to the Author, that many of his friends may not be learned enough to understand, much less appreciate, such passages as the following:—

Q. Where is the organ of alimentiveness situated?

A. Probably at the Zygomatic fossa.

The Christian Philosopher. By William Martin.

The design of this excellent little work is to exhibit, in the outlines of natural history, and the elements of physics, the wisdom, beneficence, and superintending providence of the Deity, as displayed in the works of the visible creation. In natural history are detailed the more striking characteristics of the mineral, vegetable, and animal kingdoms. In the zoological portion, some of the proofs of wisdom and design in the adaptation of means to an end are selected, we observe, from the incomparable Paley. In the geographical part, information is afforded on the present moral and intellectual state of the world, and the simpler and more easily comprehended parts only of physical science are introduced, while each of these subjects is farther considered in a series of original poetical illustrations. Of these the principal topics are the power, the wisdom, and the goodness of the Creator, the duty of worship in both its constituent parts of prayer

and praise, the beauty of holiness, and the fulness and perfection of that which is from above.

The volume is from a provincial press (Uxbridge), and we have heard that the Author is a self-educated man. It reflects much credit on his attainments in human knowledge, and, what is much more, in the wisdom of the heart, for every page has for its distinguishing characteristic the stamp of piety, and the enforcement of Christian principles.

Selections from the Prose Works of Robert Southey, Esq. LL.D.

We had occasion lately to notice a volume entitled "Selections from the Poetical Works of Robert Southey;" and the present work is own brother to the former, being a compilation from the prose works of the same Author, upon precisely the same plan, and in the same order, commencing with specimens of "Espey's Letters," and continued, according to the chronological arrangement, down to extracts from the "Colloquies on the Progress and Prospects of Society." From the rich and varied stores of Mr. Southey's learning, and the English excellence and admirable purity of his style, we think a selection of this kind, intended for the use of the young, well deserving a favourable reception.

The Mythology of Ancient Greece and Italy, for the use of Schools. By Thomas Keightley, Author of the "Outlines of History," in "The Cabinet Cyclopædia," &c.

Mr. Keightley's larger work on Classical Mythology, of which this little volume is an abridgement for the use of schools and very youthful students, is by far the most complete and unexceptionable manual of mythology we have. The subject possesses a just claim to the attention of every educated person, not only from the number and variety of beautiful allusions to which it gives birth, and which it alone can render intelligible, in every work of fiction, ancient or modern, but also as affording considerable insight into the opinions and belief of the most polished and intellectual of the heathen nations of antiquity, and thus furnishing important aids towards a philosophical consideration of the human mind, its propensities, and its powers.

We think this tasteful little treatise well deserving of adoption in all places of education. It contains the information requisite for beginners, systematically arranged, and freed, not only from the errors, but much more, from any taint of that indelicacy which has too often deformed works of this kind.

The wood-cuts with which the volume is embellished are partly taken from antiques, and partly from the designs of Flaxman. The drawings are by Brooke, and are very spirited and actual.

Numismatic Manual. By John Y. Akerman.

Addison says, that "a series of an Emperor's coins is his life digested into annals;" and here we have a valuable manual of condensed information respecting the coins and medals of Greece, Rome, and Great Britain, illustrated with plates

rom the originals. The study of Numismatics has been a subject of ridicule to some, who have regarded it as merely antiquarian idleness; but to the historian, and the admirer of classical literature, medals and coins present many valuable illustrations, which exist in no other shape, and the artist often derives from them important aid in his historical compositions. Juvenal seems to regard them as a gallery of miniature portraits, when he calls them, humorously enough,

"Concisum argentum in titulos, faciesque minutas."

To all collectors, and others, who derive either pleasure or advantage from this study, and cannot afford time or patience for the perusal of the numerous and voluminous treatises which exist upon the subject, we think Mr. Akerman's little work must prove very acceptable.

The Wanderer's Romaunt. First Canto.

We have been much pleased with the poem before us. That it is the work of a young man, and a novice, would appear from the preface, but from no other part. There is a wildness and originality, a pathos mixed with deep melancholy, a bitterness and scorn, which evidence the possession of the attributes of poetry; and if our limits permitted, we could lay before our readers many passages in support of our opinion.

The introductory stanzas are beautiful, and it will, we think, be evident that the writer of them must attain a high poetical reputation. In describing his passage from Bombay, and his touching at St. Helena—in apostrophising Napoleon, the Poles, and liberty all over the world,—in painting the "blue waters and blue skies, for ever changing and for ever free," the Author has written good poetry,—but he has also given proofs of a brooding melancholy which marks him as a disappointed, dissatisfied man.

The notes to the canto are excellent. We extract one of them relative to Sir Hudson Lowe's treatment of Napoleon:—

"Napoleon mourned his fortune and his exile beneath the willows that wither over his tomb. The crystal stream which murmured along their roots, was, by a petty mind, diverted from its channel, and the trees which bent their graceful foliage on the fallen hero were also doomed to decay. Some thanks of feeling are due to Major-General Dallas, who commanded new willows to be planted."

Herbert's Country Parson; or a Priest to the Temple.

"In 1630," says Isaak Walton, "George Herbert was inducted into the good and more pleasant than healthful parsonage of Bemerton, a mile from Salisbury. That Mr. Herbert might the better preserve those holy rules which such a priest as he intended to be, ought to observe; and that time might not insensibly blot them out of his memory, but that the next year might show him his variations from this year's resolutions; he therefore, did set down his rules, then resolved upon, in that order as the world now sees them printed in a little book called 'The Country Parson;' and his behaviour toward God and man may be said to be a practical comment on these,

and the other holy rules set down in that useful book." So far old Isaak. The present work is simply a neat and cheap little republication of the "useful book" here panegyrised.

Introduction to Perspective, Practical Geometry, Drawing, and Painting. „ By John Hayter.

A new edition of Mr. Hayter's excellent work has been submitted to our inspection. We have heretofore had occasion to express our high opinion of its merits, and we are pleased to find it established in public favour. The Author has made several valuable additions to the volume, with a view to render it of greater practical utility to the younger students.

Samouelle's Entomological Cabinet.

We have rarely examined a more agreeable or a more useful little work than the one now under our notice. It is limited to a natural history of British Insects, published in a convenient form, in numbers, at a price exceedingly low, with six coloured illustrative prints to each part. It may not, and perhaps will not satisfy those who have made entomology the study of years; but as an introduction to the science, or a guide to those who have made some progress in it, we know of no work that can be compared to it, taking into account the trifling sacrifice which the reader or the purchaser is called upon to make. The natural size of each insect is given with the enlarged view, and coloured with the greatest delicacy and care. It is unnecessary for us to recommend the study of entomology, but this little work, so well calculated to assist in its acquirement, merits and has our good opinion and our good word.

Arcana of Science and Art, for 1831.

It is with great pleasure that we find the success of the former volumes of this valuable record of whatever is new in science or interesting in art such as to encourage its publishers to make fresh exertions for public favour in the compilation for the year passed. Such a work is exceedingly valuable, and may be considered in the light of an Encyclopædia, to which the most eminent of their time for talent and attainments are constantly contributing. It is also, we believe, unique in its design and execution; and in looking over the table of contents, we are agreeably surprised at the extent of the information contained within so moderate a compass, and the order with which the papers are arranged under their respective heads. Upon the several subjects of mechanics, chemistry, natural history, geology, and astronomy, many interesting particulars have been collected; and although we are unable to trace each extract to its original source, we can perceive that several of the most respectable foreign journals, in addition to those of the highest reputation in our own country, have been consulted. We do not know by whom the volume before us has been edited, but from whatever hand it proceeds, it reflects equal credit upon the judgment and industry of the compiler, and we trust that extensive public patronage will be the reward of his exertions.

THE DRAMA.

It is not often that "extremes meet;" but when they do, it is not for nothing. They have met in the Drama this month with a vengeance! and we suspect (why not say, we hope?) their united results will give the *coup de grace* to that detestable system of dog-in-the-manger management, which will never cease but with the fall of the Great Houses—their fall, we mean, as exclusive receptacles of the regular national Drama.—"Robert the Devil," and the "Rent Day,"—the acmé of insane Fiction, and of its exact antithesis—the apotheosis of Blasphemy, Indecency, and Absurdity, on the one hand, and of blank and bare-faced reality on the other—Fuseli set to music, and Wilkie put into words—these are the dramatic representations with which the town is destined to be delighted and informed for the remainder of the season, at the only authorised homes of the regular Drama; while Macready, Charles Kemble, and Young, are laid on the shelf, and the Minors are prosecuted to ruin for playing "Hamlet" and "Othello!"

This is a state of things that cannot last. An over-strained and short-sighted selfishness will speedily bring about what reason and justice have long been crying out for in vain; and the evil will be removed by the same agency which effected it—as the sting of a venomous reptile is said to be cured by the crushed body of the offender.

Being assured of this, we shall feel the less shame and reluctance in wasting our time, and that of our readers, in briefly referring to the only novelties of the last month at the Great Houses—namely, those of which we have given the titles above.

"The Rent Day" was first played at Drury-Lane early in the month, and is the production of a writer (Mr. Jerrold) who has, in all that he has done, shown himself above the ordinary level of his brother melodramatists. His "Black-eyed Susan" is an admirable production: not as a base reality, but as a beautiful fiction—a high romance—a "romance of real life," if you please, but still a romance. But his "Rent Day" has no vestige of romance in it—it is a dreary reality—it is, as we have hinted above, two of Wilkie's pictures put into motion, and invested with words; nay, it is even attempted, in the course of it, to turn these two pictures, "The Rent Day," and the "Distraint for Rent," into *tableaux vivans*—simply omitting, of necessity, every vestige of that which makes the originals of the consummate painter more "alive" than all the "reality" in the world could make them—namely, the individual *expression* of each figure, and the impressive and consistent *sens* of expression to which all these amount! In "The Rent Day," Mr. Jer-

rold, on the hints furnished by Wilkie's two pictures above-named, constructs an ingenious plot, which he supplies with some good "situations," and invests with a dialogue of a very mongrel caste, it being at once natural and artificial, simple and elaborate; or, to speak more expressively, artificially natural, and elaborately simple and the effect of which is, therefore, the exact opposite of what it is intended to be. The characters consist of a rascally steward and his two creatures, a bailiff and an appraiser; two professed thieves from London; a broken-down farmer, with a wife and six small children; a pair of village sweethearts; and, lastly, the young Squire, who returns home from the gaming-table and the stews to talk virtue and act justice.

We were as little pleased with the acting of this drama as with the construction of it; the former being exactly correspondent with the latter—no less forced and elaborate in its simplicity, and no less false in its affected truth.

We shall not waste more words on this drama, nor should we have dwelt on it so long, but for a fact, which we are bound to state no less strongly than we have done opinions which it seems to contradict—namely, that the drama of the "Rent Day" was entirely successful on its first appearance, and has continued ever since to draw better houses than Macready's *Virginus* or Miss Kemble's *Juliet*! It has now, however, found a worthy rival, with which it seems likely to divide the town for the remainder of the season. This is no other than "Robert the Devil," who has just made his bow to us at both houses, under a new *alias* at each, and with different attributes. This drama has made so much noise for the last few weeks, in consequence of its extraordinary success in Paris, that a detailed description of its plots and incidents would be superfluous, especially as they have been repeated, *ad nauseam*, in every London journal during the last few days. We shall, therefore, suppose our readers already acquainted with the nature of this at once profane and obscene monstrosity, and shall only refer to the results of its transfer to our own national stage. And first of the so much-vaunted music of Meyerbeer,—which, it gives us real pleasure to state, does but in a very slight degree redeem from the mingled contempt and indignation which they deserve, the monstrosities and fooleries of this French emasculation of a piece of German *diablerie*; for "Robert the Devil" is but a sort of French "Faust," divested of the bitter irony, the pungent satire, the exquisite poetry, and the awful moral. The only piece of music deserving of high and unqualified commendation, is the

opening chorus—a bacchanalian, at once brilliant, original, and highly expressive of the mingled sentiments sought to be conveyed—those engendered by love and wine. The minstrel's air and its accompanying chorus, which follow in the same scene, are clever and effective; but their effect is the result of trick, not of any thing deserving the name of "music." The Princess has one very pleasing and brilliant air, of the joyous kind, in the second act; and Robert has also one, of a simple character, which is worthy of preservation. Having mentioned these, our debt of gratitude to this so extravagantly extolled composition is paid—at least, a first hearing of it has left no other traces upon our memory, and *that* we take to be the true criterion. Of the scenery and *spectacle* we have almost as little to say. One scene, and one only, surpasses what we have hitherto witnessed in dramas of a similar character—we allude to the Abbey-scene, and the resuscitation and change of the Nuns. This scene—but especially at Covent-Garden—produces a very powerful and striking effect; but this effect is purchased at a price which should not have been paid for it. Nobody will suspect us of being over-nice in matters of this nature; but there are bounds even to stage-licence in these cases, and who shall say those bounds are not passed when three or four score of cowed nuns are changed—by devils' magic, and to do a devil's work—into as many half-naked dancing-girls—the *scene a church*, and the object lascivious blandishment—for a profane and evil purpose? The fact is, that, at an *English* theatre, the scene in question is an outrage on public decency—the most gross and mischievous that was ever yet offered to it.

Finally, as to the acting and singing of this piece, we have not a word to say in unqualified praise of either, at either house, with the exception of the choruses, which were exceedingly well executed. The two fiends were, in the hands of Mr. Phillips, at Drury-Lane, and Mr. Reynoldson, at Covent-Garden, no better than "lubber-

fiends;" the two Roberts were as tame and mawkish as if all the Devil's share in them had been exorcised in their infancy; and all the rest of the personæ were insipidity itself.

Upon the whole, this much-bruited affair may be pronounced a signal failure in both cases, but especially at Drury-Lane, where it was heartily hissed on the first night; and the only good likely to result from it is, that which we have anticipated in the outset—namely, that, besides the salutary injury which it must inflict on the respective treasures, its scenic splendours, worthless and unmeaning as they are, must throw into the shade all similar attempts hereafter.

SURREY THEATRE.

While the question between the major and minor theatres is exciting so much attention, we should recommend those who may take any interest in the affairs of the drama;—or, to put it in a more general form, who may feel any wish to pass a pleasant evening, to pay a visit to this theatre, which is a very favourable specimen of what a minor theatre might be expected to be in so intelligent an age as this. Shakspeare has been seen and heard here lately, in a style that might surprise some who are too exclusive to set their feet in any but patent establishments. A drama, founded on the novel of "Eugene Aram," has also been produced, and performed with more talent and effect than many houses of higher name can frequently command. Mr. Elton, who plays the principal character, is an actor of decided ability. His physical qualities, notwithstanding the slowness of his person, are in his favour; his features are marked and expressive, and his voice has something of the true tragic tone in it. The force and fervour which he threw into some of the scenes of this performance were only equalled by the taste, discrimination, and delicacy which characterized his delivery of other passages. Mrs. West, of whom we still have our Drury-lane recollections, is also here; and others, who seem to deserve the liberal applauses with which their efforts are greeted.

MUSIC.

She's on my Heart. Composed by Macdonald Harris.

The Lover of Mount St. Gothard. Composed by Macdonald Harris.

Although not equal, perhaps, to some of the former productions of this composer—such as "The Mariner's Child," and "The Romsic War Song," yet these songs possess a high degree of merit, both for beautiful melody and expression.

In the latter, which will probably be the favourite, Mr. Macdonald Harris has entered deeply into the spirit of the poetry, and has imparted to it a sweetness and simplicity which frequently characterizes his compositions. He is a composer of very considerable skill and taste, and his compositions are admirably suited for the drawing-room or the domestic circle. The words of the first-named song are from the pen of the Countess of Blessington.

FINE ARTS.

BRITISH INSTITUTION.—BRITISH WORKS
OF ART.

It would appear to be the general opinion that the collection of pictures by native artists, now exhibiting in the gallery of the British Institution, does not come up to the average standard of attraction. The complaint is, that a large proportion of the whole number has been already exhibited; one journalist, indeed, has taken the matter so highly in dudgeon, as to have dispensed with individual criticism altogether; nay, almost with even a general notice of the opening—it was “tossed off” in about three lines. It has not, however, yet been our ill-fortune to attend any extensive exhibition of paintings that we did not leave with gratified feelings and new ideas; we therefore think to make it manifest, before the conclusion of this notice, that in the present collection the amateur will find a full three hours’ amusement, and the connoisseur and critic (not synonyms—alas! for the artist) material for thought and applause.

The general grounds of objection we have to state against the exhibition, and which we will dismiss at once, before descending into individual and detailed remark, are, first, that it is to be feared an important line of demarcation, with regard to the admission of portraits, is already beginning to be infringed. It is true that a picture sent in, labelled, “Portrait of the late Mr. Northcote,” “Portrait of the Hon. Mrs. Norton,” would be refused admission; but designate them “Meditation,” and “La Poetessa,” and no question will arise as to the propriety of their being exhibited. The last-named picture is especially beautiful, painted with extreme delicacy and effect, but it is a portrait—a portrait, it is true, of a beautiful and accomplished woman, but still a portrait. A masquerade title then, and a masquerade dress, enable the artist to clear the barrier, and virtually to set aside a regulation of the Directors which could not fail to give general satisfaction. The final result of this adroit manœuvring, if not jealously watched, is obvious. The next objection we have to make, is, that the directing committee are not, we think, sufficiently discriminative as to the character of the works they admit. We would willingly see in the British Institution a display of the *élite* in native art, and not a rival of the great national reservoir at Somerset House, where the whole tide of tag-rag and bobtail rush in to fill the ample void, to bewilder the spectator, and almost to neutralize the effect of really meritorious production. It is not sufficient to say, that in the collection now exhibiting in Pall-Mall there are works of inferior grade—there are many which one

would scarce look at twice, if weather-bound in a travellers’ room by a rain-storm at north-east—a blast that, for sturdy perseverance, never yet met with a rival, save in the late Mr. Parke, the oboe-player. We would, then, in the British Institution—

“Fit ‘artists’ find, though few.”

If the beautiful painting of Portsmouth from the King’s Bastion, painted by CLARKSON STANFIELD, by the command of his Majesty, betrays any defects, these will probably be found in the too great prevalence of white in the picture, with the solid, rocky texture of the water, particularly in the foreground to the left. The general perspective, however, with the retreating objects in the distance—the finishing of the foreground to the right; and the perfectly English look of the atmosphere, render it a valuable work of art.

MR. CRESWICK has three landscapes in the collection—the sketch marked No. 2, a view near Llangollen, is both pretty and vivid.

MR. DANIELL has several of his animated portraits of Oriental animals: the Bunt Fox of Africa, and the Rhinoceros, are very cleverly drawn and coloured.

What can we say to you, ALEX. FRASER, expressive of our satisfaction and congratulation at the rapid improvement you have made within the last two or three years?—why, that you deserve all the success you have received, if it be only in just retribution for the frank and generous encouragement you afforded to poor Theodore Lane, when he needed the experience of a superior artist. In an age of coarse competition and envy, and not unfrequently of vulgar manœuvring, an act of disinterestedness should be made known, although it compromise the feelings of the party concerned. The interior of Teniers’ painting-room, with the Artist at work upon his “Temptation of St. Anthony,” which at once lifted Mr. Fraser into eminence, has this year been followed by a companion to it, entitled “The Antiquary,” both pictures, we hear, the property of Lord Northwick. Independently of possessing a most accurate eye for the tones and surfaces of objects, this artist combines a judicious taste in the arrangement of his colours, with an admirably-mechanical hand for execution. Where delicacy and minuteness of finish are required, there he manifests equal patience with his countryman Wilkie (in his earlier works); and where freedom and quickness in effect are desirable, he wisely adopts the modern style of the same accomplished artist. The two modes of handling will be apparent in this

very clever picture. The still life—the breast-plate and shield in the foreground, &c. are worthy of Teniers; the draperies would not dishonour the Spanish school he has apparently had in his eye. If we are dissatisfied with any portion, it is with the countenance of the daughter, and with the right-hand of the old gentleman, which latter does not appear to us correctly drawn. An old Falconer, No. 5, by the same artist, is fine in character, rich in combination of colour, and powerful in effect: the bird is beautifully painted.

MR. EDWIN LANDSEER has five subjects in the collection; one of them, the Interior of a Highlander's Cottage (and that, perhaps, one of the most artist-like of all his small pictures) has already been before the public. The others are, a Hawking group; the horses (particularly the grey one) as exquisitely finished as Wouvermans himself would have done; and a little boy-groom, whose attitude confirms him stable-born—a jockey from his cradle, the crib. The next is an "Auld Guid Wife," which seems the concentration of colour and finish. The third is a "Lassie herding Sheep;" the animals absolutely perfect as to delicacy of painting, variety and accuracy in the different hues of the wool, &c. and characteristic expression. The tone of the girl's flesh too equably suffused and brick-dust-like, and her general air and manner not sufficiently rustic. She looks like a patrician in masquerade. The last picture, entitled "The Challenge," 326, represents a red deer in the grey mist of early morning, sounding his trumpet of defiance to a distant rival, who deigns not to look round, but signifies his acknowledgement by a slight elevation of head and puff of steamy breath from his nostrils. There is a marvellous charm in the tone and keeping of this little picture.

MR. LINNELL has many admirers of his Landscapes, and we congratulate him therefore; to our taste, however, he wants vigour and variety, both in colour and handling. His pictures have the look of worsted-work. His sheep and grass are of the same substance, and that like cotton fuz.

"An old retired Comedian," 11, by T. S. GOOD, is admirable in character; we do not, however, like the harsh and glazy tone of his lights; it is too much like making a puff of being able to achieve a certain effect.

The flesh in MR. J. WOOD's "Ophelia" is somewhat feeble and chalky. The character, too, is ineffective—she looks only disconsolate, not distracted. The sketches this young artist makes in the Academy are, to our taste, superior to his finished productions. No. 177, "Cupid captured by the Sea Nymphs," is more to our taste.

MR. ROBERTS's "Cathedral of St. Law-

rence, Rotterdam," 22, is a charming little cabinet picture; a little too showy, perhaps, in the colouring.

Had his foreground been more accurately finished, MR. TOMKINS's "Old Buildings," 26, would have risen considerably in value; for there are power and truth in these few inches of canvass.

MR. F. W. WATTS's "Wood Scene," 10, is a charming composition; the general tone of his foliage, however, appears to us too blue.

In "The Lady of rank taking the Veil," 28, by S. A. HART (a young artist), we observe a manifest improvement. His composition is good; and though there is a tendency to gaudiness of colour, in this respect, as well as in the distribution of his light, we do not perceive so evident a straining after mere effect as heretofore.

MR. WEBSTER's "Card-players," 29, is easy and natural. The man looking on is every inch a Teniers. "The Love Letter," No. 523, is another excellent picture. Mr. Webster is rapidly improving, and may reasonably anticipate the highest honours of his profession.

MR. VICKERS has a pretty little unpretending sketch of "An Old Monk reading in a Cloister," 34.

MR. LANCE's "Fruit, Silver Vases," &c. are always good; and Nos. 38 and 82 will be found not to forfeit this character.

"The young Student," 41, by W. M'CALL, is a clever portrait. The linen round the neck somewhat indifferent.

"Saved from the Wreck," 47, and "Possession," 202, by C. HANCOCK, are a bald, palpable, and somewhat stiff imitation of EDWIN LANDSEER. The colouring is not faithful, and the penciling not delicate.

MR. COPLEY FIELDING is not free upon canvass (very few of the water-colour painters are); his "Æneas with Achates meeting Venus," 59, is, notwithstanding, a beautiful composition.

We may compliment MR. O'CONNOR upon his improvement in Landscape: 65 and 66 are cleverly finished in the foregrounds: his greens are more varied, with less of blue in them: his skies, however, we think, are too sombre and ponderous.

Like the compositions of the late MR. NASMYTH, we prefer MR. STARK's small pictures to his large ones; the former are very clever imitations of the Hobbima style of art.

The "Falstaff, Mrs. Quickly, and Pistol," of MR. CLINT, we can only consider a melancholy failure; not one of the characters comes up to our ideas of the originals.

MR. STANLEY's view of "Mantes on the Seine," 108, is another instance wherein we have to compliment the artist upon his progress; to which may be added our ap-

probation of his success in subduing a too great affection for gaudiness of colour.

"Henrietta, a Study," 143, and "The Villager mourning," by R. ROTHWELL. The former is an interesting subject, but the colouring appears to us rather crude; the latter, with her head on tiptoe (Reader, we are native to Middlesex), as if she scented the wake from afar, is odd, but characteristic. We are admirers of Mr. Rothwell's style—he is an artist of great capability; but it is unnecessary for us to tell him he has much to learn. When he has acquired this *much*—and that he will do so we have no doubt—he will find few to rival him in his profession.

None of the foliage of any of our landscape-painters can, we think, compare with that of Mr. F. R. LEE for integrity of character, with truth of colouring. Some fine specimens of this are to be seen in the present collection: in No. 185, "Timber-waggon crossing a Brook," a beautiful effect may be seen of light coming through the thick umbrage on the left.

Mr. HILTON may yield to no one of the present day for precision of outline; if his colouring and expression could keep pace with the above qualification, he would be a painter of the very highest class; in both these desiderata, however, he will be found defective in his "Jacob parting with Benjamin," 178, which is coldly classical in composition, feeble in expression, and in colour somewhat reminding us of Nicholas Poussin.

"The Entrance to an Osteria," 205, by J. HOLLINS, is a pretty and natural group, nicely coloured.

Mr. WOODWARD, a pupil of Mr. COOPER, has successfully followed his master's style, in a little picture entitled "Crossing the Ford," 206—let him avoid his master's ambition to paint loftier subjects, which he is incapable of understanding, much less of appreciating.—There is truth of character and spirited finish in the horse, and two little boys on its back: the water is defective.

"Halt of a Waggon at Night," 218, by J. BURNETT, exhibits much of the Rembrandt feeling: and 184, "Salmon Weir, on the Lum Devon," by the same artist, is a finely painted and highly effective picture.

The "Jessica and Launcelot Gobbo," by J. STEPHANOFF, is another instance of failure; neither character would interest us for a moment—the originals have done for several.

Mr. MIDDLETON's "Musidora," 253, has *too much* of the grey tint in the flesh. Few can forbear presuming upon an accomplishment for which they have been praised. This artist has, we hear, been complimented upon his grey tints; the next thing, therefore, must be to make his flesh all but sooty.

POOR LIVERSEKEE! he was taken off "just as he had begun to do something."

"Hoary-headed frosts

Fall in the fresh lap of the crimson rose."

In the present collection are two pieces of more than common merit; the one, "A Spanish Gentleman reading," (the artist's modesty would not call him the hero of Cervantes' novel) which is instinct with good feeling. The figure is every inch a "Gentleman;" and the whole picture displays admirable breadth of character, with beauty and propriety of colouring. The other is of a totally opposite description, and is entitled "The Recruit," 337. A country hawbuck is scarcely waverling between his military and conjugal ardour, for his countenance decides in favour of the latter duty. The story is told to perfection, and the two soldiers are the very models of militia kidnappers.

Mr. JONES has two brilliant little sketches of the "Mole at Naples, and Portico of Octavia at Rome," 281 and 285.

Mr. UWINS exhibits some admirably painted bits of Italian scenery, and a fine picture of two children, No. 216, which he calls "A Study," but which is a richly coloured and highly-finished work. He has not spent his time idly in Italy, whence he is recently returned to assume a prominent station among British artists. His style has undergone considerable improvement; he has acquired greater boldness and freedom with experience, and in studying the best productions of Italian art, he has caught much of the spirit rarely to be found in any but the masters of that school.

No. 577, "The Sleeping Page," is an excellent picture by Mr. MCCLISE, to whose name we had recently occasion to refer, in noticing the fact of his obtaining the gold medal of the Royal Academy.

Mr. FARRIER's "Philosopher in search of the Wind," 370, a little group cutting open a pair of bellows, verges upon caricature, but is full of humour and talent, as all this artist's pictures are.

We have a decided leaning to Mr. BOXALL's productions, because in them we detect the man of good tendencies, careful reading, an absence of all pretension, and a well-regulated taste. We could have wished that his "Cordelia receiving the account of her Father's sufferings," 382, had displayed a little more of the epic dignity and tragic grandeur of the original. Her character in the painting, it is true, is perfectly sweet and gentle, and evidently one that would endure much for those she loved, and it is something to conceive such a character; she does not, however, betray the mental energy requisite to endure such a storm of sorrow and calamity as beat upon the noble

citadel of her perfect prototype. It is, however, a fine and powerful picture, and the Exhibition presents few more honourable to British art. The figure of the old messenger is an excellent study; but, as usual, Mr. Boxall has been allotted a dark corner of the gallery; it is therefore impossible to pass any comment on its details.

"Love the best Physician," by DETOUCHES, is a well-told story. The subject is not new, but two or three of the characters are well-imagined and expressed.

While MR. KIDD was painting his outrageous and stupid caricature of a "Scene from Rob Roy," it would have perhaps been as well to read the original; he would there have found that the *Bàillie* does not seize a *poker*, but "a red-hot coulter of a plough, which had been employed in arranging the fire."

MR. PATTEN's personification of "Famine," 506, is the portrait of a surly, gaunt old beggar; there is neither the wolfish fury, the madness, nor emaciation from hunger, developed in the idea.

Those who would wish to see what JOHN VARLEY can do in historical landscape, must look at the mezzotint engraving of his picture, here exhibited, of the "Funeral Procession of Saul." They will find in it poetical composition, solemnity of character in perfect keeping throughout, with something like a relish of the severe classicality of Poussin.

We regret to find that but few, comparatively, of the exhibited works have been disposed of; but the universal depression under which trade and commerce of all kinds unhappily labour, cannot but have extended its influence to art—a luxury that people will manage to do without in these times when necessities are not easily to be obtained.

There are 584 paintings and thirteen works in sculpture in the collection. Of these, as we have already remarked, by far the greater proportion—we mean of the better class—have been exhibited elsewhere, nevertheless, few who visit it will depart dissatisfied. There is enough, and more than enough, to gratify the most fastidious searcher after novelty.

At a general assembly of the academicians of the Royal Academy of Arts, Gilbert Stuart Newton and Henry Perronet Briggs, Esqrs. were duly elected Royal Acade-

micians, in the room of John Jackson and James Northcote, Esqrs. deceased.

FINE ARTS—PUBLICATIONS.

The Fall of Babylon. Drawn and engraved by John Martin.

Another splendid effort of Mr. Martin's genius, and a not unworthy accompaniment to the "*Belshazzar's Feast*!" If that be the highest class of art which interests and delights the greatest number, Mr. Martin is undoubtedly its most successful professor. He is always understood, and will be always popular; and it is, after all, a laudable ambition to labour rather for the gratification of the many than the few. We know that artists object, and probably with justice, to Mr. Martin's style, as being formed more upon the principle of melodrama than in accordance with the settled and established rules of what is called true art: but we hold, that the primary object of a work is to please as universally as possible; and this object the published prints of Mr. Martin have, at least, attained. We question, however, if "*The Fall of Babylon*" will be as well received as those that have preceded it;—it too much resembles "*The Fall of Nineveh*" in its more prominent parts, and the engraving appears to us less clear and vigorous than it might be—it certainly wants the brilliancy and spirit of the others—it has lost by a comparison we have instituted between it and them. Nevertheless it is a fine and beautiful production, and one that cannot fail to bear out all we have said touching the power of the artist to afford universal delight. We prefer directing our readers to the print-shops, where they may examine, or, what is wiser, purchase the print, to entering upon any explanation of its various details; and we may here observe, that as all the other publications of Mr. Martin were considerably raised in price soon after their appearance, the probability is, that this cannot be procured too soon.

Illustrations of the Vaudois, in a series of Views engraved by Edward Finden from drawings by Hugh Dyke Acland, Esq.

This work contains a republication of the illustrations to Mr. Acland's volume, "*The glorious Recovery by the Vaudois of their Valleys*." They are interesting as works of art, and engraved in a manner highly creditable to Mr. Finden; but their chief value is that they transport us to scenes rendered holy by the unexampled struggles and sufferings of a Protestant people. The recovery of their valleys by the Vaudois was indeed a glorious example of what a handful of resolute and determined men may successfully achieve against thousands, when freedom marshals the ranks that are opposed to bigotry and intolerance. The abridged descriptions of the author merit a passing compliment.

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

LONDON PHRENOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Mr. Sedgwick read a paper on the phrenological development of the organs of the late celebrated Dr. Parr, a man whose character was well known, but which would not perhaps be either so perfectly understood or appreciated without the aid of phrenology. On examination of the head of Dr. Parr, it appeared to have greatly exceeded the average size, arising from the extraordinary length from the *meatus auditorius* to the lower part of individuality, and the large development of the superior and middle portions of the posterior part. His vast power of learning, and remembering facts, for which he was so remarkable, depended on the great length of the anterior lobes; his intellectual character originated in the length of the lower portion of the forehead, for his *reflecting* faculties by no means equalled those of many other men, whose casts were in the Society's collection, such as Bacon, Newton, Gall, &c., in fact, when contrasted with the breadth of forehead exhibited in the before-mentioned casts, that of Dr. Parr appeared comparatively narrow. The whole of Dr. Parr's actions might be traced to the great development of the organs of self-esteem, love of approbation, destructiveness, combativeness, and attachment, being all extremely large; his firmness was also large; hope, conscientiousness, and the whole of the coronal surface excellent; secretiveness, large; acquisitiveness, moderate; benevolence, full; ideality and imitation, moderate; wonder, constructiveness, and number, small; order, moderate. Mr. Sedgwick then illustrated the truth of his position, by relating a number of interesting anecdotes of Dr. Parr, collected from the writings of his friends and biographers; one of whom, in speaking of his earlier years, has truly said, he was "*puer animi ad præcepta rapacis*," and was fully entitled to be placed among those who "*ante annos, mentemque gerunt, animumque virilem*."

Feb. 6. A paper was read on dreaming, somnambulism, and other partial states of the activity of the cerebral faculties. The author, after pointing out the difference of function in vegetable and animal life, went on to observe, that those of animal life were in fact the functions of the brain; that during sleep the brain alone was in a state of rest, all the other organs remaining in activity. It was wrong, therefore, to say that the body rested in sleep, for then the cerebral functions would be mistaken, as is too frequently the case, for those of the *whole* organised system. When the organs of any one or more feelings are in a state of activity during sleep, the dream takes its form from

those awakened feelings, and the perceptive faculties furnish images in correspondence with them; in such cases objects and events are represented which excite wonder, rage, dread, love, pity, &c. The more organs there are in activity at the same time, the more complicated would be the action of the dream, and its rationality or irrationality would depend on the correspondence or not between the mental perceptions and the normal state of the intellectual and affective faculties. Several philosophers have asserted that dreams only consist of the repetition of ideas which have already passed through the mind, though they may exist under new combinations; this is an error, and has been refuted by Gall. Man *can* exercise the faculties of invention as well during sleep as awake; for the internal sources of his thoughts and feelings are the same whether he slept or was awake. It has been related of Dr. Franklin, that he had on several occasions, in his dreams, been informed of the issue of affairs in which he was engaged, and his vigorous mind, otherwise free from prejudice, could not quite protect him from a superstitious notion in respect to these premonitions; it had not entered into his consideration that the profound prudence and rare sagacity which directed him when awake, still influenced the action of his brain during sleep. Condillac, whilst writing his "*Cours d'Etudes*," was frequently obliged to leave a chapter incomplete in order to sleep, which he found on awaking finished in his head—Voltaire and Augustus Lafontaine on several occasions made verses in their sleep which they remembered when awake—Alexander formed the plan of a battle when asleep—Tartini composed his famous Devil's Sonata from the inspiration of a dream; and a fragment called Kubla Khan, given in the works of Mr. Coleridge, was the emanation of a dream. These, amongst many other facts, sufficiently proved the truth of the position before advanced, that men *can* exercise the faculties of invention as well during sleep as awake. The author then took an extensive view of the different notions that had prevailed respecting dreams, somnambulism, and somniloquism, &c., and concluded by remarking that dreaming, &c. was only a partial awakening and involuntary activity of the cerebral organs whilst others reposed, and that the different phenomena it exhibited gave an additional proof to the numerous ones phrenologists already possessed of the plurality of the intellectual and moral faculties, and that certain organs, or even *certain senses*, might be separately in activity, whilst others were completely inactive or asleep.

KING'S COLLEGE.

Professor Rennie, in a recent lecture, gave an elaborate account of the far-famed Phoenix. The earliest account of the Phoenix is given by Herodotus, the father of history; and this has been copied, with additions (a story seldom loses in its transmission), by Pliny, Tacitus, Pomponius Mela, Horapollus, Mariana, and other writers. Among the rest, our old English writer, Bartholomew Giantville, as translated by Trevisor, and printed in black-letter by Wynkyn de Worde, in 1498, says—

“St. Ambrose, in Exameron, sayth: of the humoure or ashes of fenix ariseth a newe byrde, and wexeth, and, in space of tyme, he is clothed with feathers and wyngis, and restored into the kind of a byrde, and is the most fairest byrde that is—most like to the peccoche in fethers, and loveth wilderness, and gadreth his meate of cleane greenes and frutes. Alanus speketh of this byrde, and saith, that whan the hyghest byshop Onyas hadde buylded a temple in the cite of Heliopolis in Ægypt, to the lyknes of the temple of Jherusalem, and the fyrste daye of Easter, whanne he hadde gathered moche sweete smellynge woode, and sette it on fyre uppon the altar to offer sacrifice, to all mennes syghte suche a byrde came sodaynely, and fell into the myddel of the fyre and was brent anone to ashes in the fyre of the sacrifice; and the ashes abode there, and was besely kepte and saved by the commandement of the preeste; and within three dayes, of these ashes was bred a lyttel worme, that took the shape of a byrde atte the laste, and flew into the wyldernesse.”

“This account,” Mr. Rennie remarked, “of a worm being generated out of the ashes of a sacrifice, and afterwards becoming a bird, is precisely of a piece with the methods given by Virgil and Columella for the generation of bees from dead carcasses, which originated in an imperfect knowledge of the natural history of insects, as I have explained at length in “Insect Transformations;” while the appearance of a bird alighting on the altar must have obviously arisen from some eagle or vulture pouncing upon the carcase of the animal sacrificed—a circumstance, I should imagine, of occasional occurrence when altars were situated in the open air, and which in Greece or Rome, instead of the bird’s being considered a Phoenix, would have been hailed as an *avatar* (if I may borrow the Brahminical term) of Jupiter himself. That such were the circumstances, which in process of time were worked up into the fabulous and fanciful stories of the Phoenix, I have not a doubt; and it appears to me that this is the only plausible and rational explanation which can be given, though a vast deal of

learning, and no little ingenuity, has been expended in other views.”

This account is strongly corroborated by an anecdote given by Bruce the traveller, of an eagle (*gypætus barbatus*, Storr), in the very country where the Phoenix was said to appear, darting down while his party were dining in the open air, and carrying off a part of their dinner. It is farther remarkable, that Bruce says of this genuine Phoenix, as we may call it, that “the feathers of the belly and breast were of a gold colour,” which might almost pass for a translation of Pliny’s description of the ancient Phoenix. Mr. Rennie exhibited a specimen of this bird to his numerous auditors.

ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

A communication from Mr. Barrow, giving an account of Alexander’s Cave, near Tabriz, in Persia, by Sir Henry Willocks, has been read at a recent meeting of this Society. The Cave of Iscendercea, about twenty miles from Tabriz, is supposed to be under the influence of a magic spell, contrived by Aristotle for the security of treasure which Alexander the Great left in this place while he proceeded to conquer Persia and Judea. The tradition is generally believed among modern Persians, who regard Alexander as a necromancer. In the vicinity of the cave is a considerable village, which takes its name from it. The enchanted spot is situated in an elevated position, near a quarry, from which mill-stones are cut. The natural arch which forms the entrance to the cave, is high and imposing; the approach is rather inviting than otherwise; vegetation flourishes; flowers, wild-rose bushes, long grass, grow even near its mouth; and there is nothing in the exterior to indicate the existence of pestilential vapours, nor would the general formation of the cave warrant such a supposition. As the visitor enters it, his presence disturbs the wild pigeons from nooks in the vault where they have taken up their abode, secure from molestation. The arch of the cave is about eighty feet high, and the whole extent of it is about one hundred yards. The guide conducts the visitor along the high sides of the interior of the cave, and having placed him in safety, proceeds cautiously to the lower ground, occasionally stooping down his head to ascertain the limits of life and death. The visitor, watching with intense interest the progress of the guide, discovers immediately the presence of pestiferous vapour; the sudden jerk of the head, and equally sudden halt, denotes the presence of danger. The guide now flings forward a fowl which he carries, with a string fastened to it; a convulsive gasp, and one or two flaps of the wings, bespeak ap-

proaching dissolution; and having satisfied the visitor of the fetid nature of the vapour, the guide draws back the fowl, and while it yet lives, cuts its throat in the name of God, in order that it may be lawfully eaten, being one of his perquisites. In the lower part of the cave were seen the skeleton of a fox, the body of a pigeon, or the remains of some other small bird, which had ventured within range of the destructive atmosphere. The extent of the vapour depends on the season of the year. In August it was dry, and nearly clear of bad air. The guide declares that the richest treasure would reward the man who had sufficient skill to dispel the enchantment. Many lives have been lost in it. A peasant disappointed in love, rushed into the infectious air, and met instantaneous death. On another occasion, a person seeking shelter in the cave from a storm, without being aware of his danger, was killed by its noxious vapours; and the guides have sometimes fallen a sacrifice to their zeal.

ROYAL INSTITUTION.

Mr. Faraday read a paper containing several new facts in addition to those already given by Dr. J. R. Johnson on the natural history of the genus *planaria*. These animals are found in ponds, pools, and streams, upon the leaves of plants, or in the mud, and are allied to the *hirudo* (leech). They are flat; some are furnished with two distinct eyes; others have a series of dots round the margin of the head, which are supposed to answer the purpose of the visual organs. The reproductive power of these

animals is most extraordinary; if one be cut into halves, the anterior half soon acquires a new tail, and becomes a perfect animal; in like manner the posterior half puts forth a new head at the place of section, in which eyes are produced, and which ultimately renders the animal perfect. If cut into three, four, or even up to ten pieces, all the pieces live, have supplied to them what was wanting, and each becomes a complete animal! If the head of a *planaria* be split, sometimes the cleft will close, but new eyes will appear in the new matter; at other times the cut edges will heal up, in such a way that the new matter completes in each half the form of a head, with a new eye, &c.; thus two heads are produced. If the division be made still lower, a double-bodied animal is produced in fourteen or fifteen days; and it is remarkable to observe that the two halves rarely sympathise with each other, but almost always endeavour to go in opposite directions. At times, so great is this apparent aversion, that the double *planaria* is torn asunder by its own exertions, and becomes two distinct and perfect animals. Mr. Faraday proved and illustrated these facts, and others in connexion with the natural history of the *planaria*, by the aid of living animals on the table, and large drawings. At the close of his observations, he energetically called upon the members individually to contribute as much as possible to the intellectual pleasure of the weekly meetings;—a call which doubtless will not remain unheeded.

VARIETIES.

Voyage of Discovery to the Pacific.—His Majesty's ship *Beagle*, commanded by Captain R. Fitzroy, has lately sailed for the above object. The expedition will commence scientific operations on the coast of Patagonia, at the Rio Negro, and examine the coast so far as the southern part of the Gulf of St. George, at which place the late surveys of Captain King, in the *Adventure*, began. There are many points on this coast, particularly to the southward of the Rio Negro, which are laid down at random, having never been closely examined. The Falkland Islands form also an important point for survey; these, with the exception of the eastern islands, never having been thoroughly examined. The exterior coasts of the archipelago of Terra del Fuego, and the shores of the principal channels, will employ the officers of the *Beagle* a considerable time, as well as the dangerous coast

of the continent in the Pacific Ocean to the southward of Chiloe, which is rendered more so from its boisterous climate, and exposure to the south-west gales. The most interesting part of the *Beagle's* survey will be among the coral islands of the Pacific Ocean, which afford many points for investigation of a scientific nature beyond the mere occupation of the surveyor. The attention of Captain Fitzroy and his officers will be directed to many useful inquiries respecting these islands, and the hypothesis of their being formed on submarine volcanoes will be put to the test. The lagoons, which are invariably formed by the coral ridge, will be minutely examined; and the surveys of them will form, with those of Captain Beechey in his late voyage, the basis of comparison with others at a future period, by which the progress of the islands will be readily detected. In her course

through the Polynesian Archipelago, the *Beagle* will visit and ascertain the position of many islands which are doubtful; and others, whose existence is also uncertain, will either be correctly laid down or expunged from the charts. The coast of New South Wales will probably be visited; and in the progress towards Torres Straits, inside the Barrier Reefs on that coast, the position of several doubtful points, essential to navigators, will be ascertained; after which the *Beagle* is expected to return by the Cape of Good Hope to England.

State of Commerce.—The state of trade, during the past year has, according to the statements which are circulated in "the City," been of a much more favourable character than might have been expected. According to the returns which have been made, a considerable increase has occurred both as regards the import and export trade of the country. It would appear, that the total value of the exports of British manufactures and produce, in the year just ended, taken at the official rates of valuation, is 61,140,000*l.* while, in the last year, the value of exports was 56,200,000*l.* and, in 1829, but 52,797,000*l.* As regards the import trade, during the last year, the value of goods imported is calculated at 46,245,000*l.*, while in 1830 the value of the imports was 43,980,000*l.* In the exportation of foreign and colonial merchandize, from this country, there has been a falling off from 10,600,000*l.* in 1830, to 8,550,000*l.* in the year just ended. The principal increase, in the exportation of British manufactured goods, in the year which has just ended, is in the article of cotton goods; the declared official value of the shipments of this article, in the last year, is 35,660,000*l.*, while, in 1830, it was but 32,160,000*l.*, and, in 1829, only 29,312,000*l.*; in cotton yarn the increase, in the exports, has been from 4,500,000*l.* in 1829, to 5,650,000*l.* in 1831. In woollen manufactures there has been a considerable increase also; the declared official value of the exports of woollen manufactures, in 1830, was 5,372,000*l.* and in the year just ended 5,559,000*l.* In the article of machinery exported, a gradual decrease is taking place in the exports; the declared official value of machinery and mill-work, exported in 1829, was 263,000*l.*, and in the last year only 208,000*l.* In brass and copper manufactures, the increase in the exports has been from 675,000*l.* in 1830, to 998,000*l.* in the last year. In linen manufactures, the increase has been from 3,000,000*l.*, in 1830, to 3,266,000*l.* in the year just ended.

Slavery in England.—Although we have given this heading to the following statement, which has found its way into most of

the newspapers in the kingdom, we trust for the honour of human nature that it is greatly exaggerated.—"The number of persons of both sexes employed in the flax-spinning mills at Dundee, under eighteen years of age, is 1073. Of these, the majority is under fourteen; a considerable number are under twelve; some are under nine; and a few betwixt six and seven years of age are admitted, and compelled to labour along with the rest. At some of the mills, the children labour thirteen hours twenty minutes per day, or 79½ hours per week, exclusive of the time allowed for meals, which in some instances is one hour per day; and in others it is curtailed to fifty minutes, although frequently the distances betwixt the mills and the homes of the children are considerable. None labour for a shorter period than 12½ hours per day, or 74 per week. This takes place in Dundee, where the operatives have benefit from occasional competition for labour amongst the masters. But in mills situated in solitary or thinly-peopled parts of the country, the hours of labour sometimes extend to 14½ and 15 hours per day, which, when the hour of fifty minutes for meals, and the time spent in going to and returning from work, and in other unavoidable avocations, are deducted, will not leave more than betwixt six and seven hours for sleep. The table shows the stated hours of labour at the Dundee mills. But if time be lost by the stoppage of the machinery, or from any of the various causes which are constantly recurring to occasion this, the time has to be made up; so that the children are frequently made to labour for a number of hours in succession greater than any indicated in the table—it being customary in some of the mills to keep them working till within a quarter to twelve o'clock, of a Saturday night! Frequently, too, during the period occupied in repairing or adjusting the machinery, the children are locked up either in the flats of the mills, or within the walls of the establishment, and this period is not counted to them as one of labour. Any dispute about odd time is generally decided against the children, on the plea that ten minutes or a quarter of an hour is little or nothing to them individually, but a good deal to their masters."

If this statement be true, we must consider the following as something more than an imaginary picture.

"Take a little female captive six years old; she shall rise from her bed at four o'clock in the morning of a cold winter's day; but before that she wakes, perhaps half a dozen times, and says, 'Father, is it time? Father, is it time?' And at last, when she gets up, she feels about in the dark for her clothes, and puts her little bits of rags upon her weary limbs—weary with

the last day's work; she trudges onward through rain and snow to the mill, perhaps two miles, or at least one mile; and there, for 12, 14, 15, 16, or even 18 hours, she is obliged to work, with only thirty minutes' interval. The girl I am speaking of died; but she dragged on that dreadful existence for several years."—*Speech at the Huddersfield Meeting.*

The Slave Trade.—The Convention between the French and the English Governments, for the more effectual suppression of the Slave Trade, which was alluded to in the King's Speech at the opening of the Session, has been printed, and laid on the tables of both Houses of Parliament. It was signed at Paris, on the 20th of November 1831. The negotiators were Lord Granville, the British Ambassador, and M. Sebastiani, the French Minister for Foreign Affairs.

As all the world was convinced that nothing but a mutual right of search could prevent the shameful breaches of the French law by French subjects, in continuing, by smuggling, the abominable traffic in human flesh, this great point has at length been conceded to justice and humanity. The right, however, is subjected to some restrictions, which will not materially lessen the efficiency of the measure, while they tend to prevent misunderstanding, inconvenience, or collision. The merchant-vessels of the two nations can only be visited on suspicion of having slaves on board, along the western coast of Africa, from the Cape de Verdes to the distance of 10 deg. south of the Equator, around the Isle of Madagascar, within a circle of 20 leagues, around the Isle of Cuba, Porto Rico, and along the coasts of Brazil, to the same distance. In order to reduce as much as possible the chances of mistake or indiscretion, the search even within these limits can only be made by ships of war, commanded by officers with the rank of post-captain, or lieutenant at least. By another article of the Convention, even the number of searching vessels must be limited, and in no case shall the number of cruisers belonging to one of the parties exceed double that of the other. The names of the vessels employed must be given by the one nation to the other. A fourth regulation requires the commandant of the cruiser, when he overtakes a suspicious vessel, to show the order which confers upon him the right of search. The vessels captured for having taken part in this "infamous traffic" are to be given up, along with their crews, to the jurisdiction of the nation to which they belong. No right of search is permitted in any case over national ships or men of war.

Such are the chief provisions in this important treaty, which has filled up a great

chasm in the sanctions given by international law to the claims of justice and the rights of humanity.

The public income and expenditure for the year ending the 5th of January 1832, has been printed, by order of the House of Commons. The expenditure for the year is 47,123,296*l.* 3*s.* 11*d.* and the income 46,424,440*l.* 17*s.* 11*d.* showing an excess of expenditure over income of 698,857*l.* 5*s.* 11*d.*

Diminution of Coin.—It is stated by Mr. Jacob, in his elaborate and very interesting "Historical Inquiry into the Production and Consumption of the Precious Metals," lately published, that the quantity of Gold and Silver Coin has decreased no less than 17 per cent. within the last twenty years; and to this cause he attributes the present low profits of the master, and low wages of the work-people. Mr. Jacob estimates the stock of Coin in existence in 1809 at 380 millions, and in 1829 at only £313,398,500. for which reduction he accounts from the fact of the gold and silver mines being less productive than formerly, while the quantity of the precious metals used in the fabrication of jewelry, and other articles of plate, has been continually increasing. He estimates that not less than £5,612,611 has been consumed annually since 1809 in utensils and ornaments, and that two millions pass every year into Asia; or, adding both together, that in twenty years £152,252,220 has been thus employed. Deducting the whole amount in existence in 1829 from that in 1809, we find a deficiency of no less than £66,611,440, or nearly one-sixth part of the whole.

The total annual receipts of Missionary, Bible, Education and Tract Societies, from 1827 to 1832, were 619,645*l.*

Hops.—According to an official statement, 47,122 acres of land were in cultivation of Hops, in England and Wales, in the year 1831; and the duty was paid on 30,622,921 bushels of malt.

Measuring by the Magnet.—At the great scientific meeting held at York, in September, in order to lay the foundation of "the British Association for the Advancement of Science," a paper was read by the Rev. W. Scoresby, in which he laid down the principles of a new method of measuring solid rocks and masses of matter by the aid of the magnet. He had found, by a variety of experiments, that the magnetic influence permeates all substances so as to act (with power proportioned to the thickness of the interval) upon the compass. His powerful magnets had enabled him to ascertain within the eighth of an inch the thickness of a mass of freestone on the Manchester and Liverpool Railway. The whole paper is interesting, but this leading fact is impor-

tant and popular enough for the general reader. In mining experiments and in civil engineering, what an advantage it must be to find a means of measuring the thickness of strata by the invisible wand of magnetic influence; strata, too, inaccessible perhaps by other means. Mr. Johnson alludes to the paper in the "Edinburgh Journal of Science." We find an abstract of it in the supplement to the "Repertory," and in the "Philosophical Magazine;" and it is given in full in the "Philosophical Transactions."

Yeomanry Cavalry.—The number of corps in England and Wales is ninety-four, of men 19,047, and the expense in 1831 was 145,679*l.* 0*s.* 0*d.* The King's Cheshire has the largest complement of men, 727; and the Taplow (Bucks.) Tetbury, and Winterborne (Gloucester,) the smallest, 46 each. Twenty-three of these corps have an Adjutant at 8*s.* per diem, as they consist of 300 rank and file and upwards; there is also an allowance of constant pay for a serjeant-major, at 5*s.* 2*d.* per diem, for corps of not less than three troops.

Emigrants.—By a return just published, we learn that emigration was greatly upon the increase during the year 1831. During the half-year ended the 5th July 1831, the total number of emigrants who left the United Kingdom, were—to the United States, 15,724; British North American colonies, 49,383; Cape of Good Hope, 58; Van Diemen's Land, 423; making a total of 65,588.

Military Asylums.—The following is an abstract of a Parliamentary Return of the expenses of the Military Asylums, since their first establishment in 1801, up to the end of 1830:—Chelsea, 673,153*l.* 9*s.* 11*d.* Isle of Wight, 29,294*l.* 7*s.* 7*d.*; Southampton, 91,727*l.* 9*s.* 5*d.*; making a total of 794,175*l.* 7*s.* There are at present in the Chelsea Asylum, 677 boys, 203 girls, making a total of 879. Since the foundation of the Asylum the numbers received there have been—boys 5,036, girls 1,721; total 6,757. Apprenticed since that period,

boys 1,469, girls 1,171; total 2,640. Volunteered to the army, 1,496. From the Southampton Asylum 219 boys joined the army from 1817 to 1823. At the end of the same return is a statement of all the sums received, including the King's Bounty, by the Hibernian Society for the Care of Soldiers' Children, from its establishment in 1764 to 1830; the amount is 323,879*l.* 17*s.* 2*d.* The number of boys who have volunteered to the army from that establishment is 904.

Importation of Wheat for 1831.—From the official documents, published monthly, it appears that on the 1st of January 1831, there were in warehouse 116,718 qrs. of wheat, and 131,770 cwt. of flour—that during the course of the year there have been imported (including the quantity on hand at the beginning of it) 1,966,555 qrs. of wheat, and 1,773,019 cwt. of flour, nearly equivalent to 450,000 qrs. more, amounting both together to an importation during the year not very far removed from two millions and a half of quarters of wheat. Of these quantities there have been entered for home consumption, 1,212,009 qrs. of wheat, and 1,000,331 cwt. of flour; and there remained in warehouse on the 1st of January 1832, 710,033 qrs. of wheat, and 666,156 cwt. of flour. Under these circumstances the average price of wheat for the year 1831 has been nearly 66*s.* 4*d.* Comparing this price with those of the two former years, the results are as follows:—

Average Price of Wheat per quarter in the Years.

1829 66*s.* 7*d.*

1830 63*s.* 2*d.*

1831 66*s.* 4*d.* nearly;

being an excess of 3*s.* 2*d.* over the average of the year 1830, and a decline of 3*d.* from that of the year preceding, and exhibiting a near approximation towards an uniform steadiness of price. The greatest fluctuation that has occurred during 1831, in the price of wheat, is between 75*s.* 1*d.*, the price of the last week in February, and 59*s.* 2*d.*, that of the last week of December.

FOREIGN VARIETIES.

Population of Paris.—The Annuary of the *Bureau des Longitudes* for the year 1832 gives the progress of the population of Paris during the year 1830; Births, 28,587, of which 14,488 were boys, and 14,099 girls. The number of infants born in wedlock, as well at the houses of the parents as in the hospitals, was 18,580, of which 9,393 were boys, and 9,188 girls. The number of infants born out of wedlock, as well in private houses as in the hospitals, was 10,007—of

which 5,096 were boys, and 4,911 girls—of these 10,007 natural children, 2,258 were adopted by the parents, and 7,749 were abandoned. The number of deaths in that year was 27,466:—15,664 occurred at private houses; 10,754 at civil hospitals; 606 at military hospitals; 67 in prisons; and 375 were deposited at the Morgue.

The Drama in France.—The Paris theatres have produced, during the last year, 272 new pieces—two tragedies, twenty-seven

dramas, nineteen comedies, twenty-one operas, thirty melo-dramas, two ballets, and 171 vaudevilles. 172 authors have received "the honours." Scribe, always the most prolific, has produced thirteen pieces.

Alpine Phenomena.—Soon after five o'clock in the morning of the 14th of November (says a letter from Bruneck, in the Tyrol), a broad stream of light suddenly descended from the centre of the firmament nearly down to the ground, and was then drawn gradually up again to the middle of the sky, whence, for several seconds, it stretched itself out towards the north in a long ray of light, which first appeared in a straight, and then changed to a wavy line; after this it gathered into a light orb, resembling a white cloud, and remained stationary in the centre of the firmament for a full quarter of an hour, when it disappeared with the break of day. The appearance was accompanied by so vivid a degree of illumination that the smallest pebble in the road was readily distinguishable, and those who were abroad at the time were completely panic-struck. The sky, instead of being muddy with vapour, as is customary at this season, and at this time of the morning, was clear and cloudless, and the air remarkably serene and tranquil. Between five and six o'clock, however, an unusual number of falling stars were observed in various parts of the heavens.

Statistics of Crime.—Of the French population, it is estimated that annually one individual out of every 4460 inhabitants is tried for some crime; that of 100 tried, 61 is the regular proportion of the condemned. From a table of the number of the murderers, it appears that there were, in 1826, 241; in 1827, 234; in 1828, 227; and in 1829, 231.

A Sago Tree.—The age of a sago tree at its best time is ten years, but the fruit is collected from the age of eight years to thirty-two or thirty-five, at which period it is perfectly hollow, and rots away from the

top downwards. A sago tree of ten years old will be about twenty-seven feet high, and from five to eight feet girth at the bottom, and is continually yielding its crop. When the substance of the edible sago is three or five inches thick, they cut it, and this will be in two or three months, according to the quality of the ground. The oftener it is cut the faster it grows, which is proved by those trees that are neglected, as in many of them that have not been cut for six months the fruit will not be more than six or seven inches thick, whilst another tree, within thirty yards, cut every two months, will have four inches. There are several kinds of sago trees, some of which do not produce fruit for the first sixteen years.

Indian coal.—An examination of several varieties of Indian coal was laid before the Asiatic Society of Calcutta at their meeting on the 8th of June. The coals of this country differ principally from those of Europe in the quantity of earthen ash which they leave behind on burning, and which in the best English pit-coal does not exceed one or two per cent. The Chinese coal contains very little volatile matter, and consequently burns slowly and without flame; it is therefore unfit for steam-engines, but it seems well adapted for purposes to which coke would be applied.

Fossil Forest.—A fossil under-ground forest, about forty feet in thickness, and extending for several miles, has been lately discovered by a pedestrian tourist in the immediate vicinity of Rome. The petrific matter is a calc-sinter, and the discoverer of this colossal phenomenon in natural history is of opinion that it has been occasioned by an earthquake, the memory of which is lost—probably long prior to the foundation of Rome. Not less singular than the phenomenon itself is the circumstance of its having escaped the observation of the scientific for so many ages.

RURAL ECONOMY.

Culture, bleaching, and platting Straw, destined for the manufacture of Hats from what is termed Italian Straw.—The plant which supplies the straw calculated to make the hats from what is termed Italian straw, is a species of wheat, known in Tuscany under the name Marzajolo grano gentile rosso (*triticum aestivum*, trimenon); however, any other species of wheat will answer the purpose, since all are but modifications of the same primitive plant from the culture of different soils, in different climates: all depends, then, upon the mode of cultivation, the choice of soil, upon its exposure, tem-

perature, &c. The ruling principle in this cultivation consists in making every thing bear, upon obtaining a frail, attenuated, and hunger-starved plant; in fact, to degenerate it: thus in the management of it, the object is to produce a precisely opposite result from the one commonly sought. The end of ordinary cultivation is to produce a strong plant, vigorous, and well seeded: in the present instance, the most feeble and meagre growth is the point of perfection, the grain not being a desideratum. The soil should be extremely poor and sandy; upon lofty elevations, and amid flints and peb-

bles, this wheat is most favourably produced. The preparing of the ground is the same as for other descriptions of corn, with the exception that no manure is laid upon it. In Tuscany they till very lightly: the grain is sown in autumn or in spring, but more commonly in autumn, because the straw is reaped more early, and the preparation for the manufacture may be entered upon more promptly; for if the straw be laid by from year to year, it will not bleach so favourably. It is requisite to sow thickly; for the grain comes up in consequence more slenderly, and of course in more considerable quantities. As soon as the stalk has gained sufficient strength, which may be easily proved by breaking it, it is reaped. This time varies between the blossoming of the grain and its full maturity, according to the quality of the seasons, soil, &c. The straw of the wheat that is suffered to ripen for seed serves for the coarser description of hats. As the plant is naturally short, it is plucked up, in order that its length may not be curtailed by cutting it with the sickle or scythe. When the plants are gathered, they are collected in small sheafs of three or four handfulls, and allowed to remain as many days upon the ground. The dew assists in the bleaching; but if the weather threaten rain, they must be quickly housed; for if they be wetted, they will be spoiled and rendered unserviceable for the purpose intended—at least in the manufacture of white hats.

The straw being gathered, it is requisite to separate that part which is to be employed in the manufacture of the hat; that is, the upper part, from the first knot to the ear. This operation is less difficult to perform than to describe. When separated, it is collected into small bundles, and the process of bleaching commences, which is done in the following manner:—The straw is put into a large wooden chest until it be filled, with the exception of the centre, that is reserved for a chafing-dish, lighted: the lid of the chest is closed as closely as possible, and in this state it is suffered to remain three or four days. No metal must be used in the making of this chest.

The straw being bleached, it is picked and culled, in which operation the spoiled, rank, and too large stalks, are rejected; and the different qualities of straw (to the number of sixty, according to their delicacy) are separated; and of these, sixty qualities are manufactured.

When picked and sorted, the platting commences. This art is easily learned, and need not be described. Suffice it to say, it differs not from the ordinary mode in the common straw hats. The platting is begun with five straw-threads, and gradually increased to nine, until the whole of the

bottom of the hat be finished, and thus they continue the whole. The platting being completed, it is sewed, after previously cutting off the projecting straws. The sewing of the plats is made upon a form, of which they take the figure. The sewing, which should be managed so as not to expose the threads, is effected by passing the needle under the straws in the platting. The rim of the hat should be from time to time withdrawn during the sewing, to prevent its becoming distorted. It is commonly by the number of rows or plats composing the rim, that the fineness of the hat is distinguished; since this rim being of a settled dimension, the finer the plat, the more material is included in the plat. The straws that exceed the level of the plats are again clipped with scissors.

The hat being completed, it is polished, calendered, and bleached: before it is calendered, and after having been fumigated with sulphur, the straws which have too yellow a hue, or are otherwise defective, are removed: the vacancies also in the plats are filled up. The straws are removed by needles and scissors, and the vacancies are supplied by means of a needle threaded with a straw. The hats are smoothed with polishers, passing them uniformly the same way: they are commonly made of box-wood, of a wedge form, with a single handle uniting at its base: they are calendered with a long heated iron of about fifteen pounds weight, passing it also the same way over the plat: the fumigation by sulphur is performed before the hats are either polished or calendered, and in the same chest in which they are first bleached, being previously slightly damped; and they remain in the vapour from 24 to 72 hours. Finally, those of an inferior quality are died black.

Decolouration of Leaves.—Vegetable nutrition.—It is well known that when light is excluded from any of the vegetable kingdom, the leaves lose their green colour, and become of a yellowish white. This is from the loss of carbon, which, when the action of light no longer fixes it in the tissue of the plant, is poured out into the atmosphere as carbonic acid, and the plant, deprived of the substance to which it owes its green hue, languishes into a morbid paleness. The change is also produced by the exhaustion of the soil in which the plants are growing. The time will be greater or less according to the degree of nutritive principle.

The same phenomenon may be established by remarking in spring the difference of colour between grain growing in a rich soil, and that growing in a poor soil. In the decolouration of leaves from want of light, there may be plenty of carbon in the plant, but instead of being fixed in the tissue, it is

dispersed under the form of carbonic acid; while, in that arising from the exhaustion of the soil, the carbon, which is the essential colouring principle, is wanting, and therefore the brightest rays of the sun produce no effect. Cold is a third cause of the change of colour in the leaves of plants; this results both from the obstacle opposed by the lowness of the temperature to the nutrition of the leaves, and also from the age of those organs. Those plants which have the greatest vigour of vegetation will always resist the longest the influence of the cold, which tends to suspend their nutrition, and, therefore, to change the colour of their leaves. Hence it is found that a certain depression of the temperature occasions in plants during their development a suspension of the fixation of the alimentary carbon, and consequently a change in the colour of the leaves; but that the effect of this lowness of temperature will be in a great measure resisted by plants which possess in a considerable degree strong principles of nutrition. These observations tend to prove that it is from the soil that plants principally derive the alimentary matter by which they exist. This is an *extractive* soluble in water, existing in various proportions

in the different vegetable earths. All carbon which is susceptible of being converted into carbonic acid at the ordinary temperature of the atmosphere, is adapted for the nutrition of plants. This carbon is to be found in the extractive matter which abounds in vegetable earth, and which is also found in solution in all waters, even in the most apparently pure springs. When the water contains a considerable quantity of this matter, it is sensible to the taste; but otherwise its presence cannot be detected, as it is not affected by any chemical re-agent.

It is unquestionably true, that some soils furnish too much aliment to plants: thus wheat growing in a very rich soil, will have an exuberance of leaves, and the stems, borne down by their own weight, are bent towards the earth, by which the vegetation is suspended, and no grain is produced. Even the stems which remain in an upright position produce very little grain; the superabundance of nutrition, producing in the plant the same effect as obesity in animals, considerably diminishes its generative power. The cause of this phenomenon must be sought in an examination of the mechanism of vegetable nutrition.

USEFUL ARTS.

Transparent and opaque Cuttings of Quills, Tortoiseshell and Whalebone, in Embroidery.—The above materials may be used for embroidery, as steel spangles have usually been. They may be varied under an infinite variety of forms, and may be shaded in every colour. They produce a more airy decoration, are less liable to accident, and are more agreeable to the eye, than any spangles hitherto known: Two improvements have been added to this method of embroidery—the one that of rendering the quill of so brilliant a white as to resemble mother-of-pearl, and the other that of employing in the embroideries of gold and silver thread, thread of horse-hair and whalebone.

It is stated that Colonel Fock, of the Russian artillery, has, by experiments at his smelting houses, near St. Petersburg, ascertained a most important fact in metallurgy. He has proved that the metal may be extracted from the ore by using wood as fuel, without previously reducing it to charcoal. If this information be correct, and the process, which has hitherto been deemed impracticable, can be made known in France, it will be deemed invaluable to the French iron masters, who will, by this means, be relieved from the immense expense now incurred in preparing the charcoal.

PATENTS LATELY GRANTED.

John Samuel Dawes, of Bromford, in the parish of West Bromwich, in the county of Stafford, Iron Master, for certain improvements in the manufacture of iron.

William Sneath, of Ison Green, Nottingham, Lace Maker, for certain improvements in machinery for the manufacture of bobbin net lace.

John Dickinson, of Nash Mills, in the parish of Abbots Langley, in the county of Hertford, Esq. for certain improvements in the manufacture of paper.

John Libon, of the Naval Club House, Bond Street, in the county of Middlesex, Esq. Commander in the Royal Navy, for an improved method of constructing capstans.

Moses Teague, of Park End Iron-works, near Calford, in the county of Gloucester, Iron Master, for certain improvements in making and smelting pig iron.

Elijah Galloway, of Blackfriars Road, in the county of Surrey, Engineer, for certain improvements in paddle wheels.

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- Backe's Life of Akenaide, crown 8vo. 9s.
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"Practical Hints on Landscape Gardening, with some Remarks on Architecture as connected with Scenery," with plates, by W. S. Gilpin, Esq., are preparing for publication.

A new work from the very successful pen of the author of "Granby," will shortly make its appearance; it is to be entitled "Arlington."

A Fourth Edition of Dr. Granville's "Catechism of Health" has just appeared.

Mr. Horace Smith's new work to be entitled, "Romance of the Early Ages," will be published in a few days; it will comprise "a Tale of the Holy Land; one of Greece; one of Scandinavia; one of Egypt; one of Early Britain," &c.

A new work, entitled "Stories of the Days of Chivalry," will shortly make its appearance.

"Stanley Buxton, from the pen of Mr. Galt, is, we hear, likely to be one of those autobiographies in which that Author has so eminently succeeded."

Sir Richard Phillips has just completed the printing, and will publish in a few days, a small closely printed volume upon which he has been many years engaged, called "A Million of Facts," intended to serve as a general Common-Place Book, for reference on every subject of probable inquiry and curiosity.

It is proposed to publish a number of Captain G. F. Lyon's Mexican Drawings, descriptive of the Scenery and People about the Mines of Bolanos and Real del Monte.

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The University Press of Oxford is engaged on the following works:—"Plotini Opera, ex recensione Frid. Crenzer"—"Suidæ Lexicon, ex recensione, T. Gaisford, L.G.P.R."—"Index Græcæ Platonis, operâ T. Mitchell, A.M."—"The Works of Archbishop Cranmer"—"A new edition of Bishop Burnet's History of his own Time"—"The Works of Francis Bragge, B.D."—"Origines Hebrææ; or, the Antiquities of the Hebrew Republic; by Thomas Lewis, M.A."—"The Criterion; or, Miracles examined; by John Douglas, D.D. Bishop of Salisbury."

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A new novel, entitled "The Jesuit," is in the Press and may shortly be expected.

BIOGRAPHICAL PARTICULARS OF CELEBRATED PERSONS, LATELY DECEASED.

THE REV. GEORGE CRABBE.

The Rev. George Crabbe was born at Aldborough, in Suffolk, in 1754, where his father was then an officer of the customs. He was originally destined for the medical profession, and actually served his apprenticeship to a surgeon-apothecary and man midwife. He had, however, no taste for physic; his genius and talents directed him into the paths of literature, and instead of poring over Hippocrates and Galen, he was meditating on the poets of antiquity and the master bards of England. His love for poetry developed itself at an early age, and his first published effusions appeared in the *Lady's Magazine*—a periodical publication of greater repute in those days than at present. These poems obtained for him some degree of notice, and such was the encouragement he received, that at the age of twenty-four he came to London, where he had the good fortune to find a friend in the illustrious Edmund Burke. Encouraged by the favourable opinion and honoured with the advice of that eminent man, (in whose presence most of the poems were written, and to whose critical judgment they were, when complete, submitted,) the author published, in 1781, "*The Library*," which, as might be expected from such very high auspices, met with a most favourable and flattering reception from the public. Soon after this he published "*The Village*," which raised him still higher in reputation, and stamped him as a genuine poet. This last poem obtained the approval of Dr. Johnson. The praise and favour of such men as Johnson and Burke might well have stimulated him to further exertion; but whether from the indolence or unambitiousness of his disposition, he seems about this period to have deserted the Muses, and to have betaken himself to the more serious and solemn duties of his profession. He took holy orders—was admitted at Cambridge, and at the age of twenty-five entered the church by the patronage of the celebrated Doctor Watson, then Bishop of Llandaff. He soon afterwards became Chaplain to the Duke of Rutland on his appointment to the Viceroyalty of Ireland; and some years afterwards, through the friendship and patronage of that nobleman's family, he obtained the rectory of Troubridge in Wiltshire, where he remained until his death. For many years after he settled at Troubridge, Mr. Crabbe retired from the gaze of the world, with the solitary exception of having published a poem, intitled "*The Newspaper*," in 1785. In 1807 he published a collection of "*Poems*," which were perused in manuscript by Lord Holland, and were read

by Charles Fox on his death-bed. These "*Poems*" passed through several editions. In 1810 he produced his poem of "*The Borough*;" in 1812 he published his "*Tales*;" and in 1819 his last published work appeared under the title of "*Tales of the Hall*."

The only performance in prose which he ever wrote was "*A Natural History of the Vale of Belvoir*," and which was incorporated by Mr. Nichols in his *History of Leicestershire*. The characteristics of Mr. Crabbe's style of poetry are originality of thought, truth, depth and pathos of description, with the happy diction and polished versification of Goldsmith. He formed a sort of connecting link between the literature of the last century and of the present day. He was the last surviving celebrated man mentioned by Boswell in connection with Johnson, with the exception of the venerable Lord Stowell. He was a scholar, and a preacher too, we have heard, of much ability. He sometimes visited London, but preferred Troubridge, where he expired after a short illness on the 8th of February, in the seventy-eighth year of his age. It is understood that a poem of his composition is extant in manuscript, the booksellers being actually afraid, while the present "*poetryphobia*" is prevalent in the world of letters, to venture on the publication of a new work in verse, even by so popular an author. At a Meeting of the Council of the Royal Society of Literature, on the 14th of April 1828, the two royal golden medals of the value of fifty guineas each, given annually to individuals distinguished by the production of works eminent in literature, were adjudged to Crabbe, as the head of an original school of composition.

The following passages, which we extract from a *Memoir* in the *Athenæum*, present a just view of the peculiar character of the poet's compositions.

"The rustic population of the land are neither so wretched nor so depraved as the reverend bard describes them; there is no want of worth and talent among the poor; and, though we acknowledge that sin abounds, and that the manners of many are shameless, we hold it to be bad taste in the Muse to close the right eye on all the virtues, and open the left on all the wretchedness of the peasantry, and, pitching her voice to a tone sarcastic and dolorous, sing of the careless sores and feculence of the land. There is, no doubt, something wrong in the internal construction of that poet who, considers that every man with a ragged coat and every woman with uncombed locks are fallen and reprobate, and who dipping his brush in the lake of darkness paints merry old England as a vagrant and a strumpet. If we, however, dislike the foundation on which this

distinguished poet raised the superstructure of his verse, and condemn the principles on which he wrote as unnatural, we cannot for the soul of us be insensible to the matchless skill and rough ready vigour of his dark delineations. In insatiable nature he sternly refuses to avail himself of the advantages which his subject presents, of waving woods, pebbly shores, purling streams, and flowery fields: he takes a cast of nature homely, forbidding and barren, and compels us to like it by the force of his colour and by the stern fidelity of his outline: while in living nature he seems resolutely to have proscribed all things mentally or externally lovely, that he might indulge in the dry hard detail of whatsoever we dislike to contemplate, and triumph over our prejudices and feelings by the relentless vigour of his language and sentiments, and the terrific fidelity of his representations. On him who refuses to give to the world his full sympathy, the world usually retaliates sevenfold. Crabbe is by no means so popular as his genius deserves: of late there has been a woful coldness on the part of the admirers of him, who has not been inaptly termed "The Hogarth of Poets;" and his works, in spite of the intense laudations of all manner of reviews, remain undisturbed on the bookseller's shelf. The critic who first perceived the true character of Crabbe's poetry and pronounced it untrue to nature, was that Anarch old, Gifford, of the Quarterly. 'In common life,' he observes, 'every man instinctively acquires the habit of diverting his attention from unpleasing objects, and fixing it on those that are more agreeable: and all that we ask is, that this practical rule should be adopted in poetry. The face of nature under its daily and periodical varieties, the honest gaiety of rustic mirth, the flow of health and spirits, which is inspired by the country, the delights which it brings to every sense—such are the pleasing topics which strike the most superficial observer. But a closer inspection will give us more varied gratifications. Wherever the relations of civilised society exist, particularly where a high standard of morals, however imperfectly acted upon, is yet publicly recognized, a ground work is laid for the exercise of all the charities, social and domestic. In the midst of profligacy and corruption, some trace of these charities still lingers: there is some spot which shelters domestic happiness—some undiscovered cleft in which the needs of the best affections have been cherished, and are bearing fruit in silence. Poverty, however blighting in general, has graces which are peculiarly its own—the highest order of virtues can be developed only in a state of habitual suffering.'

It is but justice, however, to add that "the man was of a milder mood: in truth, Crabbe was one of the meekest and gentlest of mankind."

THE REV. DR. BELL.

This excellent and truly great man died at his residence in Cheltenham, on the 28th of January, after a long and painful illness, which he bore with the patience and resignation of a Christian. He was born at St. Andrew's, in the year 1763, and was educated in the University of that place. The whole of the early part of his life was

distinguished by the exemplary manner in which he fulfilled every public and private duty. In the year 1789, after his appointment as Chaplain to Fort St. George, and Minister of St. Mary's, at Madras, the splendid qualities of his mind were first developed. Since that period, he has been regarded as one of the greatest benefactors of mankind. He undertook the gratuitous superintendence of the Military Male Orphan Asylum, at that station, until 1796, during which time he founded the Madras system of elementary education; and although the rival claims of Mr. Lancaster then came into notice, it is but justice to add that the universal judgment of the country, and the testimony of authentic documents, pronounced the merit of the discovery to have been solely and exclusively due to Doctor Bell. No sooner were the advantages of the system known, than it was patronised by the Government of Fort St. George; and on the Rev. Doctor's arrival in this country in 1797, the original report was immediately published, and submitted to the highest authorities in Church and State, by whom the system was patronised, and found to work so well in practice that it has since been adopted in every civilized nation in the world. In Great Britain alone there are, at the present time, "ten thousand schools, without any legislative assistance, wherein six hundred thousand children are educated by voluntary aid and charity." The most gratifying testimonials were transmitted to the Doctor in proof of the excellence of his plan, not only from the highest quarters in this country, but from several Governments and learned bodies in Europe, Asia, and America; while the improvement in the morality, civilization, and piety of the lower classes, during the present and future generations, will have acquired its chief impulse from the labours of this illustrious individual, whose memory, and that of the blessings he has so extensively diffused, will live in the grateful recollection of his country when other human institutions will have fallen into oblivion. The evening of his pious and useful life was passed in Cheltenham, where his benevolence and the practice of every social and domestic virtue had gained him the affection and respect of every class of the community. He distributed no less a sum than 120,000*l.* to various national institutions and public charities. Many valuable works on education were written by him, amongst which "The Elements of Tuition," "The English School," and "Brief Manual of Mutual Instruction and Moral Discipline," will ever occupy a distinguished place in our useful national literature. The honours that were conferred upon the Rev. Doctor will be best explained by the following list:—

ANDREW BELL, D.D. LL.D. F.A.S.S. F.R.S.E. Prebendary of Westminster, and Master of Sherburn Hospital, Durham.

His remains were deposited, on January the 14th, in the centre aisle of the grand west choir of Westminster Abbey. The procession consisted of ten mourning coaches and twenty-six private carriages, including those of the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London, the Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, Lord Eldon, Lord Amherst, Lord Kenyon, Lord Wynford, Mr. Justice Park, and Sir James Langham. The pall was borne by Lord Kenyon, the Rev. Spencer Phillips, Walter Cooke, Esq. and Capt. M'Konochie. The chief mourners were the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of London, who were followed by several noblemen and gentlemen.

CAPTAIN HENRY FOSTER, F.R.S.

The best tribute we can pay to the memory of this meritorious officer is to quote from the speech of H. R. H. the Duke of Sussex, as President to the Royal Society:—"Capt. Henry Foster was a member of the profession which, under all circumstances, is so justly celebrated for activity and enterprise, and which, when wanting the stimulus of war, has on many occasions lately distinguished itself by the zealous and successful cultivation of those studies, which are so essentially connected with the improvement of navigation. He accompanied Captain Basil Hall, in the *Conway*, in his well known voyage to South America, and assisted him materially in his pendulum and other observations. He afterwards joined Captain Parry in the second of his celebrated voyages; and at Port Bowen, and other stations within the Arctic Circle, he made, with the assistance of Captain Parry and others, a most valuable and extensive series of observations upon the diurnal variation, diurnal intensity of the magnetic needle, and upon other subjects connected with terrestrial magnetism and astronomical refractions, which formed an entire fourth part of the *Transactions of the Royal Society*, for 1826, and was printed at the special expense of the Board of Longitude. For these papers he received the Copley medal; and the Lords of the Admiralty acknowledged their sense of the honour which was thus conferred upon the profession to which he belonged, by immediately raising him to the rank of Commander, and by appointing him to the command of the *Chanticleer*, upon a voyage of discovery and observation in the South Seas. It was during the latter part of this voyage that he perished by an unfortunate accident; but I am happy to say that the public is not likely to lose altogether the benefit of his labours, and that he has left behind him an immense mass of

observations of various kinds, which the Lords of the Admiralty have confided partly to this Society, and partly to the Astronomical Society, with a view to their publication in such a form as may best serve the interests of science, and may most tend to establish the character and fame of their lamented author."

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL BRERETON.

Lieutenant-Colonel Brereton was born in the King's County, Ireland, on the 4th of May 1782. In 1797 he went as a volunteer to the West Indies, with his uncle, Captain (now Colonel) Coghlan, of the 45th regiment. In 1798 he obtained an ensigncy in the 8th West India regiment, and was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in the same corps in 1801. He was engaged in the taking of the Danish and Swedish West India Settlements, and continued in that part of the world until the reduction of his regiment in 1802. In April 1803, he was appointed to the 2nd West India regiment; but during that year he served in Jersey, where he acted as Adjutant to the 1st West India battalion, raised for the defence of that island. In April 1804, he received a Captaincy in the Royal African corps, and being separated from it, served in the same grade in the Royal West India Rangers. He acted as Brigade-major to his relative, Brig.-Gen. Brereton, Governor of St. Lucia, and served in that capacity until the General returned to Europe, in 1807. In 1809 he was at the capture of Martinique, and during that year he was appointed Brigade-major to Major-Gen. Wale, in Barbadoes. He held that rank at the taking of Guadeloupe in 1810; and proceeded in 1811, in command of the left wing, to the colony of Surinam, whence he was removed to the garrison of Mount Bruce, in Dominica; and then returned to Europe in 1813, in consequence of ill-health and the injuries he had sustained in a hurricane that year.

In July 1815, he was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of the Royal African corps, and Lieut.-Governor of the settlements and garrisons of Senegal and Goree, on the west coast of Africa; whence he returned, in consequence of ill-health, in December 1816.

In 1818 he went to the Cape of Good Hope, and was placed in command of the garrisons upon the frontiers of the colony. A domestic calamity recalled him to England, in March 1819; but he again proceeded to the Cape in the autumn of that year, as Lieut.-Col. of the 63rd Regiment, and remained in command of Cape Town until March 1823; having been transferred, as Lieut.-Col. to the Royal York Rangers in February 1820, and to the 49th Regiment in August 1821. He became Inspect-

ing Field-officer of the Bristol district, by exchange with Lieut.-Col. Daniell, in July 1823. The officers of the regiment presented him, through Sir Henry Torrens, the Colonel, with a sword valued at two hundred guineas. Every step in his military career was obtained without purchase; and during a service of nearly thirty-four years, he was only one year and a quarter on half-pay.

The unfortunate occurrence of the late riots at Bristol placed him in a situation which he had not encountered in all his previous military experience. Like many other men upon whom command unexpectedly devolves, he was unequal to a great emergency. In every line of life, valuable people in subordinate capacities discover themselves inadequate to a due discharge of leading duties. Colonel Brereton was evidently a humane and amiable man of this description, and was not made of "stuff stern enough" for the late crisis.

A court-martial having been formed to examine into his conduct, had already sat during four days; and it appears that Lieut.-Colonel Brereton was very deeply affected by the course of evidence against him which was on the last day produced. After the rising of the Court-martial he went to Reeve's hotel, where his gardener met him with his gig, and he returned home about twelve at night. He retired to his bedroom about a quarter before three; the housekeeper heard the report of a pistol, and immediately called the gardener and footman; they went into his room instantly, and found him lying on the bed quite dead. He had shot himself through the heart, and must have died instantly: he was completely dressed, with the exception of his coat. A coroner's inquest returned a verdict of "Temporary Derangement."

The facts produced against Lieut.-Col. Brereton were certainly too strong for him to combat, so as to vindicate his character as a military man; but he erred from feelings of humanity, and therefore his fate has excited universal commiseration. He could not endure the idea of shedding blood, even when the urgent call of duty made it imperatively necessary. Forgetting that the humanity of a soldier, under such circumstances, towards a guilty rabble, has all the effect of cruelty to the innocent citizens, he neither discerned with the requisite precision, nor acted with the promptitude which the exigency of the occasion demanded. The censure of those who were most bitter in their condemnation of him when living, extends no further, now that he has made his fearful and rash appeal from a tribunal of his fellow-creatures to the judgment-seat of God.

Colonel Brereton was married in London, to Miss Olivia Ross, who died three years

ago, leaving him two daughters, one born May 2, 1826, and the other October 2, 1828.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL MACDONALD, F. R. S.

At his residence, Summerland Place, Exeter, aged 72, John Macdonald, Esq. Fellow of the Royal and Asiatic Societies, formerly Lieutenant-Colonel of the Royal Clan-Alpine regiment.

This accomplished and amiable gentleman was the only son of the celebrated Flora Macdonald, who so materially assisted Prince Charles in evading the English soldiery in 1746. It is stated in the account of the Rebellion, published under the title of "Ascanius," that she was the daughter of Mr. Macdonald, a tacksman, or gentleman-farmer, of Melton, in South Uist, and was in 1746 about twenty-four years' old. It is also said that her portrait was painted in London in 1747, for Commodore Smith, in whose ship she had been brought prisoner from Scotland. Mr. Croker adds, in his late edition of Boswell's Johnson, that he has not been able to trace that portrait; but it may be remarked that there are three prints of this celebrated lady, one a mezzotint by M^r. Ardell, from A. Ramsay; another mezz. by J. Faber, 1747, from T. Hudson; and the third engraved by Johnson. In Doctor Johnson's letter to Mrs. Thrale, in 1773, in which he describes his visit to Flora Macdonald, it is stated, "She and her husband are poor, and are going to try their fortune in America." Mr. Croker remarks that they did emigrate to America; but returned to Sky, where she died, on the 4th of March, 1790, leaving a son, Colonel J. Macdonald, and a daughter, still alive in Sky, married to a Macleod, a distant relation to the Macleod. "It is remarkable," adds Sir Walter Scott, "that this distinguished lady signed her name Flory, instead of the more classical orthography. Her marriage contract, which is in my possession, bears the name spelled Flory."

Col. Macdonald passed many years in the service of the East India Company, and attained the rank of Captain in the corps of Engineers on the Bengal establishment. In the years 1794-5-6, he carried on at Bencool, in Sumatra, and at St. Helena, a continued series of observations on the diurnal variation of the magnetic needle, which he communicated in 1798 to the Royal Society, and which afterwards appeared in the Philosophical Transactions. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1800.

He afterwards published several works, chiefly for the service of which he was so distinguished a member, and was for many years an extensive and valuable contributor to the Gentleman's Magazine.

JOSEPH SHEPHERD MUNDEN.

On the 6th of February, at his house in Bernard-street, Russell-square, this long-celebrated actor died, in the 74th year of his age. He was the son of a poulterer in Brok's Market, Leather-lane, Holborn, and was born in the early part of 1758; his father died when he was young, and at the age of twelve young Joe was placed in an apothecary's shop; but becoming tired of physic, he turned his attention to the law. From an attorney's office he descended to a law-stationer's shop, and became what is termed a "hackney-writer;" to one of the fraternity in Chancery-lane he was ultimately apprenticed. He was at this time a great admirer of Garrick, whose powers he well remembered, and used to dilate upon; this gave him the first desire for the stage. He was for some time a clerk in the office of the town-clerk at Liverpool; but his first regular engagement on the boards, was as the representative of old men at Leatherhead. He had the actor's customary provincial round at the theatres, and soon became a partner in the Sheffield theatre. On Dec. 2nd, 1790, a few nights after Inledon's appearance, Munden made his bow to the Covent-Garden audience as Sir Francis Gripe, in the "Busy Body," and Jemmy Jumps, in "The Farmer." He was the original representative of Old Rapid, Caustic, Lazzarillo (in "Two Strings to your Bow"), Nipperkin, Sir Abel Handy, and Old Dorn-ton, besides a host not now remembered. In 1813, in consequence of a quarrel respecting the amount of his salary, he joined the Drury-lane Company, making his first appearance there in Sir Abel Handy; here he remained until the 31st of May, 1824, when he took his farewell of the public in the character of Sir Robert Bramble, in the "Poor Gentleman." He was an excellent comic actor, and in some of his parts unrivalled. In private life he was generally esteemed by a very numerous circle of acquaintance, not more on account of his convivial qualities than for others more substantial.

CHARLES GREENWOOD, ESQ.

The late Charles Greenwood, Esq. was a native of Yorkshire, from whence he was sent for education to one of our public colleges. The circumstances of his father, who was a country gentleman of contracted means, rendered the exertion or exercise of the talents of Mr. Greenwood necessary to his future prosperity, and, through the friendship of Mr. Danby, of Swinton Park, Yorkshire, he obtained a desk in the house of Army Agency, of which he for many years was the highly respected chief—a firm as esteemed by the nobility and mercantile world as the Bank of England. To the undeviating and

well-placed confidence of the late Duke of York Mr. Greenwood was indebted for a great part of the very extensive business of his house. He was also a great favourite of George IV. and particularly noticed by his present Majesty. The condescensions of Royalty, which inflate vulgar minds, had no such effect upon Mr. Greenwood; few men were more unassuming or more unobtrusive; and few have bent their minds so completely to acts of disinterested kindness and practical philanthropy as this individual, through a long and laborious career. Among the earliest friends of Mr. Greenwood were, the Marquis Cornwallis, Sir Ralph Abercromby, Lord Lake, Sir W. Meadows, Lord Hutchinson, and a host of others we could enumerate; and in later times, we might add almost every officer of rank and service in the British Army, including the Duke of Wellington and the present Commander-in-Chief, Lord Hill. Mr. Greenwood was always considered by the Duke of York as the able advocate and judicious counsellor of officers, whose want of family influence seemed to require an easy and unembarrassed medium of communication with his Royal Highness as Commander-in-Chief; and the fidelity, industry, and talent of Mr. Greenwood, in promoting the professional views of the many who relied upon his exertions, frequently led officers of high rank and distinguished services to make him the channel through which their requests and claims to head-quarters were conveyed with a propriety and skill which seldom failed in producing the desired effect. Mr. Greenwood expired on the 25th of January, at his Majesty's palace at Brighton: he was on a visit to the King, a circumstance to him of common occurrence; for his present Majesty highly estimated the individual: he was taken ill whilst in the presence of the King, and died within a short time after being removed to his own chamber.

GENERAL BELLIARD.

General Belliard, the Minister Plenipotentiary from France to Belgium, died suddenly on the 29th January. The General had had several previous attacks similar to that which proved fatal. He was in the sixty-third year of his age, and one of the oldest and most distinguished officers of the French army. He was aide-de-camp to General Dumourier at the commencement of the Revolution; in 1796 he joined the army of Italy under Bonaparte, and distinguished himself at Castiglione, Arcola, &c. He accompanied Bonaparte to Egypt, where he had the command of the province of Thebes, commanded a division at the battle of Heliopolis, defeated the Mame-

lukes at Caphtos, and took Cossier. After the assassination of Kleber he took the command of Cairo, returned to France on the capitulation of Alexandria, and was appointed to the command of Brussels. He was at the battle of Austerlitz, was in the campaign against Prussia in 1806, went into Spain, occupied Madrid by capitulation in the month of December 1808. He was with the grand army in 1812, and had a horse killed under him in the battle of Moskowa. He was in favour with Louis XVIII. who created him a chevalier of St. Louis, and gave him a seat in the Chamber of Peers, but being appointed Major-General of the army that was to stop the march of Napoleon to Paris in 1815, he yielded to the enthusiasm of his troops, and was sent on a delicate mission to the King of Naples, which could not succeed. Napoleon, on his return to France, gave him the command of the army of the Moselle. On the entrance of the Allies into Paris, he was confined for some months in the Abbey, but he was soon released, and lived esteemed in private life after his long and active career. After the revolution in July, the Belgian deputation sent to Paris expressed a wish that the General, who had acquired universal esteem during his long residence among them, should be appointed Minister Plenipotentiary of France in Belgium.

MR. HENRY LIVERSEEGE.

It is with no common regret that we announce the death of this young and highly-gifted artist, who expired on the 13th of January last, at his residence in Manchester, at the age of twenty-nine. The appreciators of his genius, and those generally interested in art, will doubtless be surprised to learn in how short a portion of that time his powers were developed. The career now so mournfully cut short, was not more successful than brief—the period embraced by his emerging from obscurity to distinction not exceeding the last five years of his life. He laboured from early youth under an organic defect in the chest; he had neither connexions nor fortune to smooth his path through the world; and whilst from infancy painting was the profession he loved and aimed at, it was long before he discovered the branch of art in which lay his peculiar forte. Five years ago he was employed in painting portraits, indifferently executed, at prices more indifferent still. He even painted tavern signs,* for a mere trifle; at the same time, it required little

discrimination to discern the germs of high excellence in his attempts at fancy pictures, which he himself disregarded. His first appearance before the public was in 1827, when he sent to the Manchester Exhibition three small pictures—the subjects, Banditti, which were with difficulty disposed of for a few pounds. His "Recruit," a small picture, painted and sold within the last six months, was eagerly bought at 130 guineas. The first picture that stamped his talent with the public was "Adam Woodcock," purchased by Lord Wilton. He exhibited, at the same time, a "Don Quixote," and a "Scene from the Antiquary," which were likewise immediately purchased. Shortly after, his "Black Dwarf," "Sir Piercie Shafton," and a "Scene from Hamlet," were exhibited at Somerset House; but the piece which first attracted particular notice in London, was a small one at the British Institution—"Hudibras in the Stocks. For the principal figure, and also for the "Black Dwarf," Mr. Liverseege made a clay model to paint from. We have named only a few of his works produced within the last four years; for as he combined great industry with great facility, and sold as fast as he painted, Lancashire alone (his native county) could hang an exhibition-room with his productions. In this estimate we include the water-colour sketches, which he usually made, with great care, prior to painting a subject. These drawings, of which Mr. Liverseege has left many in his portfolio, will not, it is to be hoped, fall into the hands of those unable to appreciate their value, either as sketches or subjects for engraving. They are decidedly fine, both as regards colour and expression; in some respects they excel the pictures. His only finished picture which remains unsold was dispatched to the British Institution a few days prior to his decease. It is a figure of "Don Quixote reading in his Study." Along with it is the "Recruit," already mentioned—a picture partaking more of the Teniers' school than any of his other productions, and remarkable for the beauty of the details. Shakspeare and Cervantes were his favourite authors; and so little was his death anticipated, that his "old friend," as he playfully termed the former, was laid on his breakfast-table the morning of his decease. He was encumbered with an infirm body through life; but it was remarkable that he improved in strength as he experienced encouragement—so much so that his early friends ventured to hope that he might live many years. He was not materially unwell for more than a few days: melancholy presentiments, however, hung over his mind—presentiments too fatally verified on the morning of the 13th.—*Athenæum*.

* A Saracen's Head, and an Ostrich, both painted by Liverseege, yet hang up at two obscure public-houses in Manchester. The Ostrich is bad—the Saracen's Head is well done; and he always spoke of them with interest.

INCIDENTS, ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS, APPOINTMENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

The most prompt exertions have been made to check the progress of Cholera, which, in the beginning of February, made its appearance in several places at the East of London. The Central Board of Health have deputed the following gentlemen to act in the districts of the Metropolis, under the general superintendence of Colonel Marshall, Drs. Russell and Barry, and Major Macdonald:—Holborn and Covent-Garden, Dr. Kidd; Marylebone and St. Pancras, Dr. Gregory; Whitechapel, Dr. Lindsay; Limehouse, Dr. Anderson; St. George's and St. James's, Dr. Daun; Rotherhithe, Dr. Key; Southwark, Mr. Maling; Clerkenwell, Mr. Evans; Westminster and Lambeth, under the care of Dr. Daun until the return of Dr. Macann; and similar appointments are in progress for the remaining districts. The inspectors have been enjoined to communicate with the parish authorities, and with the District Boards of Health; to render every assistance in their power to obtain early accounts of sickness; to cause faithful reports to be made, and to communicate in all cases of difficulty with the Central Board; to suggest arrangements for forming Dispensaries at public places, where medicine may be administered at any hour of the day or night; for establishing Cholera Hospitals for removing, wherever practicable, and keeping apart those who have been in communication with the infected; for disinfecting bedding and clothing by heat or other methods; for publishing handbills with the plainest medical directions, and the names of places where assistance may be found; for obtaining subscriptions for soup and warm clothing. The Board of Admiralty have placed an hospital-ship at the disposal of the Central Board. It has been fitted up for the reception of seamen, and has been moored off Limehouse, and an officer, with boats and medical men, attached to her; so that assistance may be conveyed to vessels lying in the river. At the same time that the Central Board endeavour by these means to arrange a system which may secure the most prompt assistance in any quarter of the metropolis in which the disease may appear, they feel that all their exertions must be ineffectual without the most cordial co-operation of all classes; and they earnestly exhort all those who have power and influence readily and zealously to second their efforts.

The alarm in the City, which was at first very great, has, however, much subsided, and strong hopes are now indulged that, by the superior activity and skill of the medical men, and the arrangements made to prevent

its spreading, the disorder will be so far divested of its malignity as to be productive, comparatively, of but few deaths.*

A prospectus has been published, announcing the intention to establish an Orange Institution in Great Britain, on an extensive scale. At the head of the English Orangemen, are the Duke of Cumberland and Lord Kenyon; of the Scotch, the Duke of Gordon. Prelate—the Bishop of Salisbury. Grand Secretary—the Marquis of Chandos. Grand Treasurer—Colonel Fletcher!

The annual meeting of the Governors and other supporters of the London Vaccine Institution has been held, for the purpose of receiving the report for the last year. It appeared that within that period 4400 children and adults had been vaccinated by this institution.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

The Rev. J. Muckleston, to the living of Wichnor, in the county of Stafford.

The Rev. W. Wilson, D.D. Vicar of Holy Rood, Southampton, and formerly Fellow of Queen's College, to the Stall at Winchester, vacant by the death of the Rev. F. Poulter.

The Rev. J. Hincley, to the living of Sheriff-hales, Staffordshire.

The Rev. T. Woodroffe, one of the Secretaries to the Church Missionary Society, to the Rectory of Calbourne, Isle of Wight, void by the resignation of the Right Hon. Lord Walsingham.

The Rev. W. Rennell, to the Ministry of the new Church about to be consecrated at Paddington.

The Rev. W. Vawdrey, to the Rectory of Kinnerleigh.

The Rev. T. Vyvyan, to the Perpetual Curacy of St. Mary's, Penzance.

The Rev. B. Gilpin, M.A. Senior Fellow of Christ's College, Cambridge, to the Rectory of Burnham Westgate, in the county of Norfolk.

The Rev. Mr. Hume, Curate of Farnham, to the Rectory of Meonstoke, Hants.

* Dr. Uwins, in a letter to "The Times," states his opinion that the present is no new disease in this country, and ascribes the increase in the number and malignancy of the cases to a particular condition of the atmosphere, and to the representations and reports of alarmists. He also expresses his doubts whether "there is any thing further to be feared than from epidemic constitutions of atmosphere generally, which now produce one kind, now another, of pestilential malady." This opinion is supported by several other eminent physicians and surgeons.

The Rev. J. Brigstocke, M.A. to the Rectory of Barton, Pembrokeshire.

The Rev. E. Cookson, to the Living of Cherry Willingham, near Lincoln.

The Rev. J. White, B.A. to the Perpetual Curacy of Fairfield, Kent.

The Rev. M. Vincent, of University College, Oxford, to the Perpetual Curacy of St. Thomas's Church, Bampton.

The Rev. S. B. Turner, A.B. to the Perpetual Curacy of Linstead Parva, Suffolk.

The Rev. W. L. Weddall, B.A. of Catherine Hall, to the Rectory of Chillisford, Suffolk.

The Rev. F. Oakeley, to the Prebend of Dasser Parva, in Lichfield Cathedral, vacant by the resignation of the Rev. T. Broomfield.

The Rev. T. Staniforth, to the Rectory of Bolton, Suffolk.

The Rev. W. Cleminson, B.A. of Queen's College, Oxford, has been licensed to the New Church in Upper Tranmere.

The Rev. T. R. Bromfield, M.A. to the Prebend of Gaia Minor, in Lichfield Cathedral.

The Rev. W. Fraser, Perpetual Curate of Pirbright, Surrey, to the Rectory of North Waltham.

The Rev. Evelyn Levett Sutton, M.A. to the Prebend of Westminster, void by the death of Dr. A. Bell.

The Rev. Thomas Jarrett, M.A. Fellow of Catharine Hall, and Professor of Arabic at Cambridge University, to the Rectory of Trunch, Norfolk.

The Rev. J. B. Poulden, B.A. late of St. John's College, Cambridge, to the Rectory of Filton, Gloucestershire.

The Rev. George Bland, to the Prebend of Thorney, in the Cathedral Church of Chester.

The Rev. E. G. Walford, of Elsfield, an Alderman of the Corporation of Banbury, Oxon, to the Living of Chipping Warden, vacant by the death of Dr. Lamb.

The Rev. Dr. Wellesley has vacated the Vicarage of Chelsea, which is now divided into two parishes, Upper and Lower Chelsea, and Lord Cadogan has gratuitously appointed the Rev. H. Blunt to the Vicarage of Upper Chelsea.

The Rev. C. C. Beaty, B.A. of Clare Hall, has been appointed Domestic Chaplain to the Earl of Portmore.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

The Lord Chancellor has appointed W. P. Roberts, to be a Master Extraordinary in the High Court of Chancery.

The Chamber of Exeter have elected J. T. Coleridge, Esq. Barrister, Recorder of that City, in the room of T. Stevens, Esq. deceased.

The Lord Chamberlain of his Majesty's Household has appointed Dr. H. G. Douglas, M.D. Physician Extraordinary to the King.

The London Gazette of Friday, Feb. 3, contained the appointment of Sir J. C. Hobhouse, Bart. to be his Majesty's Secretary-at-War.

Mr. Sergeant Gould has been appointed to succeed the late Master Ellis, as Master in Chancery for Ireland, with a salary reduced to 2000*l.* per

annum. Mr. Perrin, K.C. has been appointed third Sergeant.

Mr. Gugnsey, the King's Counsel, has been appointed a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas in the room of Mr. Justice Alderson, who is appointed to the Exchequer in the place of Mr. Baron Garrow, who has resigned on account of ill health.

The King has appointed Admiral Lord De Saumarez, G.C.B., to be General of Marines, vacant by the decease of Admiral Sir Richard Bickerton, Bart.

The King has granted the office of Clerk of the Ordinance to Thomas Francis Kennedy, Esq.

The King has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal, constituting and appointing the Right Hon. John Wm. Ponsonby, commonly called Viscount Duncannon; Wm. Dacres Adams, Esq.; and Major-General Sir Benjamin Charles Stephenson, Knight Commander of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order, to be Commissioners of his Majesty's Woods, Forests, Land Revenues, Works, and Buildings.

Married.—At the British Palace, Therapia, Constantinople, by the Rev. Dr. Walsh, Chaplain to the British Embassy, Charles Blunt, Esq. of Adrianople, to Carolina, daughter of M. M. Antonio Vitalis, H. B. M. Consul at Tino.

At Oswestry, Sir Baldwin Leighton, Bart. of Loton-park, Shropshire, to Mary, eldest daughter of Thomas Netherton Parker, Esq. of Sweeney-hall, near Oswestry.

At Northenden, Henry Mainwaring, Esq. eldest son of Sir H. M. Mainwaring, Bart. of Over Peover, to Emma, eldest daughter of the late W. Tatton, Esq. of Withenshaw, Cheshire.

At St. George's Church, Hanover-square, Lord Viscount Marsham, son of Earl Romney, to Lady Margaret Scott, sister of the Duke of Buccleugh.

G. C. Antrobus, Esq. M.P. to Charlotte, sister of Lord Crofton.

At St. Pancras Church, K. Dixon, Esq. of Tavistock Square, eldest son of the late K. Dixon, of Finsbury Square, to Juliet, second daughter of Sir E. Sugden, M.P. of Guildford Street, Russell Square.

By special licence, the Hon. C. Ashburnham, third son of the late Earl of Ashburnham, and attaché to the British Embassy in Paris, to Sarah Johanna, second daughter of W. Murray, Esq. of Grosvenor-street.

George, only son of G. Donne, Esq. of the Privy Seal Office, to Miss Knott, granddaughter of Major Knott, of Lyme.

At Dorchester, John Cox, Esq. banker, to Miss Sayers, eldest daughter of the late Colonel Sayers, of Bath.

At Awliscombe, Major Prideaux, second son of the late Sir J. W. Prideaux, Bart. to Frances Mary Ann, third daughter of the Rev. W. E. Fitzthomas, of Awliscombe.

At Marylebone church, the Viscount Turnour, eldest son of the Earl of Winterton, to Maria, third daughter of Sir Peter Pole, Bart.

T. E. Swettenham, Esq. only son of the Rev. T. E. Swettenham, Rector of Swettenham, to Wilhelmina, second daughter of Sir Peter Pole, Bart.

At Horsley, the Rev. S. Lloyd, A.M. Vicar, of

that Parish, to Eliza, fourth daughter of Vice-Admiral Young, of Barton-End-House.

At Dublin, by the Right Hon. the Lord Bishop of Kildare, Lieut.-Col. S. Blane, of the Scots Fusilier Guards, son of Sir G. Blane, Bart. to Eliza, eldest daughter of J. Arnitt, Esq. of Kildare Street.

At Donibristle Park, Sir J. A. Stewart, Bart. of Grandtully, to Lady Jane Stuart, eldest daughter of the Earl of Moray.

Major H. H. Farquharson, of the Royal Regiment, to Elizabeth Ann, daughter of the late Lieut.-Gen. Reynolds, of the East India Company's Service.

At the Government Chapel, Valetta, Malta, F. B. Atkinson, Esq. to Mary Ann Stoddart, youngest daughter of the Hon. Sir John Stoddart, Chief Justice of Malta.

Died.—At Bath, in his sixty-sixth year, Sir F. N. Burton, Bart. G.C.H. twin brother of the Most Noble the Marquis of Conyngham.

At Roydon Parsonage, the Right Hon. Lady Margaret Cameron, widow of the late Governor Cameron, and daughter of James, 14th Earl of Errol, aged sixty-two.

In Dublin, A. Nimmo, Esq. F.R.S.E.

At Worthing, the Hon. Mrs. Beaucherk, of St. Leonard's Lodge, Horsham.

At Newport, Isle of Wight, Dowager Lady Holmes.

The lady of the Right Hon. Sir E. Thornton, G.C.B. of Wembury House, Devon.

Lady Sarah Tournay Staines, the wife of G. Gunning, Esq. of Frindsbury and Dent de Lion, Kent.

At St. Helena, Capt. R. M. Statham, aged fifty-six, of the Hon. Company's Pension Establishment, who was an active, brave, and zealous officer.

At Ragwell, near Yorkshire, D. Sykes, Esq. He represented Hull in two Parliaments and Beverly in one.

In Guernsey, T. Sanmarco, Esq. in his seventy-seventh year, eldest brother of Lord de Saumarez.

At Woolwich, in the eightieth year of his age, J. Douglas, Esq. R.N. late Master Intendant of his Majesty's Docks at Deptford, Sheerness, and Plymouth.

At Westhill Lodge, Hampshire, the Right Hon. Lord H. Paulet, K.C.B. Brother to the Marquis of Winchester, and a Vice-Admiral of the Red.

At Hoddleston, William Peere Williams Freeman, Esq. Senior Admiral of the Fleet, in the 61st year of his age.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES

IN THE COUNTIES OF ENGLAND, AND IN WALES, SCOTLAND, AND IRELAND.

HAMPSHIRE.

The President of the Hampshire Agricultural Society has liberally announced his intention of offering the following premium, and of repeating it annually:—for the person who shall let to agricultural labourers in Hampshire the greatest quantity of land, in allotments of not less than half an acre, nor more than two acres to each individual, the quantity so let not being less than twenty acres, and the rent thereof not exceeding that of the land in the vicinity, similar in quality and situation, a medal of the value of twenty guineas. The conditions will be detailed in the list of premiums about to be printed.

LANCASHIRE.

The authorities of Manchester (having first, it is said, received the sanction of the Home Secretary) on Sunday the 29th Jan. issued a proclamation against the continuation by an adjournment of a Meeting held on the previous Sunday, at which seditious and inflammatory speeches had been delivered. The meeting notwithstanding took place in St. George's fields; when, under the protection of a military force, special constables, headed by the Boroughreeve, with the regular police force, armed with cutlasses, seized the chairman and seven other individuals, and conveyed them to a place of security, and dispersed the meeting by a liberal use of their sticks. A pike or dagger, of about three-quarters of a yard in length, of which the blade was nearly twelve inches in length, was concealed under the jacket of one of the men arrested.

At a meeting in Liverpool of the subscribers to

the monument to the memory of Mr. Canning, it was resolved that the most eligible site on which to fix the monument was on the first landing of the principal stairs of the Town Hall.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

The sentence on three out of the five unhappy man condemned to death at the late Special Commission at Nottingham has been carried into effect. The three who suffered were George Beck, George Hearson, and John Armstrong: the other two, Charles Beekins and Thomas Shelton, have been respited during pleasure. The multitude present at the execution consisted of from 8000 to 10,000 people. At the moment the wretched men were turned off, a thousand voices from the crowd set up the cries of "Murder!" and "Blood!" The event passed off, however, without any popular disturbance.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

The Upper Division of the line of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Railway, forming a junction with the Avon and Gloucestershire Branch, is now open for the transit of goods. The Avon and Gloucestershire Railway is also opened, and coals have been conveyed on it to the river Avon, and from thence to Reading.

Several scientific gentlemen are at present actively engaged, under the direction of the Board of Admiralty, in taking surveys of the Bristol Channel and the adjacent promontories. It is suspected that considerable errors exist in the recorded longitude of former observations, recent experiments on the pendulum, relative to the

form of the earth, having afforded more correct data than were previously attainable.

SUFFOLK.

As some labourers on the estate of Mrs. Shepard, of Campsey Ash, were felling an old pollard oak, they discovered two parcels of ancient coins, enclosed in thin lead cases; one of them was quite embedded in the solid part of the root. They are chiefly pennies, of Edward the Confessor and Harold the Second, and amounted altogether to nearly 600 pieces. What appears most singular is, that many of them are divided into halves and quarters, which evidently show that at that remote period these divided parts were circulated as halfpence and farthings.

SUSSEX.

At the last Quarter Sessions held at Lewes, the Magistrates came to a decision relative to awarding costs in cases of Appeal, which cannot fail to diminish the trials of what are called "Experimental Appeals." The following is the declaration alluded to: "This Court being of opinion that the present practice of leaving the parties in almost all cases of Appeal to the Sessions to pay their own costs, leads on the one hand to the bringing forward many unnecessary, and what may be very properly called Experimental Appeals, and on the other hand to a negligent mode of inquiry by parishes removing; and believing that a more frequent payment of costs by the unsuccessful party would tend very materially to diminish litigation on this subject—doth declare, that in future, on the trial of every Appeal, the whole circumstances of the case will be attentively considered, and the decision as to awarding costs regulated accordingly."

STAFFORDSHIRE.

The Iron trade, which has been long depressed, is now reviving; orders have been refused by some masters at the old prices; iron is quoted at an advance of 20s. per ton, and it is considered certain 12s. per ton advance will be realized on all future orders.

YORKSHIRE.

The woollen cloth trade, which generally begins to improve in February, is still very flat in Yorkshire, and many of the manufacturers are working short time, and diminishing the number of their workpeople. The home trade is dull, and the foreign orders scanty. Well informed people, however, are of opinion, that the restoration of public confidence, which would certainly arise from the passing of the Reform Bill, could not fail to secure the revival of trade, if the manufacturing districts remain free from the cholera. The blanket trade was scarcely ever so dull as at the present. This may be partly owing to the mildness of the winter—the season having always a considerable influence upon the demand for that article. In the stuff trade there is not much cause for complaint; a great deal is doing, but the prices are scarcely remunerating. A late failure of some consequence in Bradford has had a depressing influence on that market. Flannels are very little in demand; the American tariff has cut up the trade dreadfully, and the effect continues to be seriously felt in Rochdale, and the whole of that manufacturing district. Bock-

ings (balse), which used to keep a great number of the operatives in employment, are now little in demand; owing to the unsettled state of the markets in South America, to which the manufacturers do not choose to venture their goods except upon order. The price of wool, both of home and foreign growth, continues pretty steady and is considered fairly remunerating to the grower. The flax spinning trade, in the West-riding of Yorkshire, is also dull, and the accumulation of stocks has compelled many of the manufacturers to reduce the hours of labour, to the great regret of the workpeople. From the cotton districts our accounts are more favourable. The demand for yarn has improved within the last month, and the weavers, both by power and hand, are fully employed, though the latter at starvation prices.—*Leeds Mercury.*

IRELAND.

The intelligence from Ireland is of the most gloomy and heart-rending description. Party spirit and sectarian hatred, mis-called religious zeal, rage as hotly as they ever did in the worst of times, and in many parts of this unfortunate country society seems to be completely disorganized. In the county of Donegal the peasantry have assembled in great numbers for the purposes of resisting the collection of tithes and requiring their total abolition; and it is said that one body of them, amounting to several thousands, gave notice to their landlords that in future they would only pay a tithe of their rents. A large military force, under the command of a field-officer, has been despatched to the scene of the disturbances, and stipendiary magistrates have been appointed. In Galway things are in the same frightful state. Several of the Catholic clergy have been threatened with death by the wretched and misguided peasantry, if they do not cease preaching against the Terry Alt system. On the 18th, a notice of this kind was served at the convent near Portumna, by two armed ruffians, one of whom discharged his pistol, fortunately without effect, at one of the friars. Four men, who were sworn to murder the Rev. Mr. Shiel, P.P. of Trillick, have been apprehended at Portumna. On the 20th January, two Terry Alts were shot dead by the police in the same neighbourhood. On Tuesday, the 24th the Rev. Mr. Whitty, Rector of Golden, in Tipperary, was barbarously murdered whilst returning home after visiting a sick parishioner. The horrid deed is supposed to have originated in some dispute about tithes, as a numerous assemblage of hurlers took place a short time ago to compel the unfortunate gentleman to make some reductions, and forty of them, who refused to disperse when the riot act was read by the magistrate, were committed to prison.

SCOTLAND.

The Cholera is now rapidly subsiding in Tranent, Musselburgh, Prestonpans, and Haddington, and will, we may reasonably hope, soon disappear from all these places. In Edinburgh, it still continues remarkably light: in Glasgow and Paisley, it is rather more severe; but even in these towns the proportional mortality is still trifling when compared with what it was at its first appearance in Sunderland, Newcastle, Musselburgh, and some other places.

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY-MARKET REPORT.

The commercial part of the community has been violently agitated in the course of the month just ended, by two occurrences, which threaten serious damage to their interests. Though, from the first moment of the Cholera's appearance in England, it was evident that its spreading throughout the country would, soon or late, become unavoidable, not any of the persons engaged in commerce appear to have contemplated the risk of the restrictions to which such an occurrence could hardly fail to expose them. Their operations were in no manner regulated by any reference to such a prospect; and the consequence has been, that the moment the Asiatic Cholera was declared to be in London, and clean bills of health refused, a great number of shipments had to be suspended, and considerable orders for British goods have since been countermanded. The quarantine regulations which will be necessarily enforced against all vessels coming from London, so completely alter the prospect of a favourable market after the goods have undergone that formality at the places of their destination, that the risk of shipping, under those circumstances, became greater than the danger of losses to be incurred by a suspension of shipments, or a countermanding of not yet completed orders. A great deal of angry feeling appears to be entertained by most of those who are thus likely to suffer from the visitation, against those who have authoritatively announced its presence; and between the party who are interested in its being believed that no Asiatic Cholera exists among us, and those who are accused of having an equal interest in a belief of its existence, it would be difficult to decide on the real state of the matter. The quarantine imposed on goods coming from London will not be shorter than three weeks in any of the continental ports; but in many, it is to be as long as forty days. In some of the distant transatlantic ports, vessels arriving from England with foul bills of health, are not to be admitted at all.

The other occurrence by which the mercantile interests of the country are partially threatened, relates to the insurrection of the negroes in Jamaica, and a similar one which is expected to take place in some others of our West India possessions. This is not the place to inquire into the justice or injustice of a violent attempt of any set of men to gain and maintain that liberty which is the undoubted right of every human being. But so great a portion of our colonial trade having been long since regulated by the system of slave labour, it is impossible not to lament the ruin which appears to await a great number of our countrymen, by the convulsions which a forcible overthrow of that system must give rise to. Already the Colonial Markets in the metropolis are so affected by the news, that all business there seems to be at a stand still. The order in Council regulating slave labour, has thrown confusion into many of the Leeward Islands; and if the plantations do not suffer from any violence on the part of the slaves, they may from a justifiable determination of the latter to abide by the spirit of the order in question.

In the early part of the month, business was brisk in the Coffee and Sugar Markets, and in those of many of the leading commodities; but

the quarantine regulations about to be established, and the West India news, have completely altered the face of things there, and hardly any thing has been since done.

The transactions in the Cotton Market at Liverpool have lost nothing of their previous importance. During the four weeks ending the 21st of February, the total sales have amounted to 80,580 bales, averaging at 20,145 bales per week. The prices obtained were generally the same as at the previous corresponding period.

The transactions in the Indigo Market have, for some time past, been unimportant, dealers having thought it prudent to wait for an authentic account of the last season's crop in Bengal, before they ventured on any operations. That account only arrived on the 23rd of February. The general crop is rated at 110,000 mounds, a smaller aggregate, perhaps, than most of the European dealers have been anticipating. Some of the leading brokers in London had, however, been fixing the next July average price of finest Bengal Indigo, at 7s. 6d., on the supposition that the crop would be between 110,000 and 120,000 mounds; but they did not take into account the possibility that shipments might be chiefly directed elsewhere. This is now likely to happen, as the French markets are much more in want of supplies than the English, and the shippers at Bengal were, according to last advices, rather disposed to direct their shipments to France.

It has not frequently happened to us to have so little to say of the importance of transactions in the funds, as on the present occasion. Speculations at the Stock Exchange have been completely out of the question for some weeks past, and hardly any investments at all have taken place. The funds have, therefore, experienced no variations in price of the smallest consequence. Since the 26th of January, the quotation of Consols has ranged from 82 one-eighth to 82 five-eighths, but undergoing such slow and gradual variation as to make it of still less consequence even to that extent. The premium on Exchequer Bills has been from 8s. to 12s. during the same space, and as little demand for that species of public securities has existed as for Consols. The other domestic stocks have been equally without important variation or demand.

In the Foreign Stock Exchange, the only features have been a rise of 4 per cent. in Greek Stock, which suddenly took place on the news that a Sovereign was at length found for that country; and a decline of 2 per cent., equally sudden, in Mexican Stock, on the arrival of the news that an insurrection had broken out in the State of Vera Cruz, and that General Santa Ana had possessed himself of a sum in dollars, which he intended for the farther payment of the English dividends. The former has since maintained the price to which it rose, and the latter has not recovered the depression which befell it. But in these, as well as in other descriptions of foreign Stock, business has been extremely limited.

Money has been rather more scarce in the City, the threatened effects of the Cholera panic having induced holders to keep it by, for the emergencies which might arise therefrom. For the best bills the rate of discount has been at 4 half per cent.,

and for other securities of that description, at 5 per cent. There is no want of hard cash in London, but it is in few hands, and the public are exposed to suffer as much as if it was really scarce, from the difficulty of giving it an extended circulation under those circumstances.

The following Stock List will show the closing prices of all public securities on the 23rd of February:—

ENGLISH FUNDS.

Three per Cent. Consols, 82 half, five eighths.—
Three per Cent. Consols for the Account, Feb. 28th, 82 half, five eighths.—Three per Cent. Reduced, 82 one-eighth.—Three and a Half per Cent. Reduced, 90 five-eighths, three-quarters.—
New Three and a Half per Cent. 89 seven-eighths, 90.—Four per Cent. (1826,) 100 quarter, half.—
India Stock, 193 half, 194 half.—Bank Stock, 195, 196.—Exchequer Bills, 8s., 9s. premium.—

India Bonds, 1s., 2s. discount.—Long Annuities, 16 seven-eighths.

FOREIGN FUNDS.

Belgian Scrip, quarter, three-quarters discount.—
—Brazilian Five per Cent. 44 half, 45.—Chilian, 16, 17.—Colombian, (1824,) Six per Cent. 11, 12.—
—Danish Three per Cent. 66 quarter, half.—
—Dutch Two and a Half per Cent. 40 half, three-quarters.—
—French Five per Cent. 90 half, 97 half.—
—French Three per Cent. 66 half, 67 half.—
—Greek Five per Cent. 24, 25.—Mexican Six per Cent. 31 half.—Portuguese Five per Cent. 48 half, 49 half.—Russian Five per Cent. 90 quarter, three-quarters.—Spanish Five per Cent. 14 one-eighth.

SHARES.

Anglo-Mexican Mines, 13.—United Mexican, 4, 5.—Del Monte, 12 half, 13 half.—Brazil, 40, 42.—Bolanco, 130, 140.—Canada Company, 37, 38.—Irish Provincial Bank, 25 half, 26.

MONTHLY METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL,

FROM JAN. 23, TO FEB. 22, 1832.

Jan. to Feb.	Lunations.	Thermo- meter.	Baro- meter.	Winds.		Atmospheric Variations.				Prevailing modification of Cloud.
		Mean Alt.	0 hour.	A.M.	P.M.	9h A.M.	0 h.	3h P.M.	During Night.	
Mon. 23	5 h. 3' P.M.	38	30.15	S.	S.	Cldy.	Cldy.	Clear	Fair	Cirrostratus
Tues. 24	(	45.5	.05	S.W.	S.W.	Clear	Clear	—	—	—
Wed. 25		39	29.75	—	—	Moist	—	—	—	— Cum.
Thur. 26		36.5	—	S.	S.	Clear	—	Rain	Rain	—
Fri. 27		33	.90	N.	N.	Sleet	Moist	Clear	Fair	—
Sat. 28	10 h. 16' P.M.	36.5	30.05	S.W.	S.W.	Clear	Clear	Cldy.	—	— cirro-cum.
Sun. 29		40	—	N.E.	N.E.	Cldy.	Cldy.	—	—	—
Mon. 30		41.5	.20	W.	W.	—	—	—	—	—
Tues. 31		40.5	29.90	S.E.	S.E.	—	—	—	—	—
Wed. 1	●	—	.30	—	—	—	—	—	—	Cirrostratus
Thur. 2		38.5	28.90	S.W.	S.W.	Cldy.	Rain	—	—	—
Fri. 3		44	29.30	—	—	Clear	Clear	Clear	—	—
Sat. 4		49.5	.50	W.	W.	Cldy.	Cldy.	Cldy.	—	— cumulostr.
Sun. 5	11 h. 13' A.M.	49.5	.70	S.W.	S.W.	—	—	—	—	—
Mon. 6		48	.60	S.	—	Clear	—	Moist	—	—
Tues. 7		38	.80	W.	N.W.	—	Clear	Clear	—	—
Wed. 8		42.5	30.10	S.W.	S.W.	—	—	—	—	— Cum.
Thur. 9	)	39.5	.20	—	—	Cldy.	Moist	Cldy.	—	—
Fri. 10		37.5	.45	N.	N.E.	Clear	Clear	Clear	—	—
Sat. 11		37	.40	N.E.	—	—	Cldy.	Cldy.	—	—
Sun. 12		38	.20	—	—	—	—	—	—	— cumulostr.
Mon. 13	3h. 19' A.M.	—	.10	—	—	Cldy.	—	—	—	—
Tues. 14		32	30.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wed. 15		28	.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thur. 16		36	29.70	Var.	Var.	—	—	—	Rain	—
Fri. 17	○	38	.60	N.	N.	Rain	—	—	Fair	—
Sat. 18		36.5	.09	N.E.	N.E.	Moist	—	—	—	— Cumulus
Sun. 19		34.5	30.10	—	—	Cldy.	—	Clear	—	—
Mon. 20		37	.10	—	—	Clear	—	—	—	— cumulostr.
Tues. 21	22	38.5	.12	—	N.	Cldy.	Clear	—	—	—
Wed. 22		36	—	Var.	Var.	—	Cldy.	Foggy	—	—

Mean temperature of the Month, 30.5 deg. Mean atmospheric pressure, 30.17 deg.
Dense fog on Wednesday, P.M.

BANKRUPTS

FROM JAN. 20, TO FEB. 24, 1832, INCLUSIVE.

Jan. 30. D. BAINES, St. Martin's-lane, victualler. G. BENSON, Kensington, plumber. W. DAWSON, Waltham, Lincolnshire, tanner. J. S. EVANS, Mold, Flintshire, cattle-dealer. S. FARDEN, Gates-head, dealer. W. FARRAR, Broad-street, Chelsea, warehouseman. S. FOWELL, Blackman-street, Southwark, draper. T. HAPER, Fleet-street, tailor. J. SAWYER and G. LOWLEY, Sheffield, table knife manufacturers. A. L. CROSS, Liverpool, provision dealer. H. SMITH, Fleet-lane, victualler. T. TRANFIRD, Marylebone-lane, victualler. W. VOAKES, Pocklington, Yorkshire, draper.

Jan. 34. G. CANTLE, jun. Rotherhithe, ship builder. C. FYNE, Fair's-court, Old Throption, dyer and calico printer. P. J. COVERDALE, Berkley, Essex, surgeon and apothecary. G. BOSTOCK, Old Cavendish-street, tailor. E. TANNER, Ramsgate, tavern keeper. T. GERVES, Hendon, Middlesex, hay salesman. T. TAYLOR, Newgate-street, meat salesman. J. WATSON, Wood street, riband and silk manufacturer. E. G. BLACKBAND, Macfield, grocer. J. BUCKLEY, Liverpool, cheese factor. J. SWIFT, Liverpool, victualler. E. E. and H. HUGHES, Manchester, spinners. T. UNDERWOOD, Bristol, skin dresser and dyer. W. GADSBY, Hopwas, Staffordshire, victualler. W. JOHNSON, Manchester, junkeeper. W. CROSTON, jun. Tosteth-park, Lancashire. J. LAW, Lloyd, Staffordshire, farmer.

Jan. 27. J. WILKINSON, Fishbury-square, upholsterer. J. S. HODGEE, Buxhill row, tailor. E. BAUCKHAM, otherwise R. BUCKHAM, Providence-row, Kent road, builder. W. IVORY, St. Mary-at-Hill, victualler. H. W. SMITH, Greenwich, carpenter. T. LEWIS, Whitechapel-road, victualler. J. R. BEECROFT, St. Albans, Hertfordshire, innkeeper. G. DRAPER, Whitechapel High-street, victualler. J. MABERLY, Broad-street, Chelsea, and John-street, Perker's square, banker. W. ATHEARN, Peckham, brick maker. J. CATLEY, Green-street, Leicester-square, chemist. T. GREVES, Hendon Middlesex, hay salesman. J. BUCKE, Greenwich, licensed victualler. J. HUNTER, Church passage, Guildhall-yard, undertaker. H. STUART, Worcester, wine merchant. R. GRAY, Cottingham and Kingston-upon-Hull, wharfinger. W. and T. HEWITT, Kingston-upon-Hull, merchants. W. TAYLOR, Coppull, Lancashire, timber merchant.

Jan. 31. H. HUDSON, Wrentham-street, Paddington, stable keeper. A. KAUL, Camomile-street, Bishopsgate, watch manufacturer. R. PULLEN, Newgate-market, carcass butcher. W. J. de HUCK, Broad-street, buildings, merchant. W. C. THOMAS, Plymouth, hatter. T. WILKINSON, Shrewsbury, ironmonger. A. STOKES, Kidderminster, bookseller. R. HUGHES, Welchpool, Montgomeryshire, saddler. I. HILL, Strand, hatter. J. GLAVES, Upper East Smithfield, master mariner. G. WALKER, Orange-street, Bloomsbury, linen draper. T. BOND, Bath, cabinet maker. J. WALKER, St. John's, Worcestershire, innkeeper. J. WAGSTAFF, Denton, Manchester, hat manufacturer. T. WEBB, and W. PRITCHARD, Pill-grove, Newport, Monmouthshire, coal merchants. R. LANGDON, East Stonehouse, Devonshire, rope maker. G. SALVIDGE, B. dominator, Somersetshire, butcher. J. NICHOLS, Sturbridge, Worcestershire, wine merchant.

Feb. 3. P. YOUNG, Feuchburgh-street, Wapping, and Greenwich, sail maker. H. B. WILSON, Lawrence Pountney-hill, boarding house keeper. J. C. EASLING, Chandos-street, Covent-garden, licensed victualler. R. ALLFORD, Bishopsgate street Without, upholsterer. H. WILSON, Sun-street, woollen draper. J. PESTELL, Radwail, Hartfordshire, miller. J. CHAMBERLAIN, late of Aldermanbury, warehouseman. H. and J. C. BROWN, Broad-street, buildings, merchants. H. BENNS, Warwick, cordwainer. J. S. and J. CARRLES, Bristol, butlers. S. G. and L. HATERSLEY, Bradford, Yorkshire, machine makers. T. PEARKE, Stamford-bridge, Worcestershire, grocer. W. STEAD, Sharnbury, mercer. W. LAWTON, Birkenhead, Chelsea, lute harper. J. HAYTON, Bridge-mill, Wiltton, Cumberland, corn factor. J. LAWTON, Saddleworth, Yorkshire, money scrivener. N. THOMAS, Manchester, upholsterer.

Feb. 7. E. SAYILL, Esbar, Surrey, miller. R. ALBERTON, Charlotte-street, Blackfriars-road, carpenter. E. TURNER, Crown-row, Walworth, Surrey, house. J. STEPHENS, Red Lion-court, Fleet-street, bookseller. W. T. COKER, Lime-street, hides and skins broker. F. C. PARKINSON, Green Gates, Ecclehill, Bradford, Yorkshire, apothecary. T. WEBB, W. PRITCHARD, and Z. WILLIAMS, Pill-grove, Monmouthshire, coal merchants. W. G. MATTHEW and C. A. MATTHEW,

Liverpool, merchants. W. FLOWER, Cann, Dorsetshire, coal merchant. W. SWYER, Shaftesbury, Dorsetshire, common brewer. W. KNIGHT, St. Neot's, Huntingdonshire, cooper. J. MARKS, Folly-place, horse dealer. G. B. POYNTON, Oxford-street, woolen draper. R. SMITH, Salisbury, haberdasher. B. KING, Charlotte-street, Rathbone-place, lithographic printer. F. W. DEWEY, Huggin-lane, Wood-street, Glover. Z. B. HOUGHTON, Liverpool, timber merchant. P. H. FENTON, Liverpool, milliner. W. M. JONES, Mold, Flintshire, maltster. F. DUNN, Drypool, Yorkshire, miller. G. HIBBARD, Bath, maltster. W. HOWELLS, Gellyhav, Monmouthshire, shop-keeper. F. B. to. W. YODATT, Nassau-street, Middlesex Hospital, druggist. S. HANNUM, Oxford, carpenter. J. JACKSON, Rochester, Kent, brush maker. J. MONTAGUE, Charlotte-street, Bedford-square, jeweller. D. GRANT, late of Kensington, but now residing beyond the sea, builder. J. C. JEWSEBURY, Canterbury, linen draper. T. TAYLOR, Clifford-street, Bond-street, men's mercer. W. MORGAN, G. R. ROACH, and G. MORGAN, Liverpool-street, merchants. D. D. DAVIS, Fitzroy-square, boarding house keeper. R. LONGWORTH, St. Michael's-upon-Wyre, Lancashire, rush dealer. J. DAVIS, late of Barton-on-the-Hill, Gloucestershire, auctioneer. T. JONES, Fiddlers' street, druggist and grocer. J. POOLE, Worcester, comb manufacturer. J. WARNER, Manchester, warehouseman. J. GALE, Manchester, carver and elder.

Feb. 14. R. GASCOYNE, Richmond, tailor. P. KNOX, Meddow, grocer. T. CLAYTON, St. Charles-row, Manchester, cheese factor. R. HAMILTON, Fountain-court, Bishopsgate-street, wine merchant. T. COTTLE, Salisbury-street, Bermondsey, dealer in marine stores. R. O. HALLIWELL, Whitechapel-road, oilman. J. NEWMAN, South-street, Chelsea, victualler. J. GILBERT, jun. Coventry, coach proprietor. W. T. MAUGHAM, King-street, Covent-garden, hatter. I. WISEMAN, Norwich, silkman. D. AUST, Walcot, Somerset, builder. G. PARKER, Dertford, Warwickshire, factor. J. BREARLEY, Birmingham, Leicestershire, woollen manufacturer. J. FOULKES, Mold, Flintshire, wine dealer. C. M. BURGESS, Tosteth Park, near Liverpool, builder. R. B. SIDFORD, Wilton, Wiltshire, baker. J. ARMITAGE, Clayton, and J. GREENWOOD, Swamp, Yorkshire, stuff manufacturers. G. B. BERT, sen. Framlingham, Suffolk, brewer. A. TAYLOR, Doreford Mills, Kroyton, Lancashire, cotton spinner. S. MOTTERHEAD, Manchester, cotton spinner.

Feb. 17. R. BENNS, Broad-street, victualler. W. R. GLADWIN, Watling street, smith. W. MOSS, New Market-place, Greenwich, chessmenager. J. CHITON, Edgeware road, Paddington, dealer in earthenware. J. E. JOHNSON, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly, wine merchant. R. BRANANT, Wolvarton, Bucks, miller. R. COX, Sulton, Dorset, miller. J. COLQUHOUN, Sheffield, copper-smith. G. EAMES, Plymouth, Somerset, ironmonger. T. WHITTARD, Dursley, Gloucestershire, shopkeeper. T. S. FOX, Wells-next-the-sea, Norfolk, builder. T. SALTER, North Walsham, Norfolk, corn merchant. T. WOOD, Headingly, Leeds, miller.

Feb. 21. C. MOSLEY, Tower-street, victualler. W. JACKSON, Wandsworth, jeweller. W. POLLARD, Manchester, commission agent. G. TURNER and R. HYSLOP, Liverpool, merchants. W. N. CLAY, St. Helen's, Liverpool, chemist. J. OSBORNE, Colchester, carrier. H. ADDENBROOK, Ewe-hill, Dudley, druggist. E. ASHTON, High street, Whitechapel, chessmenager. D. LOGAN, Quebec, Canada, merchant. W. THOMAS, Union-street, Bath, woollen draper. J. WARD, W. STATIERS, and J. STATTERS, Mellor, Lancashire, cotton spinners. G. DUPLEX, Pleasant-park, Pentonville, chemist. J. ROBINSON, Park-lane, Paddington, ironmonger. J. STEELE, Newcastle and Lynn, ironmonger. J. WHITE, Marlborough, innkeeper. P. SYLVESTER, Fulkbrook, Oxfordshire, grocer.

Feb. 24. R. B. STRUGWELL, Basinghall-street, boot and shoe maker. E. HUNT, Salt-street, Paddington, Middlesex, slater. W. FINCH, Rochester, Kent, coal mercer. J. MACKAY, late of Austin-friars, but now of Broad-street, insurance broker. J. C. SCHWISO, Tottenham-street, Tottenham-court-road, carp and piano-forte maker. J. TOWNSEND, Castle-street, Holborn, dressing-case and pocket-book manufacturer. W. MARSH, Warrington, Lancashire, flour dealer. J. WARING and J. WARING, late of Lepton, Yorkshire, fancy cloth manufacturers. W. ROOME, Liverpool, ironmonger. W. ELLIS, Fuller's-hall, St. Martin's, Norwich, maltster. H. RA. CLIFFE, Wrexham, Denbighshire, grocer and tallow chandler.

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POLITICAL EVENTS.

GREAT BRITAIN.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Feb. 17. In reply to a remark by the Earl of Wicklow, in reference to tithes in Ireland, Earl Grey said, although he would not admit that the law of tithes was a grievance, yet it would be clearly seen by the evidence before the House, that the manner in which the law was executed was so. There could neither be safety to the Church nor tranquillity to Ireland, till an entire change was effected in the mode of executing that law. The meaning intended to be conveyed by the "extinction of tithes," was a commutation, or some other provision for the clergy.

Feb. 24. Lord King, in presenting a petition, having expressed a hope that Government would not adopt coercive measures for the recovery of tithes in Ireland, the Earl of Eldon called on Ministers to take care how they legislated on the rights of acknowledged property, which tithe undoubtedly was. He would sanction no attack upon it; and when

he found any number of people coming forward, and saying that the House must abolish a particular kind of property, he thought their Lordships were called upon to defend their independence, and to declare even on account of that demand, that they would not. One of the petitions set forth that the property of the Church formerly belonged to monastic institutions, and that, as it was now diverted from its original purpose, the tithes of the Established Church should be abolished; but he begged leave to ask the lay improprators of this country if they agreed to that proposition; and he desired to know if they were willing to surrender their property because it formerly belonged to religious houses?

Feb. 27. Earl Grey, in answer to a question from Lord Aberdeen, admitted that our Government had received information respecting the French expedition to Italy, but the Noble Earl refused to enter into any ex-

planation on the subject at the present moment.—Earl Grey, in reply to an inquiry from the Marquess of Londonderry, said he expected that the Belgian Treaty would be speedily ratified by all the parties to it.—An animated discussion ensued on the question of Irish tithes, in the course of which the policy of the Government with respect to Ireland was condemned by the Duke of Wellington and other Peers, and was defended by Earl Grey, Lord Melbourne, and Lord Plunket. This discussion originated in an inquiry on the part of the Duke of Buckingham, when the promised measure respecting Tithes would be brought forward?—Earl Grey assured him that Ministers were not inattentive to the subject, and that the contemplated Bill would be submitted without delay to the other House of Parliament.

Feb. 28. The Earl of Roden presented a mass of petitions from places in eight counties of Ireland, signed by persons of varied opinions on political and religious matters, to the number of more than 230,000, complaining in the most decided terms of the system of public education introduced into Ireland under the sanction of Ministers, as unwise, impolitic, and unchristian. His Lordship quoted Mr. Stanley's Letter, and spoke at considerable length in reprobation of the system.—These observations gave rise to a very extended discussion.—Lord Plunket strongly defended the Commission under which the public grant on account of education in Ireland is to be expended.

March 2. The Marquess of Londonderry rose avowedly with the intention of presenting a petition, which he afterwards stated he did not intend to present, and made some severe remarks on Lord Plunket, for which he was repeatedly called to order; and at last a resolution of censure was proposed to the House, but on the Noble Marquess making an apology, it was withdrawn.

March 6. The Lord Chancellor, in moving that his Majesty be requested to have the report of the Common Law Commissioners laid before the House, announced that the Commissioners had come to the conclusion that imprisonment for debt, whether on mesne process or execution, ought, if possible, to be abolished. A cheaper mode of recovering debts under 60*l.* was also recommended in the report.

March 8. The Marquess of Lansdowne, after commenting upon the open outrages and violence that had long existed in Ireland, growing out of the tithe system, submitted a series of resolutions to the House, founded upon the report of the Committee on Irish Tithes. The object was to secure immediate relief to the poorer clergy; to provide, by investment or rent-charge, provision for the clergy; to suggest means by which the collision between the clergy and

the people should be prevented. The immediate relief to the clergy, to whom arrears of tithes are due, to be secured by an issue from the Consolidated Fund; and the Government to be empowered to adopt measures for the recovery of those arrears of tithes. The resolutions also express the expediency of instituting a rent-charge, or investment on the land, as a permanent commutation of the tithes now chargeable.—The Earl of Wicklow expressed his regret that a better plan had not been devised; he had expected a much more satisfactory measure.—After a protracted discussion, the resolutions were adopted.

March 9. Lord Stangford moved for the appointment of a Committee to inquire into the state of the Glove Trade. The manufacturers attributed their distress to the system of Free Trade, and the consequent unlimited importation of gloves; and he trusted that the advocates of free-trade, in particular, would not oppose his motion, as they ought not to fear, but rather to promote inquiry into the efficacy of their principles. His Lordship detailed the differences that had characterised the trade and the wages before and after the adoption of the free-trade system.—The Bishop of Bath and Wells supported the motion for the appointment of a Select Committee. The gloves of Yeovil, and other places, were in the greatest distress.—Lord Auckland said it was with considerable regret that he found himself compelled to oppose the motion. He was quite sure it could not be productive of any real good. There was no parallel between this case and that of the silk trade. The French gloves were exposed to a duty of 22 per cent. and the amount of importation had fallen off. He attributed the distress in some parts of the country to the introduction of a new species of glove. He contended that there was no smuggling in the glove trade to any serious extent. If this committee were granted, committees would also be required on the cotton, woolen, and every other species of trade.—The Duke of Wellington said, in consequence of the conflicting opinions on the subject, he should support the motion for inquiry.—Their Lordships divided. The numbers were, for the motion, 33; against it, 41; negatived by a majority of 8.

March 12. The Earl of Eldon moved for certain papers connected with the discharge of his duties while Lord Chancellor. The object of the noble and learned Lord was to show that although he had held office upwards of forty years, he could challenge the strictest investigation relative to the bestowal of any place by him during that period—that certain situations were granted to his son twenty-seven years ago, at the gracious recommendation of the Sovereign—that they were reversions—that the rever-

sions had not yet fallen in—and that, even if they had, the profit was not near 12,000*l.* a year. They did not equal what he had lost by the appointment of a Vice-Chancellor, &c. His Lordship also mentioned that he had not sought the Lord Chancellorship; he was Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, and it had been his own wish to remain in that station. The papers were ordered.

March 13. In answer to a question put by the Earl of Aberdeen relative to the French expedition to Ancona, the Earl Grey said the French Government had avowed that their commander had exceeded his orders at Ancona; and he doubted not it would be found that the English Government had not been unmindful of the interests of this country, and that the affair at Ancona was not likely to disturb the peace of Europe.

March 16. The Duke of Wellington moved for various papers, pursuant to notice, with a view to show the fallacious character of M. Perier's speech in the French Chamber, respecting foreign affairs, in consequence of the occupation of Ancona. His Grace observed that he by no means thought lightly of maintaining the friendly connection between this country and France, but he contended that, for the preservation of peace, and the retaining of proper power by this country, England must also be on friendly footing with the other great powers of the Continent. His Grace also referred to the conduct of France regarding the Belgian revolution, observing that at first it was discountenanced by France, as the documents for which he moved would show. The Duke expressed his conviction that M. Perier's speech showed that his principles were calculated to stir up revolution.—Earl Grey said the granting of the papers would be highly inconvenient to the public service; at the same time he admitted the correctness of the Duke of Wellington's representation, respecting the proceedings of the Administration of which his Grace formed a part.—After this admission, and the statement of Earl Grey as to the inconvenience of producing the papers, the Duke of Wellington said he should withdraw his motion.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Feb. 17. The House resolved itself into a Committee of Supply. Sir J. C. Hobhouse proposed the Army Estimates for three months, ending the 31st of March. There was a decrease in the expense on the quarter of 15,300*l.* in the effective service, and an increase in the non-effective of 35,131*l.* The Right Hon. Gent. moved a resolution that the number of land-forces employed be 89,483 men. The resolution was agreed to, as were also several other resolutions, containing the items of the estimated expense.—The House went into a Committee

on the Malt Drawback Duty.—Mr. F. Baring moved that the drawback of 1*s.* 2*d.* a gallon of spirits made from malt in Scotland should be discontinued, and in lieu thereof should be imposed a smaller duty than at present on spirits made in Scotland.—The resolution was agreed to.

Feb. 20. In Committee on the Reform Bill, the 55th amended clause, &c. having been disposed of, the Committee proceeded to Schedule A. Instead of the boroughs' names being put to the vote alphabetically, as had been done heretofore, they were proposed in the order in which they appear in Lieutenant Drummond's list, thus beginning at the smallest borough first—namely, Old Sarum. On that being put from the Chair, a long discussion arose on the principles which had guided Lieutenant Drummond's calculations; after which the Committee proceeded rapidly with the list, and "scheduled" fifty-two boroughs, the case of Appleby having been postponed.

Feb. 21. In Committee on the Reform Bill, it was proposed that Appleby, which stands No. 53 in Lieutenant Drummond's list, do remain part of Schedule A. This was opposed at considerable length. The Committee eventually divided on the proposition, when there were, for the disfranchisement of Appleby, 256; against it, 143; majority for the said disfranchisement, 113.—On the proposition that Amersham stand part of Schedule A, Mr. Croker moved that Midhurst be substituted for Amersham, but it was negatived. The Committee afterwards proceeded with Schedule B.

Feb. 22. Mr. Knight moved that the House go into Committee on the Master of the Rolls' (Ireland) Bill; a Bill to enable the right of that Judge to appoint his secretary, to be tried at law. It was opposed by Government, and supported by the Opposition, aided by Mr. O'Connell, Mr. Hume, &c.—After a great deal of discussion, the House divided, when there appeared, for the Bill, 88; against it, 84; majority, 4.

Feb. 23. The House, in Committee on the Reform Bill, proceeded to discuss the remaining part of Schedule B, which was gone through, with the exception of Dartmouth, this being postponed for farther consideration. A long discussion ensued on the proposal to rescue Helstone, in Cornwall, from the Schedule, because it contained a Yeomanry corps, and a division was called for, when the numbers were, for the motion, 258; against it, 179; majority for Ministers, 77; and Helstone was ordered to stand part of the Schedule.—There was also some debate on Midhurst; but it was eventually agreed that this borough should stand part of the Schedule.

Feb. 27. The Bill for new-modelling the Naval Civil Departments gave rise to a very long debate, and was eventually read a se-

cond time. Sir James Graham corrected a misapprehension that prevailed as to the saving of expenditure that might result from this Bill; the general opinion was that the amount would not exceed 49,000*l.* The fact was, however, that a saving to that extent had already been effected, independently of what might be further expected from the operation of the Bill.

Feb. 28. The House resolved into Committee on the Reform Bill, and (again postponing the postponed item of Dartmouth, in Schedule B) proceeded to Schedule C, which is the enfranchising schedule, containing Birmingham, Manchester, Leeds, the metropolitan districts, &c. The "Metropolitan Districts" were strongly debated, in consequence of the Marquess of Chandos having moved for the uniting of the metropolitan parishes to London, Middlesex, Westminster, and Southwark, for election purposes, instead of making them separate boroughs, with additional Members of their own. They were supported as an essential part of the Bill, and resisted as giving too much power to the democracy. The proposition, however, was carried by 316 to 236, being a majority in its favour of 80.*

Feb. 29. The House having resolved itself into a Committee of Supply, on the motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, a grant of 100,000*l.* was voted for the relief of the distressed at Barbadoes, occasioned by the late destructive hurricane.

March 1. Numerous petitions were presented, complaining of the severe distress under which the silk and ribbon trade laboured; after which, the Earl of Grosvenor rose to make his promised motion for the appointment of a Select Committee to inquire into the state of the trade generally. His Lordship said that he had adopted general words in his motion, but his object was that the distresses of all branches of the silk trade should be inquired into. He contended that ground for inquiry was established by the fact of the trade having flourished previously to the removal of Parliamentary restrictions, by the proceedings of 1824 and 1826.—Mr. H. L. Bulwer seconded the motion, and reprobated as highly impolitic the adoption of the stern dictates of political economy, and the baneful consequences produced by free-trade. He said, exposed to the effects of such a range of policy, with a population so dense, and society constituted as society was at present in this country, it must inevitably have the tendency to throw out of employment thousands of artisans at every turn and change in trade which might take place.—Mr. P. Thompson

stated that he should not oppose the motion, though it was expedient to alter the wording of it; and maintained that all the difficulties of the trade were not traceable to the removal of protections, as they were termed, that had previously been extended to the trade. He strongly defended the principles and measures of his late Right. Hon. Friend (Mr. Huskisson), as applied to this question. He begged to move an amendment to the motion, to the effect that the Committee be directed to inquire also into the state of smuggling. The motion was agreed to.

March 2. The House in Committee on the Reform Bill. the Chairman put the question, that Finstury, in the county of Middlesex, do stand part of Schedule C, which was agreed to without any observation. Marylebone (Middlesex), Lambeth (Surrey), and Great and Little Bolton (Lancashire), were also put, and agreed to stand part of Schedule C, without comment.—The question was then put and carried, that Bradford (Yorkshire) stand part of Schedule C.—The same question was put and carried with respect to the following places:—Blackburn (Lancashire), Brighton (Sussex), Halifax (Yorkshire), Macclesfield (Cheshire), Oldham (Lancashire), Stockport (Cheshire), Stoke-upon-Trent (Staffordshire), Stroud (Gloucestershire).—The list of the new boroughs contained in Schedule C having been thus gone through, Lord J. Russell proposed that the Committee should now return to the postponed case of the borough of Dartmouth. He therefore moved that that borough stand part of Schedule B.—Lord Althorpe said, that upon consideration he could not consent to exclude Dartmouth from the schedule.—The Committee then divided, and the numbers were, for the question, 205; against it, 106; majority, 99.—The question that Totness stand part of Schedule B, was then put and negatived.

March 5. In Committee on the Reform Bill, it was resolved that the following towns be inserted in Schedule D, and return one Member each; viz. Ashton-under-Line, Bury (Lancashire), Chatham, Cheltenham, Dudley, Frome, Gateshead, Huddersfield, Kidderminster, Kendall, Rochdale, and Salford.

March 6. A long discussion took place on the presentation of further petitions from parts of Ireland, complaining of the Government plan of general education. It was attacked as being inimical to Protestantism as well as to Christianity.—Mr. Stanley defended it as a certain "experiment," to try whether general education might not be promoted to a great extent amongst all classes and sects, without exciting rancour and prejudice; and contended that the selections and extracts made from the Bible

* Counting the four tellers and the chairman, it thus appears that there were 557 Members present.

by the Board—consisting of two Catholics and five Protestants—were not “mutilations,” but were in accordance with the recommendations of various reports and clerical authorities. Therefore, to say that the plan was unprotestant or unchristian, or was a mutilation of the Bible, or denied the children the use of the Bible, was contrary to the truth, and was only falling in with that extensive misrepresentation which still continued to be most actively directed against this plan.—Lord Acheson, Mr. Johnston, &c. observed that the plan had caused so much dissension in Ireland, that it would be better to withdraw the grants altogether, and leave the work of education to the different communities.—A protracted discussion also arose upon a motion of Mr. Dawson for certain returns respecting the appointment of two joint secretaries by the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, the Hon. Member contending that the noble and learned Lord had unjustly and unwisely exercised his patronage in that country.—The returns were not ordered.

March 7. In a Committee of Ways and Means, the Chancellor of the Exchequer proposed the continuation of the annual Sugar Duties, observing that it was not his intention on the present occasion to propose any reduction or alteration in those duties.—The Marquess of Chandos opposed the motion, and proposed a reduction of duty—namely, that it should be 20s. instead of 24s.—This led to a very extended debate, the opponents of the amendment resisting it on the ground that the revenue could not afford the defalcation that would be the result of such a reduction of duty; while its supporters strongly urged it as absolutely requisite for relief, and as that which they were entitled to demand at the hands of some of the members of the present Administration, as they had on former occasions called for a reconsideration of these sugar duties.—The Committee divided; but the amendment was lost by a very small majority, there being for it 134; against it, 148; majority, 14 only.—The House went into a Committee on the Reform Bill, and resumed the consideration of Schedule D. On the first proposition, South Shields, Mr. Croker moved that South Shields, North Shields, and Tynemouth, be united, and stand in the place of South Shields in Schedule D.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer opposed the motion.—The Right Hon. Gentleman said he would not divide the House.—Lord Granville Somerset complained that greater consideration had been given to the Tyne than to the Severn.—Tynemouth was next placed in Schedule D, as was also Wakefield.

March 8. Mr. Stanley, for the purpose of bringing forward the same subject that had been proposed in the other House, relative

to Tithes in Ireland, moved that the House resolve itself into Committee. This preliminary proposition led to a very extended debate; Mr. Sheil, and others, strongly protesting against the contemplated measures. It was vehemently urged that, if they were adopted, Ireland would be still more exasperated, would be driven to desperation, and that servile warfare only could be the result.—Mr. Wallace afterwards proceeded to discuss the measures as if they had been proposed.—Mr. Stanley interrupted him, observing that he was not only debating what had not been proposed, but measures that were not those of the Government.—Mr. H. Grattan contended that the plans were useless.—Lord Ebrington, as a member of the Tithes' Committee, observed that what the Government had to propose was founded on the recommendations of that Committee; and that, as to the great question, he should not deem any measure to be final that did not secure the complete revision of the Church Establishment of Ireland.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer complained of the way in which the evening had been occupied. The question of going into committee had been debated as if the measures of Government were before them, and as if agreeing to the question, that they resolve into committee, pledged members to the adoption of measures to be brought forward. Nothing could be more contrary to the experience and practice of Parliament. After some further discussion, the House divided on the question of going into the Committee, when the numbers were—Ayes, 314; Noes, 31. The Committee was postponed.

March 9. The House resolved itself into a Committee on the Reform Bill, and proceeded with the remainder of Schedule D, beginning with Walsall, which Mr. Croker thought had claims much inferior to many other places.—The case called forth much conversation.—Mr. G. Bankes proposed that Purbeck should be inserted instead of Walsall; but this amendment was withdrawn, and eventually the Committee divided on the original motion, which was carried by 165 to 87, being a majority of 78.—Whitby also called forth a good deal of desultory discussion, and a division—namely, 221 for the motion, and 120 against it; majority, 101.—The Committee afterwards proceeded to Schedule E, which enumerates the places in Wales that are to share in elections for the shire towns. It was adopted with very little comment.—The Committee then came to the consideration of Schedule F, which regards the division of counties.

March 10. The House in Committee on the Reform Bill, when the remaining schedules, some amended clauses, and some amendments to clauses, were agreed to; and

the report ordered to be taken into consideration on the 14th.

March 13. Mr. Stanley moved the adjourned question, that the House go into Committee on the Tithes in Ireland; which was acquiesced in, after some ineffectual opposition. Mr. Stanley pursued the course adopted by the Marquess of Lansdowne in the House of Lords on a former evening. He adduced evidence to show the systematic opposition to tithes, and of the effective character of the combinations. He dwelt on the inutility of military or police interference to defeat those combinations—gave affecting details of the absolute destitution which had, in consequence, fallen on many of the Clergy, and urged the necessity and justice of affording them relief. He also contended that the relief must be accompanied by a remedy for the existing evils regarding tithes, otherwise the relief extended to the now suffering and destitute Clergy would operate as a premium upon disaffection, and resistance to all law. He proposed resolutions founded on the recommendation of the Select Committee's report. The resolutions led to extensive discussions though not decided opposition.—Mr. Sheil said the proposition was impracticable—the police and the military had been unable to enforce tithes, and what could be expected from making the King the Tithe-Proctor-General.—Sir R. Peel consented to the resolutions, on the understanding that the payment of tithes now due should be enforced. He was willing to ascertain whether there might not be a mode of sustaining the Clergy less objectionable than tithes. But he also understood that the support extended to the Irish Church should be fair and equal—that the revenues raised for the Church in lieu of tithes should be devoted exclusively to the Church.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer expressed his concern at the manner in which some Hon. Members had urged the question; they viewed the Clergy in the light in which the French emigrants had been considered, and not as individuals who had rights. The debate was eventually adjourned.

March 14. The Chancellor of the Exchequer having moved that the report of the Reform Bill be taken into consideration.—Mr. Croker proposed, by way of amendment, a series of resolutions of immense length, examining the objects and fallacies of the Bill, and declaring that they would be unjust, inconsistently, and capriciously carried into effect by the Bill. They were negatived.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer observed, that they rather surprised him, but that he viewed them in the na-

ture of a "protest," or written speech.—Mr. Croker said he had endeavoured to embody the arguments which had been adduced against the Bill, in order that they might be found in the journals.—A protracted discussion took place relative to several clauses of the Bill;—the reports, however, was ultimately taken into consideration, and the Bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time on the 19th.

March 15. Mr. Hunt proposed his long-promised motion for a Committee of Inquiry into the affairs at Manchester, on the memorable 16th of August, 1819. It was seconded by Mr. Hume, and resisted by Mr. G. Lamb and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, on the ground of the inexpediency of inquiry after the legal proceedings that had taken place, and the time that had elapsed. These, however, admitted in effect that no time could alter the character of the transaction.—Mr. Lamb moved "the previous question."—Dr. Lushington strongly urged the necessity of inquiry, adding that he should be well pleased to see so creditable a proceeding distinguish the close of the career of the unreformed Parliament; but if it were not now resolved on, he felt quite assured that inquiry into those transactions would be amongst the first demands of a reformed House of Commons.—The question led to much discussion, in which Sir H. Hardinge, Sir R. Peel, &c. took part. The original motion was eventually negatived, there being for the previous question 206; against it, 31.

March 16. Sir J. Graham brought forward the Navy Estimates, repeating that there were savings in every item of charge, with three exceptions—that the net saving was 961,000*l.* and that the reduction in the number of men was 5000, namely, 4000 seamen and 1000 marines.—Mr. Sadler moved the second reading of the Factories' Bill, in a speech of considerable length. His desire was that the Bill should be considered in a Committee of the whole House, but it appeared to be resolved that it should be referred to a Select Committee, and he had no alternative.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer said that would be the best course, especially after the allegations made by the Hon. Member. The statements appeared to be incredible. If they were true, there ought to be some regulations. At the same time he would not pledge himself to support this Bill, whatever might be the report of the Committee.—The second reading was not generally opposed, though it led to a good deal of conversation. The Bill was read a second time, and ordered to be referred to a Select Committee.

THE COLONIES.

CANADA.

Accounts from Upper Canada state that the movements of the people are every day assuming a more serious aspect. A meeting of the freeholders and inhabitants of the home and adjacent districts had assembled, to the number of three thousand, in York, Upper Canada, and an Address was adopted by acclamation to his Majesty upon the state of the Colony, and a petition to the House of Commons. A Resolution also passed, recommending to the several districts, townships, &c. the formation of political societies, on the plan of those of England, Scotland, and Ireland. The prayer of the Address is, that a new Provincial Parliament be called without delay; that the Legislative Council be made elective by the people; that the present Lieutenant-Governor be removed; that the Royal Assent be withheld from the Upper Canada Bank Stock Bill; that the representation of the people in the Assembly be made more equal; that education may be promoted; that the law of primogeniture be abolished; that sufficient popular checks be established on the expenditure of the provisional revenue. The Address concludes with the most ardent expressions of attachment to his Majesty's Government.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

The accounts from New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land are satisfactory. From Sydney, the dates are to the 5th of October; and from Hobart Town to the 1st of September. The expectations that the wools of Germany and Spain would become liable to severe quarantine regulations on entering the port of London, had led to the hope of an increased demand for the wools of Australia. The spring lambing was proceeding very favourably in most parts of the colony. A Government notice had been issued, with a view to promote the introduction of agricultural labourers and mechanics, by allowing an abatement in the quit-rents. For every family of the classes stated, consisting of a man, his wife, and two children, 35*l.* would be allowed; for every man 12*l.* for every woman 15*l.* and for every child, above two in one family, 4*l.* each. This notice had given much satisfaction. Government had undertaken two other steps, which had also given much satisfaction, viz. the establishment of King's schools in the colony, and a mission that was to be sent to conciliate the Aborigines.

SWAN RIVER.

Recent accounts from the Swan River settlement state that provisions were cheap and abundant, ample supplies having been obtained from England, New South Wales,

&c. The settlers were in better spirits: the Governor held out a bounty of 15*s.* per bushel for grain grown in the colony. The number of settlers at Swan River was estimated at about 1600. About 200 acres of land were under cultivation.

WEST INDIES.

The most recent accounts from Jamaica describe the island as comparatively quiet, the insurrection having nearly subsided; and the negroes having for the most part returned to their labour. The number of plantations described as destroyed is 150; the loss of property is said to be 15,000,000*l.*; of the Blacks, 2000 are described as killed, and 500 fled to the mountains. This is on the face of it a gross exaggeration. By way of precaution, martial-law had been prolonged for thirty days, from the 23rd of January. The total European loss in the insurrection seems to have been twelve wounded, two of whom have died. There may be great damage, but where there is so little personal loss, the danger cannot be very great. A heavy moral responsibility has been incurred by the Authorities in Jamaica.* They knew long before the late insurrection commenced, that the slaves believed they were to be emancipated on the 1st of January. The same opinion was entertained in Demerara and in other colonies. The Authorities in Jamaica should have imitated the example of the Governor of Demerara. He promptly visited the several estates; informed the assembled slaves "that the report was a wicked invention of their enemies; that the King was desirous of doing every thing in his power to ameliorate their condition; and that he (the Governor) felt it to be not only his duty to his Sovereign, but also his duty as a man, to carry his Majesty's benevolent intentions into effect. But this could not be done, unless they continued cheerfully and faithfully to perform their duties to their masters, in which if they failed, he would certainly hang up every one of them." This conciliating yet firm conduct produced the desired effect, and by the last accounts Demerara was in this respect quiet.

In the other West India islands, the greatest excitement prevails on the subject of the Order in Council for regulating slave-labour; but those at which the most violent conduct has been adopted were Trinidad, Demerara, Berbice, St. Lucia, St. Kitt's, and at Antigua. In St. Lucia the most extraordinary course has been pursued. The

* The Governor, Lord Belmore, has been recalled, and the Earl of Mulgrave is appointed his successor.

planters, on the first appearance of the Order, declared their determination not to adopt it; and on the Governor's declaring that he had no discretion, and must carry it into effect, they proceeded so far as to withhold all supplies of provisions; and on a vessel being dispatched to Martinique for that purpose, contrived to frustrate it, by preventing the acceptance of the Government Bills offered in payment. The Government, in retaliation, laid an embargo on all vessels at St. Lucia, against which, however, a spirited protest was sent on the part of the agent to Lloyd's; and on the 23rd of January the embargo was taken off. At St. Kitt's, resolutions were passed by the House of Assembly to refuse all grants of money, and to disregard all recommendations whatever from the English Government, until some measure is adopted showing a proper regard to the rights of property in the West India Colonies. At Antigua, a discussion of the Order in Council by the Legislature had taken place, but with closed doors. The

debate was, however, so vehement, that the angry expressions reached the ears of the persons waiting without. One member is said to have proposed that it should be kicked under the table, or thrown out of the window. The members of the Council of Antigua showed more moderation than the Assembly, and were disposed to meet the Order half way. The Legislature of Grenada had so far entertained the propositions as to refer the Order to a Committee, but not the least expectation was entertained that it could become a law in that island. It should be recollected that the Order has the force of a "recommendation" only in those Colonies which possess legislative bodies, but in the Crown Colonies, such as Trinidad, St. Lucia, Demerara, &c. its adoption is peremptorily required. The planters have met in Trinidad, and were to assemble in Berbice. On all sides the utmost indignation is expressed, accompanied with threats of inflicting all the injury possible on the mother-country.

FOREIGN STATES.

FRANCE.

The Chamber of Peers has resolved, by a majority of 89 against 46, that on the 21st January, the Anniversary of the Execution of Louis XVI. the public administrations, the courts, and the tribunals, shall be closed in token of mourning. This has created much dissatisfaction among the Deputies, who had proposed a law for repealing the law of 1816, which established a national funeral service on the day in question.

M. Casimir Perier has failed in the prosecution which he instituted against M. Carrell, the well-known and spirited editor of "*The National*,"—and with whom the Revolution of July really originated, as he was the first to denounce the famous Ordinances—and the Editors of "*The Mouvement*," for a seditious libel; but, on the other hand, he has escaped a defeat in the Chamber of Deputies upon the question of reducing the salaries of the Marshals, after a hard-fought struggle. The Ministerial proposition was preserved by a majority of only three, the numbers being 163 to 166. In another division, Ministers were left in a minority of 14. The Opposition papers exult loudly over both these occurrences as undoubted victories.

ITALY.

On the 22nd of February the French troops landed at Ancona; on the following morning they proceeded to take possession

of the fortress, to which they procured access by breaking down the gates, which the Papal troops, it appears, would neither defend nor open. This gentle violence excepted, the troops of the two Powers seem to have displayed a reasonably accommodating spirit; for the fort was subsequently agreed to be kept possession of by guards equally selected from each. The entire of the French force amounts to but 1500 men, while that of the Austrians amounts to 20,000; but it does not appear that there is any disposition on the part of the Austrians or French to molest each other, and the Pope is quite unequal to cope with either. When the French Ambassador demanded an audience for M. Cubieres, the commander of the expedition, the Holy Father gave him a flat refusal, and Cardinal Bernetti exclaimed, that since the time of the Saracens, nothing like the French invasion had been attempted against the Sovereign Pontiff. A formal protest against the landing of the French forces was issued by the Pope on the 25th; and a formal demand of their instant departure, and also of compensation for the damage they had occasioned.

"The presence of our troops at Ancona," says the "*Messenger des Chambres*," "is a real guarantee to the Italians, and to Austria a significant engagement, to show to her our firm determination not to allow her to establish herself in Romagna, as she has done in Lombardy."

CRITICAL NOTICES.

Remains of the Rev. Edmund D. Griffin, compiled by Francis Griffin, with a Biographical Memoir of the deceased, by the Rev. John Mc Vickar, D. D., Professor of Moral Philosophy, &c. in Columbia College. In two volumes.

These volumes furnish us with a very interesting view of the character and style of the literature which at this moment prevails in America. It is impossible to read them without being struck with the classical purity of taste which is cultivated in the Colleges, and which the best writers who have received their education in these seats of transatlantic learning, have recently displayed. Indeed the improvement is at once so remarkable and so rapid, that Great Britain had need look well to herself if she would maintain her superiority. It may be centuries before the New World will produce writers to compete with the greatest names of England; it may never perhaps be able to boast of its Shakespeare and Milton, its Bacon and Newton; but having, as well as ourselves, all these glorious models to guide and animate their efforts, the Americans have only to imbibe the spirit of intellectual distinction, and to feel the stirrings of literary ambition to leave the present generation of European writers far behind them. In the United States there is everything to stimulate and urge forward the progress of the human mind to excite in individuals spontaneous and characteristic efforts which regard their own fame rather than the calculating speculations of the mere vender of books. For a long time to come America will have authors—original, proud, independent, and free. In England we produce an astonishing quantity of printed paper elegantly done up in boards, of quarto, octavo, and duodecimo, by the simplest of all processes—the division of labour. London is at this moment the literary Birmingham of the civilized world, and we are desirous rather of getting many books than of procuring good ones. We speak of this new order of things at large, and in its essential character, without denying the many exceptions and mitigations to which it is open. But if a plain fact is to be spoken of in plain terms, it is this, that books have at last thoroughly come under the laws that regulate the quantity, quality, fashion, form, and colour of silks, potteries, furniture, jewels, and other articles of artificial life.

In illustration of the truth of our statement, that America is rising in intellectual character, we refer to the work before us, especially to that portion of it, entitled "A Tour through Italy and Switzerland in 1829." It breathes a pure classical enthusiasm—every object of beauty or sublimity—every circumstance illustrative of men and manners—whatever regards nature or art—the world of matter—the world of mind—all are treated in the spirit of a man who thinks, feels, and writes under the influence of a correct judgment and fervid imagination, informed and chastened with a rich store of previous knowledge and attainments; and it ought likewise to be remembered that these pages were not elaborated for the press—the author poured out the fulness of his soul to relieve himself, and to gratify his friends, but without the most distant view to publication.

April.—VOL. XXXVI. NO. CXXXVI.

To the young enthusiast of the New, the Old World must present a boundless and most interesting field of observation and delight. If he be a scholar, and just in proportion as he is so, Europe will be invested in his imagination with the sacredness which belongs to all that is venerable in antiquity, and with that true glory which attaches to the vast empire of mind, where its majesty triumphs in every form of beauty and grandeur, the accumulation of many centuries long since passed away, but leaving their imperishable monuments to be the admiration of distant regions and of ages yet unborn.

Mr. Griffin was eminently prepared to appreciate every object which met his view during the progress of his Tour. We entirely agree, however, with the writer of the Memoir, that he should have commenced it with England. For if any thing like prejudices and spleen betray themselves in his Letters, it is on the subject of this his Fatherland. "To a native of the New World," Dr. McVickar judiciously remarks, "no portion of Europe is without interest; he finds everywhere the stimulus of both novelty and antiquity; he should, therefore, begin with the one, as it were, nearest home, that by so doing, every stage may rise in its power over his imagination. Thus England, though the first in the scale of improvement, is unquestionably, to Americans at least, the lowest for excitement; with this, therefore, we should begin; and then France, Germany, Switzerland, and Italy, will be found successively to ascend in the scale of interest. The reversed order spoils the whole; After Italy, short of Greece, there is no antiquity; after Switzerland, there is no scenery; consequently all that follows is dull, tame, and modern. Hence the inconsistent estimate which travellers form of the beauty and grandeur of the Rhine, according, as they are fresh from the marshes of Holland, or the mountains of Switzerland; it is noble or tame, just as the torrent's course may happen to be north or south."

The society in which Mr. Griffin happened once or twice to mix, while on his sojourn here, wounded his nationality of feeling; some offensive articles in our Public Journals likewise awakened his displeasure; and he bade adieu to England, as he expresses himself, "a more partial American than ever."

Of the former, Dr. McVickar observes—"that Mr. Griffin was so unfortunate as to meet with some whose patriotism went beyond their politeness, and it is probable beyond either their knowledge or judgment." The author says that "in this Mr. Griffin was unfortunate, since, judging from his own experience, such language is as rare in England as it is misapplied; his recollections of a recent visit not furnishing him with a single instance of an educated man, who was not also liberal in his feelings towards America; and though often ignorant of the detail of her institutions, yet appreciating justly their nature and influence; and reciprocating with paternal frankness those sentiments of respect and amity which unquestionably belong to the better part of the American community. These are sentiments, it may be added, not only just, but mutually becoming; they spring naturally from the sympathies of a common language, literature, and faith, and no

feeling or considerate mind would willingly wound them; woe then to that pen, or that policy, by which such bonds are severed, and which seeks to sow discord where nature hath planted peace."

So cordially do we approve of these sentiments, that we are happy to give them all the publicity in our power. Of Mr. Griffin we have only to add, that at the early age of twenty-five, he was suddenly removed from the circle of his friends, and the sphere of his usefulness. His loss was severely felt, and what he might have been; it is in vain to conjecture. No man was ever better prepared to act a conspicuous part on the great theatre of life, especially in a country like that which gave him birth. So active was his mind, so industrious his habits, that, though he died just as he had reached the point of manhood, "he left behind him manuscripts which, if printed, would suffice to fill, at least, six octavo volumes." The present selection has been made with a discriminating judgment. The Memoir is peculiarly interesting, and the whole work a valuable addition to transatlantic literature.

Saturday Evening. By the Author of "The Natural History of Enthusiasm."

This is the most indefinite and inappropriate title to a good book that it has ever been our fortune to meet with. The explanation of the Author is by no means satisfactory. Would any one imagine that the work is thus designated because the subjects on which it treats bear an important relation "to the era of a year which has been promised to the Church and to the world"—the evening preceding the millennial Sabbath? We assure our readers, however, who might otherwise be deterred from perusing the book on account of its singular association with what may appear to them chimerical, that it is one of the most valuable productions of the human intellect; the topics, all of them of great importance, and of deep and perpetual interest. The Author entertains some of the noblest views of Christianity: religion with him sustains and regulates the spirit of philosophical inquiry. All the Essays are written in a style of superior excellence: we should say they are, without exception, highly original and eloquent. But we were particularly struck with those on "The State of Sacred Science," "The State of Secession," "The Family Affection of Christianity," "The Few Noble," and "The Rudiment of Christian Magnanimity." The Author's first production, "The Natural History of Enthusiasm," established his character, and placed him among the first of his class; and from the present, his fame will not suffer the slightest diminution. These are the kind of works that are rare to stir up thought where its capacity exists; to awaken the dormant energies of the mind, and to purify and exalt the heart. They maintain the happy medium between sceptical philosophy and fanatical enthusiasm. We know not what Church has the honour of claiming the writer; but all Churches ought to cherish towards him the liveliest gratitude for the invaluable services he has rendered to the cause of their common Christianity. There would be neither bigots nor infidels if all that undertake to teach religion possessed the mental qualifications and philanthropic spirit of the Author of "Saturday Evening."

Reminiscences of the Rev. Robert Hall, A.M. late of Bristol, and Sketches of his Sermons preached at Cambridge prior to 1806. By John Greene.

The Boswellian Paul Pryism of this surreptitious work forces us to read it in spite of ourselves. We feel something like contempt for the compiler, but the illustrious subject who suffers under his treatment, attracts us as with a charm. The most trifling incident and word we contemplate as a relic of departed greatness. The book contains disclosures of petty scenes and minute incidents that we should imagine no friend would publish of another. The world is glad to possess these, while it despises the channel of their communication. Mr. Greene, in this transaction, in our opinion, has neither acted wisely nor well. If he really felt interested in the lasting fame of his distinguished friend, he would have cherished a deep solicitude for the welfare of his family—and he would have consulted both by presenting his materials to Sir James Mackintosh, and bestowing them as a gratuity to enrich the work that is forthcoming, and whose profits are exclusively devoted to Mrs. Hall and her children.

In reading these pages, however, we cannot help exclaiming, Mr. Hall must indeed have been a great man! for even these reminiscences, got up in the worst style, and published for very questionable purposes, leave the majesty of his intellect, the purity of his principles, and the simplicity of his manners, untouched. The sermons are, indeed, perfect of their kind. Did Mr. Greene obtain them, by writing them in shorthand from the lips of the eloquent preacher?—if so, he is the best stenographer of the age—but we have never heard that he was peculiarly distinguished for this art. Are they the result of memory?—then in this faculty Mr. Greene must stand unrivalled and alone. We are delighted to possess these discourses—they are undoubtedly genuine, and fine specimens of their author's wonderful talents, and perhaps we ought not to be too inquisitive about them.

History in all Ages.

The History of the Jews in All Ages. By the same Author.

The first of these works has justly, as we think, obtained a wide circulation, and is likely to prove a standard work for the instruction of youth. Its plan is that of dialogue, and it gives the rise, progress, and decay of all the states that have existed in ages past, and it traces the history of the modern nations with great accuracy and brevity.

"The History of the Jews" is a more ambitious affair. It is comprehensive, and yet perspicuous, written with great care, and with a laudable design, which entitles the Author to the respect of every genuine believer in the truth of revelation.

The grand principle on which it has been composed is the following:—

"The Statements of the Holy Scriptures, as the inspired word of God, however irreconcilable with human maxims, and inconsistent with human opinions, are to be received with all the submission which their divine authority demands, and without hesitation, and to their fullest extent are to be implicitly credited."

Our opinion on this subject was fully expressed some months ago in our notices of Mr. Gleig's "History of the Bible," and Professor Millmah's "History of the Jews." The present work sustains all the principles of Mr. Gleig, but in a superior style. It is a book, which we cordially recommend, because it does not disguise the genuine features and natural dignity of Scripture history, or throw a veil of confusion and doubt over the sacred truths of revelation. It is philosophical, but not sceptical; it establishes faith on its proper foundation, and while it addresses us as intellectual beings, it tells us that our reason must bow to Scripture, and our faith believe a speaking God.

British Painters, &c. By Allan Cunningham. Vol. V.—Family Library, No. XXVII.

The same fresh and lively vein of bold and manly thought runs through this pleasant volume as pervades its predecessors, and indeed all the works of their gifted author. It is abundantly evident that Allan Cunningham, whilst he avoids all the ordinary cant of criticism, and assuming connoisseurship, is possessed of acquirements and habits of thought which not only entitle him to exercise his independent judgment freely, but which stamp a sterling value on his intelligent decisions. One listens to his opinions with a satisfactory assurance that they are those of a man by whom the beauties of art are really appreciated, and by whom they will never be discussed either with the flippancy of conceit, the dullness of stupidity, or the obstinacy of invincible ignorance. He avowed, we remember, in his first volume, his steadfast determination to express on all occasions strictly his own sentiments concerning works of British art, wherever he should have the power of personal examination; and he has honestly redeemed the pledge.

The present volume contains the lives of Jameson, Ramsay, Romney, Runciman, Copley, Mortimer, Raeburn, Hoppner, Owen, Harlow, and Bonington. The materials for biographies of some of these worthies are scanty enough. In fact their works are at once their actions and their best history. Though the lives of men devoted to the most part to secluded labour, contain few incidents of a very stirring nature, still it is pleasing to follow the vicissitudes of fortune of those whose genius has given us delight. It does not, however, we regret to say, speak very favourably for the lofty character of English taste, that we are so often and so forcibly reminded, in perusing these biographies, of Sir Godfrey Kneller's quaint reason for preferring portraiture to the nobler branches of his art. "Painters of history," said he, "make the dead live, and do not begin to live themselves till they are dead. I paint the living, and they make me live." Mr. Cunningham thus pleasantly touches on the long prevailing vanity of those who prefer the "counterfeit presentment" of their "own flesh and blood" to the happiest groups of historic heroes. "Taste, which arises from domestic affection, deserves to be cherished; and if we may estimate private happiness from the multitude of portraits of the nameless and unknown, our own nation enjoys more serene tranquillity than any other in the universe." Our limits preclude us from any con-

deration of the lives in detail, and we shall only add that the portraits with which the volume is illustrated are in the usual style of excellence of all the embellishments of the series.

The following sketch of Bonington will be read with interest:—

Bonington was tall, well, and even to appearance, strongly formed. 'His countenance,' says the French biographer, 'was truly English; and we loved him for his melancholy air, which became him more than smiles.' The memory of his person will soon wear away, but it will fare otherwise with his fame. He lived long enough to assert his title to a high place amongst English landscape painters, and had produced works which bled fair to be ranked permanently with the foremost. They are not numerous, but for that very reason they will, perhaps, be the more prized. A series of engravings, amounting to some four-and-twenty, has been published by Carpenter, from pictures of this artist, some in his own possession, some in the galleries of the Marquess of Lansdowne, the Duke of Bedford, and other patrons of art. The best of these are the landscapes; and of the landscapes, the worthiest are of mingled sea and land—pieces distinguished by great picturesque beauty, and singular grace of execution. His practice was to sketch in the outline and general character, and then make accurate studies of the local light and shade, and colour. His handling was delicate and true, and his colouring clear and harmonious. It cannot, however, be denied that he wants vigour and breadth; that his more poetic scenes are too light and slim; and his express copies from nature too literal and real. He was a softer sort of Gainsborough, with more than his grace, and not with a little of his taste for scattering happy and characteristic groups among landscape scenes—but, it must be added, with only a far-off approach to the strength of that great master. That, had his life been prolonged, he would have risen to very high distinction, cannot be doubted. It was his generous dream, we are told, to acquire a competency by painting commissions, and then dedicate his time and pencil to historical compositions—a dream which many artists have dreamed; but his works have little of the epic in them. Nature gave him good advice when she directed his steps to the surf-beat shore, and bade him paint the swelling tide, the busy boats, fishermen drying their nets, and the sea-eagle looking from the rock upon his wide and, to him, fruitful dominions.

"He was," adds Mr. Cunningham, "more than a mere landscape-painter. He included within his scene whatever naturally and properly belonged to it. On the sea-side he had fishermen; on the sea itself ships under sail, with all their masts—pinasses and barges, with freight of beauty; ashore, he gave to the garden, ladies playing on the lute, or listening to the song of the bird or of the lover; he peopled his walks and groves with life, and showed no common skill and taste in his groups and figures. In this he resembled Gainsborough, whose pictures are not the least pleasing part of his landscapes. Nor did Bonington desire to depict merely nature or two of nature, and trace to the literal reality of his scenes for success: he knew that nature presents much to the eye on which art has no colours to squander; he therefore singled out scenes

which, either from extreme loveliness, from picturesque effect, or old clation, he knew would please; and these he died with singular ease and dexterity.

He treated the styles of painting below the historical, but attained eminence in them all. Moreover, he painted the various schools; it was one of his "Imagination" to combine the fidelity of the Dutch, the vigour of the Venetians, the science of the Romans, and the softness of the English, all in one grand performance. This wild scheme, which even the poetic and fervent Fuseli had considered impracticable, was looked upon by Bonington as a matter of great difficulty. His French biographer regrets that he did not live to put such a plan into execution, and mentions that he had selected a series of subjects from the history of the mid ages on which to make the experiment."

Observations on the Pestilential Cholera, (Asphyxia Pestilenta.) By William Ainsworth.

The Laws and Progress of the Epidemic Cholera, illustrated by Facts and Observations. By Thomas Hancock, M.D.

Of the numerous works which have been written on the all-absorbing subject of Cholera since its first appearance in England, we have not met with one that contains so many valuable facts and illustrations of the disease in question, or that gives a clearer insight into all its minute and varied symptoms, as the volume of Mr. Ainsworth, which is now before us. He has been a close and attentive observer of the disease ever since its first appearance in Sunderland, and his volume is the result of the many inquiries and observations he was enabled to make at the bedside of his patients during the time that the disease was raging so fatally in that town. He speaks of the disease according to its nature and character, treating of these under the heads of Symptoms, Mode of Propagation, Physiology, and Pathology. We shall briefly notice each of these. He very properly divides the symptoms of the disease (Asphyxia Pestilenta) into five grades.

1. Prostration and evacuation, terminating in death.
 2. The same, succeeded by a mild febrile action, inducing a rapid recovery.
 3. The stage of collapse, always terminating in death.
 4. A mild febrile action, terminating favourably.
 5. A severe febrile action, terminating variously.
- Thus proving, that in the early periods of the disease the symptoms are few, and the consequent results decided, whilst in the more advanced stages the symptoms are more numerous and the terminations more varied.

Mr. Ainsworth, we perceive, is a decided contagionist. Our space will not now allow of our arguing on the opposite or non-contagious side of the question; but every day's experience only tends to strengthen facts against which the suppositions and analogies brought forward by our Author contain nothing that what has been brought forward a hundred times before. In speaking of the mode by which the disease appears to be propagated, the Author lays particular stress upon two—that by clothes, wearing apparel, &c. and

that by emanations from the dead, which he terms "a novel feature in the history of disease." He narrates several cases occurring in his own practice, and in that of others, amply supporting these facts. In the chapter on the Physiology and Pathology of the disease, he brings forward some bold and convincing evidence in support of his views: but we have not room for extract.

In the Second Part of his work Mr. Ainsworth speaks of the treatment of and the prophylactic or preventive measures against the disease. In the former of these he recommends mild emetics of salt or mustard, with copious bleeding, in the early stage of the complaint, "If the state of collapse or sinking has not come on." If this, however, is present, then he limits the quantity of blood taken away to eight ounces for an adult, following up this by stimuli of various kinds—hot negus, wine whey, brandy, ammonia, capsicum, &c. In this disease all the symptoms follow in pretty regular succession: if they be, therefore, simultaneously combated, there is much greater chance of the violence of this fierce and terrible disease being subdued. Calabar oil, so much vaunted of by the London Board of Health, was found to be of no benefit. Cold affusion, our Author remarks, has not been sufficiently tried, and we cordially join with him in recommending it to every medical practitioner who may have an opportunity of trying its effects in this disease. In speaking of the prophylactic or preventive measures Mr. Ainsworth briefly notices the several points of air, temperature, heat, cold, and dress.

There are many other very valuable practical remarks scattered through the work, which we should be happy to notice did our limits permit; and in closing the volume, we tender our cordial thanks to the Author for the information the perusal of it has afforded us, strongly recommending it as a valuable text-book and guide to all our readers, whether literary or scientific.

The Summary of Facts and Observations on the Laws and Progress of the Epidemic Cholera, by Dr. Hancock, is especially valuable and well-timed at the present moment, when public attention is so universally directed to the subject. The Author has gleaned largely, and we may add judiciously, from the many contemporary writers on the subject, and from current monthly and quarterly medical periodicals. Such a collection has long been wanted; a condensation of all that has been written most valuable on the disease, to which the casual reader may turn for any information he may want on the subject. The chapter on the disease, as it appeared in Sunderland, traces it from the first moment in which it assumed the pestilential character in that place, until the occurrence of the first cases in Newcastle and Gateshead. This is drawn up with great accuracy of detail; and from the many opportunities which Dr. Hancock appears to have had of consulting all records on the subject, he draws the following conclusions, which will show what his views on the disputed point of contagion are, and prove how little medical men are still acquainted with the disease:—

"From all the preceding facts and considerations, I think it must be clearly seen, that an epidemic pestilence is not a mere isolated and fortuitous event, which has no connexion with any thing in the country where it rages. It ap-

ears to be manifestly connected, in order and series, with the diseases that precede and follow it, and in affinity, with those that accompany it. It is connected, almost indissolubly, with the predisposition of the people who are prepared to receive it, and very singularly with the localities or nuisances, where it finds its victims. It is connected with some inexplicable peculiarities in the site of the place, and of different places in succession, which usher in its beginning and attend its decline, as well as with the antecedent and accompanying state of the weather. The latter circumstances appear to be proved; because the predisposition of the people ceases in one place, and becomes active in another; in other words, the disorder dies in one place, and revives in another, in a manner which no theory of contagion, exclusively considered, can possibly explain. Could we take away any of these connexions, in so far we should deprive it of its strength; and if it had not these connexions, it never could intrude itself in any country; or if it were possible to intrude itself, could never be propagated to any extent."

The Doctor craves pardon for adding another to the numerous volumes already written on the disease, modestly remarking, that "there is scarcely one from which we may not gather some fact or observation worthy of being recorded." We are sure we need make no farther comment.

Sphinx Vespiformis, an Essay. By Edward Newman.

The delightful study of Natural History seems to bid fair for becoming one of the most popular sciences of our day. The facilities afforded for the gratification of this taste, by means of the collections of our national Museum and that of the Zoological Society, together with the numerous works which have lately issued from the press, in an attractive form, adapted to the comprehension of general readers, have all contributed to give an impulse to the study of nature. But although this may be the fact, so far as regards an increased attention to the various objects of creation, we apprehend the philosophy of the science of Natural History has made very little progress since the days of Linnæus. From the time when the illustrious Swede undertook the difficult task of forming a natural system, with the comparatively limited means which he possessed, no naturalist has been successful enough to establish one which has met with general support, although our knowledge of the multitudinous objects which form the animal and vegetable kingdom have been numerically increased, beyond all calculation, since the period alluded to, and of course superior opportunities afforded for the purpose.

The only writer who, it appears to us, has made any approach hitherto towards the truth, is Mr. Macleary, the author of an admirable treatise entitled, "*Hornæ Entomologica*." That learned and acute naturalist first suggested the idea of a circular system; and the author of the present essay, Mr. Newman, adopts the same theory. The title he has selected conveys certainly no definite idea of his design, which is to supersede Mr. Macleary's quinary arrangement by the adoption of a septenary series of circles; and the author supports his views by arguments and facts, which deserve the candid and careful examination of all scientific naturalists.

Mr. Newman's theory is, that the central group of a series of septenary circles is the most heterogeneous, and that the homogeneous circles surround it; thus accounting for the beautiful approaches discoverable in natural objects. In the insects, for instance, to which this essay is devoted, he makes the central group to consist of Neuroptera, the class in which the greatest variety of form, character, and habit is discoverable. We do not doubt that much difference of opinion will be entertained as to the accuracy of these views. The author, however, only claims that the system should be regarded as deserving of attention, so far as it is in accordance with truth and known facts. We have our prejudices so generally, that any attempt at eliciting truth, if it attack our preconceived opinions, is too frequently repelled. Systematists have usually formed their theories, and then endeavoured to bend facts to support them; this is certainly not the case in the present instance, the author having built his theory on facts and data which are capable of proof. We recommend it as a sensible and well-written essay, deserving the notice of naturalists, and we trust the author will be encouraged to proceed with the other branches of Natural History.

The Adventures of a Younger Son. 3 vols.

A work with which all sorts of faults may be found, and yet full of excitement and amusement. The tone of exciting wonder is so strong in the human mind, that men are quite as apt to magnify their faults as their good qualities, in something of the same spirit in which a dancer who cannot attract attention by his grace, endeavours to draw notice by his agility. Our hero, unlike the generality of his kind, who usually possess all the good qualities under the sun, and sometimes a few more, is only noticeable by the exuberance of his bad ones. We must say the first volume is a revolting and coarsely drawn picture; but the work improves as it proceeds, and there is great animation when the young corsair fairly spreads his sails to the winds, and in the language of his prototype, Selim, exclaims:—

"Aye, let me, like the ocean patriarch roam,
Or only know on land the Tartar's home;
My tent on shore, my galley on the sea,
Are more than cities or aëria to me."

Many of the scenes are equally graphic and dramatic, something like the wild adventures of the older travellers, animated with a love episode as romantic as that of Pietro de Valle himself. We suspect that Mr. Trelawney, the reputed Author of the present work, has acted much that he has recounted, and seen what he has described.

Domestic Manners of the Americans. By Frances Trollope.

This is a work, which, though its Author be clever, and itself amusing, has, nevertheless, singularly disgusted us. It is equally unjust to America and to England; unjust to America in the unfair tone of ridicule and exaggeration adopted in describing its customs; and unfair to England in supposing that such caricatures will satisfy the interest and the inquiry so ripe among us respecting our transatlantic neighbours. A clever and impartial work on America is yet a desideratum in our literature. From the very company in which Mrs. Trollope left England, viz. Miss

Wright, it may be inferred how very Utopian were her visions. No wonder they were disappointed. We do not think these pages worth detailed criticism: we only protest against the judgment which could find nothing to approve or to admire in the industry, the energy, the progress of America. Continuing with prejudices is, indeed, fighting with shadows, and what else are the opinions of the Quarterly? The night and the dast of past ages are upon them: a clear light and a fresh air are already rising, and to their utter destruction.

National Portrait Gallery. Parts XXIII, XXIV. and XXV.

These last three numbers comprise a most interesting series of names, and place in a striking light the various roads to distinction in England, on which subject there are two or three such excellent remarks by the Editor, that we must give ourselves the pleasure of a quotation—"How have the vacancies in the once feudal ranks of the Barons been filled? Chiefly, as these very memoirs can testify, by men who, like Nelson, have fairly fought every step of their way, or who, like Collingwood, have stood with a chivalric devotion by their colours to the death, or who, like Lord Kenyon, by a diligent study and strict administration of the laws, have indeed become well entitled to be their enactors. The aristocracy of England is essentially different from that of every other country. It lies not like a barrier, as it did in France, between the noble by birth and every other rank of the community, checking all honourable ambition." Written with great spirit, industry, and fidelity, the way in which the memoirs are executed does Mr. Jordan as much credit as the style in which the work is got up does credit to its publishers. We are glad to see the talents of Warren Hastings, placed in a just and striking point of view. Among the most attractive of the biographies, we must mention Lord Collingwood, a noble specimen of a naval hero, Earl Grey, the Duke of York, and the Author of "The Pleasures of Hope:" a list so various is, perhaps, the best recommendation to this angularly cheap and beautiful work.

Real Life; Passages from the Portfolio of a Chronicler.

There is a fidelity of touch and a simplicity of colouring about the little sketches presented under the above title, which will ensure them a respectable station among the many delineations of Scottish domestic character lately published. Indeed, we apprehend the whole merit of the work, which is by no means inconsiderable, arises from its accuracy as a receipt of the expressions and feelings of every-day-life, and the manner in which its several parts are made subservient to this object. Of remarkable incident there is little, and of description calculated to produce a striking effect, still less; yet the narrative is everywhere attractive, and the language natural and graceful, as well as pleasing, by its freedom from all attempts to secure attention by a more force and glitter of verbiage uncalled for by occasion. Perhaps, upon the whole, the volume would have been better adapted to secure popular approbation if a few unimportant circumstances had not been

so far followed up; yet, as it is at all times better to complain of the too liberal supply, than of the actual dearth of what is useful or entertaining, this fault may very well be suffered to pass without further comment. The character of Simon Fraser, too, possesses hardly enough of marked originality to enable him to sustain properly the part he has to perform, as the person whose presence in various contingencies forms the connecting link by which the different narratives are held together. We are too much pleased, however, with the general execution of the work to enter into a rigid and minute examination of its minor details. It will afford, we have no doubt, to many, a source of pleasure and amusement, and we hope will be found, as extensively as it deserves, to meet with a favourable reception as a light and agreeable volume for summer reading, or an entertaining as well as an unpretending fire-side companion.

The Records of a Good Man's Life. By the Rev. C. B. Taylor, M.A. Author of "May You Like It," &c.

If there be one station in life more to be envied than all others, it is, to our thinking, that of a country clergyman, when the pastor is the amiable and attentive guide, in temporal as in spiritual matters, of an industrious and kindly disposed flock. The Author of the volume before us has, upon more than one occasion, appeared to us the very best example of what such a man may be. He is a scholar without affectation, labouring without parade, and benevolent without ostentation. He describes the people among whom he lives, and the scenes amid which he toils, in a manner that leaves no doubt of the sincerity of his opinions, the candour of his mind, or the goodness of his heart, his writings may do more to prevent the spread of dangerous doctrines and evil principles among the rural population than all the special commissions that may be appointed in "disturbed districts" for a century. It would be well if some parts of his books, such, for example, as the story of Martha Firman, in "The Records of a Good Man's Life," were published separately, in a cheap form, to be scattered as widely as possible throughout the counties of England. They are the productions of one who knows the evil as well as the good in the English character, but who has learned, from the best of all instructors, that charity towards their faults and failings is the duty of those who would preserve them from the ruin into which they are rapidly falling. The English yeoman is not now what he has been, but "the plague might be stayed," if men like Mr. Taylor were more frequently found at his side, reasoning, advising, and comforting like friends. We know not if he be a rector or a curate, but fortunate is the parish in which he dwells.

"The Records of a Good Man's Life" is a beautiful story, or rather a beautiful collection of episodes, that may be read with no less enjoyment than advantage by all classes, from the highest to the lowest. The style is simple, but effective, and when we are led to wander from pleasant fiction (if, indeed, there be ought of fiction in the book) to sober truth, it is by a path so inviting, that we desire not to depart from it. We find nothing dull, nothing wearisome in our way.

If we are taught to deliberate upon more serious matters, upon the solemn truths of which the Author is the able and eloquent advocate, it is in a manner so easy and graceful, that we think less of the professional teacher than of the agreeable companion; we have parted from him as from one whose society has been a relief, a pleasure, and a profit. The volumes will be welcomed whenever they are received. They have added much to the already high reputation of the writer; may they be the means of inducing other clergy-men to follow his example!

The Eighth Report of the Society for improving Prison Discipline, and for improving Juvenile Offenders. With an Appendix.

This is the title of one of a series of Reports which have materially promoted sound opinions upon the comparative efficacy of various secondary punishments; upon the improvement of prisons; and upon the reformation of young persons, by a discipline which has all the advantages and few of the evils of a gaol.

To the present Report is annexed, under the hand of Thomas Clarkson, the prospectus of another Society, recently formed in London, for spreading information on capital punishments; and its three first publications against such punishments.

Public opinion seems to be approaching towards a settled condemnation of the axe and the halter, and it only remains for the legislature to substitute for these clumsy and cruel modes of coercing guilt, either transportation, the hulks, or penitentiary imprisonment, and in this Eighth Report the Society states strong reasons for adopting the last.

From documents laid before Parliament, says the Society, "it appears, that of 4376 transported convicts, whose sentences were remitted, or whose time had expired, 206 only bore reputable characters, and few quit the hulks without being more depraved than when they entered them." (Report, pp. 5, 6.)

It is also alleged, that the example of both kinds of punishment is worse than lost upon the community in England; and in place of them "a judicious plan of solitary confinement" is proposed as "the most powerful of all moral instruments for the correction of the guilty."

For successful examples of this nature, the Committee refer to some of our best Houses of Correction, and especially to the Penitentiary at Milbank. It is, however, from the United States that the most extensive experience on this subject is to be derived; where a system has been adopted which combines solitary confinement at night, hard labour by day, the strict observance of silence, and attention to moral and religious improvement. Inquiries have been instituted relative to the conduct of prisoners released from the Auburn Penitentiary, (in New York,) the prison at which this system has been longest observed; and of 206 discharged, who have been watched over for the space of three years, 146 have been reclaimed, and maintained reputable characters in society." (p. 8.)

Duly to appreciate the value of this result, it is

to be observed, first, that these reclaimed convicts had resisted the numerous circumstances which, in the United States, protect men from the commission of crime; and secondly, the punishments of death, (except for very rare cases,) and transportation, being unknown in that country, the confined convicts belong to the class of this most depraved offenders.

The Report and Appendix further present a minute account of the existing prisons and systems of punishment in England, Wales, Ireland, Scotland, several of the colonies, America, France, Germany, Russia, Switzerland, Denmark, and the Netherlands, together with numerous details and tables, upon many branches of criminal jurisprudence.

From these documents we find the state of crime in various countries in proportion to the population, to be as follows:—England, 1 criminal in 740 of the people; in Wales, 1 in 2320; in Ireland, 1 in 400; in Scotland, 1 in 1120; in Denmark, 1 in 1700; and in Sweden, 1 in 1800; and we know that it is in the United States 1 in 3500, and in New South Wales, 1 in 22; which last facts are somewhat powerful arguments in support of the Society's condemnation of the system of transporting convicts, and of their recommendation of the example of our brethren in America.

The only points on which the report seems to be defective are, the probable effect of allowing the convicts an interest in the labour to be exacted from them; and the proper modification of indulgences and pardons, on good conduct, which, there is reason to think, have not yet been sufficiently attended to.

Essay on the Right of Hindoos over Ancestral Property according to the Law of Bengal, by Rajah Rammohun Roy; with an Appendix on the Hindoo Law of Inheritance.

We shall not be expected to enter into the discussion which the learned Rajah of Hindostan has brought before the British public. The subject, however, is of considerable importance to those whose duty it is to preserve our Indian possessions and to govern them upon the principles of equity, as little as possible disturbing the ancient usages of the people. We deprecate, with the writer of this very judicious pamphlet, the change contemplated by the Authorities in Bengal with regard to the law of ancestral inheritance and the right of disposing of property. But we will let him speak for himself:—

"Any one possessed of landed property, whether self-acquired or ancestral, has been able, under the long established law of the land, to procure easily, on the credit of that property, loans of money, to lay out on the improvement of his estate, in trade, or in manufactures, whereby he enriches himself and his family, and benefits the country. Were the change, which it is threatened to introduce into the law of inheritance, to be sanctioned, and the privilege of disposing of ancestral property (though not entailed), without the consent of heirs, denied to landholders, they, being incapacitated from a free disposal of the property in their actual possession, would naturally lose the credit they at present enjoy, and be compelled to confine their

concerns to the extent of their actual savings from their income; the consequence would be, that a great majority of them would unavoidably curtail their respective establishments, much more their luxuries—a circumstance which would virtually impede the progress of foreign and domestic commerce. Is there any good policy in reducing the natives of Bengal to that degree of poverty which has fallen upon a great part of the upper provinces, owing, in some measure, to the wretched restrictions laid down in the Mitakahara, their standard law of inheritance? Do Britons experience any inconvenience or disadvantage owing to the difference of legal institutions between England and Scotland, or between one county in England and another? What would Englishmen say, were the Court of King's Bench to adopt the law of Scotland as the foundation of their decisions regarding legitimacy; or of Kent in questions of inheritance? Every liberal politician will, I think, coincide with me when I say, that in proportion as a dependent kingdom approximates to her guardian country in manners, in statutes, in religious, and in social and domestic usages, their reciprocal relation flourishes, and their mutual affection increases."—pp. 16, 17.

Remarks on the Revised Edition of the Edinburgh Cabinet Library.

We are bound in justice to notice the abovenamed remarks, by the Author of the "Memoirs of Sebastian Cabot," which have just been forwarded to us by the Publishers of that work. In a critical notice which appeared in the number of the New Monthly Magazine for February last, we stated it as our conviction that Mr. Hugh Murray, who furnished the historical summary of the Voyages of Discovery in the first number of the Edinburgh Cabinet Library, had successfully established his point in extending the track of Caspar CorteREAL, one of the earliest navigators of the North-western parts of the Atlantic Ocean, as far as to the sixtieth degree of latitude. The biographer of Sebastian Cabot has, however, since published an additional collection of evidence in support of his own view of the question, and it is only fair to state that the balance appears, in consequence, to be inclined anew in his favour. Whether Mr. Murray is prepared to combat the testimonies he has adduced time must prove; but we believe we are justified in expressing ourselves confident that he will give the representations of his opponent full and due consideration, and if convinced by his reasoning or authorities, be willing to retract, in a subsequent edition, whatever he may then be inclined to think an erroneous inference on his own part. As for ourselves, we do not, of course, until we have heard Mr. Murray's rejoinder, attempt to give any decided opinion upon the aspect which the affair has assumed, and we are perfectly willing that whatever we have stated with respect to the dispute on a former occasion should now be considered unsaid, contenting ourselves for the present with fulfilling the duties of heralds to the lists, and proclaiming the "*laus est alteri*" for both champions. We cannot refrain, however, from requesting each, individually, to suppress, as much as possible, the very slight indications of ill feeling which appear in the comments hitherto published, and which, if the controversy should be protracted, seem likely to terminate in downright and

undisguised hostility. There is no subject within the whole compass of literature which can justify the substitution of animosity for that spirit of candid and willing acknowledgement which should distinguish every dispute involving in itself nothing of a private or personal consideration.

Researches in Greece and the Levant. By the Rev. John Hartley, M.A. late Missionary in the Mediterranean.

The countries which are celebrated as the cradle of the arts and sciences, which are associated with all that is heroic in classical recollections and rendered sacred by Scripture history, and which, too, in felicity of climate and scenery, and fertility of soil, may justly claim to be considered the very summer garden of Europe, these are the regions which of all others have been exposed to the most severe calamities, and visited with the avenging wrath of the Almighty for opportunities neglected and advantages abused. Fire and sword, plague, plunder, and oppression, have here combined to mar and desolate what God made fair and good.

Multitudes of Englishmen have made tours in the interesting countries of the Levant for purposes of instructive curiosity and science. Dr. Walsh's travels cannot fail to occur to our readers as supplying a fund of valuable information, not only respecting Constantinople, but the east of Europe generally; and such works prove doubly useful, as affording, in addition to ordinary knowledge, frequent helps in elucidation of the language and the narratives of Scripture. But it is the more peculiar province of missionary labour to "remember the forgotten, attend to the neglected, visit the forsaken, compare and collate the distresses of all men in all countries." Their voyage of discovery is the circumnavigation of charity,—a searching out and soothing of the spiritual wants and physical sufferings of their fellow-creatures. Mr. Hartley's volume is intended to afford a general idea of some of the first endeavours of this kind on the shores of the Mediterranean.

A Manual of the History of Philosophy. Translated from the German of Tennemann. By the Rev. Arthur Johnson.

In the year 1812, Tennemann published a one volumed abridgement of his own History of Moral or Metaphysical philosophy, in eleven volumes. Since then this abridgement has been frequently reprinted in Germany, with considerable improvements and additions, principally from the pen of Professor Wendt, of Göttingen. From the latest Leipzig edition of this abridgement the present translation has been made.

Tennemann was a disciple of Kant. His learning was profound, and his discrimination greater than ordinarily characterises German metaphysicians. One of the greatest advantages possessed by this excellent manual of moral philosophy is its copious Bibliography, indicating all that is worth reading, and very much that is not, on every subject it embraces; and presenting the reader with a catalogue of each author's works, and those of his commentators and opponents. Mr. Johnson has executed his laborious task with great diligence and discretion, taking such li

berties of modification with his author, we were occasionally requisite to render him intelligible to the English reader, and omitting altogether some few passages relating to revealed religion, and penned in the usual rash, dogmatic style of a German, so-called, philosopher.

Divines of the Church of England. No. XXI.—Works of Doctors Powell and Fawcett. Edited by the Rev. T. S. Hughes, B.D.

The works of these two eminent Johnians, especially those of the latter, present a happy alliance of learning and good sense, with that subdued and chastened eloquence which best befits the character of discourses delivered from the pulpit. Both were men of academical lives, and of academical habits of thought and reasoning. Hence the sermons contained in this volume, which were almost all delivered within the walls of Cambridge University, are of a more philosophical cast than would be altogether suited to an ordinary congregation, of a wholly unlearned reader. Their great aim being to convince the understanding, and to secure the assent of reason to the great truths of Christianity, and its historical evidences, they contain no flights of imagination, no pathetic appeals to the feelings, no vehement declamation to excite the passions. But, the arguments are conducted on the principles of sound and certain logic, a luminous method is observed, by which all things bearing upon the subject are placed in lucid order, and the most apposite illustrations are introduced from Holy Writ. Moreover, Scriptural texts, when obscured by any difficulty, or perplexed by seeming contradiction, are clearly explained, and the strongest objections of the sceptic or the infidel are boldly met, and unanswerably refuted.

History of the Seven Churches of Asia. By the Rev. T. Milner, A.M.

Amongst our recent notices we had occasion to recommend to the attention of our readers Mr. Macfarlane's very interesting and neatly illustrated Essay on the Apocalyptic Churches. The Rev. Mr. Milner's work, which is now before us, is much more voluminous, being a careful and well digested collection of all the information respecting the Asian Churches that the writer had found scattered up and down a great variety of works of ancient and modern travels, but principally those of the agents of the Dilettanti Society, which sent a mission to travel in Greece and Asia Minor in the year 1764.

The history of the Asiatic Churches, which is here traced with sufficient minuteness, exhibits the gradual corruption and decline of Christianity in that quarter of the globe, and attests the truth of the "sure word of prophecy," by showing us these temples which were once so brilliant with gospel light, now, in consequence of their predicted apostacy, become dark and dismal heaps of predicted ruin and desolation. Besides the history of the rise, progress, decline, and fall of the seven Apocalyptic Churches, this volume contains incidental notices of the Churches of Tralles, Magnesia, Colosse, Hierapolis, Lyons, and Vienne. It is also illustrated with several woodcuts of medallions, &c. connected with the subject.

April.—VOL. XXXVI. NO. CXXXVI.

The Druid; a Tragedy. By Thomas Cromwell, author of "Oliver Cromwell and his Times."

The subject of this tragedy is the final fall of Druidism in Ireland, and the establishment of Christianity by the missionary labours of Saint Patrick, in the fifth century. The triumph of the true religion over heathenism might be perhaps objected to as a subject transcending the legitimate range of dramatic representation; but the difficulty is here, we think, successfully obviated by the conduct of the plot, as the means by which the denouement is brought about are, so far as they are represented, purely political. The fall of Druidism is consummated by the issue of a contest between the political power of the Arch-druid of Erin and the reigning monarch. The events conducting to the catastrophe are treason, assassination, and civil war. The contrast and superiority of Christian to Pagan doctrines is matter of occasional illustration in the person of Patricius; but the prominent figure in the piece is the vindictive, diabolical arch druid. The plot of the fable is well chosen, the conception of the more important characters of the *dramatis personæ* bold and original, while the versification is flowing and harmonious. The tragedy is dedicated to Mr. Coleridge, whose favourable opinion of it in MS. a dozen years ago, is recorded; a pregnant proof of Mr. Cromwell's more than Horatian modesty and judiciousness. Some valuable notes, illustrative of the antiquities and early history of Ireland, form a useful appendix to the drama.

Legends and Stories of Ireland. By S. Lover, R.H.A. With etchings by the author. Second Edition.

We rejoice to see that this clever and very humorous *jeu d'esprit* of Mr. Lover's, which we introduced to the favourable notice of our laughter-loving readers some months ago, has already reached a second edition. We know of no volume so well calculated to give an accurate idea of a humorous Irishman telling the drollest of his country's droll stories. Mr. Lover is, we believe, now engaged in bringing out an opera upon the Dublin stage. With the specimens of his varied talents and great industry which we have already witnessed, we are highly pleased, and we heartily wish him success in all his undertakings.

The Mind, and other Poems. By Charles Swain. Second Edition.

We certainly do not live in an age of poetry; there is too little honour given to the past, too little on-looking to the future, for our present atmosphere to suit and stimulate the poetical temperament; yet there are still those who make their own world, gather their shadows round them, when—

"Fancy, ever mother of deep truth,
Breathes her dim oracles on the soul of youth,"

and who, in the starry and silent midnight—in the loneliness of moonlight—in the deep wood—in the fine inventions, which make the legends of the olden time, seek for "thoughts which do oft-times lie too deep for tears;" thoughts whose nature is poetry, and whose utterance is music. Such a one is Mr. Swain, his heart is in his voca-

tion—that love “which turneth labour to delight;” and poetry must take for him its shape of purest enjoyment. The volume now before us is a very delightful one; our author is peculiarly happy in the choice of his subjects; the Persian monarch gazing from his golden throne on the countless and glittering multitudes who watch the turn of his eye, and wait but to do his will, while he, their mighty master, is conscience stricken with his own nothingness, and weeps like a child over the vain pageant; or the Saracen caliph in his palace, glorious as if built by the genii, yet amid every earthly advantage, and at the close of a prosperous reign, is yet forced to admit, that during his long and fortunate life he has known but fourteen days of happiness! these, indeed, are subjects for poetry. We must not, however, forget those given to the common subjects and daily feelings of life.

Although somewhat beyond the usual length of our quotations, we are strongly tempted to insert the following:—

“BETTER DAYS.

Stranger, thrice twenty years have fled
Since first these eyes beheld the light;
Friends, parents, kindred, all are dead!
Day seems but like a second night.
Yet ah! not always hath the morn
Thus cold and shadowy met my gaze;
I knew a time when joys were born,
But that was in my better days.

A cot stands by the village brook,
Half-shadowed by an alder-tree,
Where roses through the casement look,
And lingers near the summer bee;
And from the vale—how pleasantly!—
The flowers shine like a thousand rays:
Once such a home remain'd for me,
But that was in my better days.

Some spell returns my aged sight;
A mirror of the past I view,
An inward vision of delight,
As beautiful as true!

A girl steps from that cottage door,
A world of brightness she surveys;
Ah! such a world was mine, before
I lost the charm of better days.

I hear sweet bells upon the air—
I see a glad and youthful band,
A village bride and bridegroom there
Before the holy altar stand!
When, when shall Time's bereaving wave
The memory of that morn erase?
Within the shadow of my grave,
I muse upon those better days.

It was no passion frail and fleet,
No idle fancy of the heart;
We knew but one delight—to meet!
We felt but one regret—to part!
He was the heaven of my soul,
The light which love alone conveys;
My heart could scarce contain the whole
Deep earnest bliss of better days.

He spoke not, though his spirit fell
Beneath the darkness of decline;
He would not, could not bear to tell
Aught that might grieve one thought of
mine;

But ah! a wife's fond glance too soon
Will mark the startling hue which preys
Upon the grace of manhood's noon,
And darkens all life's better days.

I heard his voice, the rich and deep!
Die in so sadly sweet a lay.
As though the tears were tears to weep
The passing soul away!
Then I had given worlds for one—
For one, but one of all Hope's rays!
But Death stood by my side alone,
And buried low my better days.

A widow with two orphans pale,
Sits mourning near a new-raised mound;
The wintry winds around her wall,
She hears, but 'tis a wilder sound!
The hollow murmur of the tomb—
The 'dust to dust' her ear delays;
She turns, but wrecked amidst the gloom,
Where may she seek for better days?

Like buds which open to the eve,
And flourish 'midst the sunless dew;
As willows that most bend and grieve,
Rise lovelier and stronger too;
So beautiful the orphans grew!
A sweetness youth alone displays;
And oh! their father's eyes of blue
Recalled the dreams of better days.

It was a sinful act to pine,
When God had left my children still;
But little could I then divine
The coming dawn of deeper ill.
My boy from infancy had loved
The ocean's stern and stormy ways;
Alas! that early passion proved
Another bane to better days.

'Twas pain to see his cheek grow pale,
And know the cause was love for me;
And I—I gave him leave to sail
Across the wide unsparing sea!
And long I paced the lonely shore,
And prayed to Him whose mandate sways
The mighty deep for evermore—
To Him who gave my better days!

Once more I sought my home in tears,
And deem'd the worst of woe begun;
Ah! Stranger, it is sixteen years,
Long years, since I beheld my son!
But now my soul with prayer is meek,
And humbly God's behest obeys;
Yet 'tis my love, my joy to speak
Of other times, of better days!

I had a dream, but dreams are frail,
Too frail for hope, however light;
'Twas of a small and homeward sail,
That seemed to linger in my sight—
One of those bright and pictured leaves
Which slumber to the old displays;
A vision which the heart receives
As harbinger of better days.

But never more my hope, my pride,
Will here return to bless my gaze!
'He is returned,' the stranger cried—
'Returned, to bring thee better days!
Thy soul shall lose its sad alarms—
A haven for thine age is won!
She caught the stranger in her arms—
She clasped her loved, her long-lost son!"

This volume is now in its second edition, a distinction it well deserves; for its author has taken advantage of the new volume to greatly alter and improve the first and longest poem, "The Mind." The vignette is a very pretty design by Liverseege, which illustrates one of the most touching passages in the poem.

Kidd's Guide to the "Lions" of London.

A very pretty little volume, full of wood-cuts and letter-press descriptions of the several London "Lions" that visitors ought to see, however brief their visit. It is agreeably arranged, and, we believe, as accurate and circumstantial as need be.

The Jew. 3 vols.

"The Jew" is a translation from the German, the five volumes of which the story consists in the original being compressed into three, the mystic number of the English novel-reader. Our sense of gratitude to the translator is not very overwhelming: we have received but little amusement and still less information from the perusal of the work.

Analysis of the Parts of Speech. By the Rev. C. J. Lyon, M.A.

To enter into a minute examination of the plan or principles of Mr. Lyon's Analysis would involve nothing less than a discussion of the various questions upon which the science of philology depends, as well as a critical investigation of many peculiarities in our own tongue, upon which volumes have already been written. Thus much, however, we can safely assert, that the student who may avail himself of their assistance will find more of condensed and useful information in the few pages he has devoted to his subject, than in many an elaborate Grammar of six times the compass. It affords us real gratification to find an effort made to clear away that mass of rubbish which at present so frequently impedes the approach to familiar acquaintance with a language which so well deserves the exercise of the most patient research to ascertain the true principles of its structure, no less from its intrinsic beauty, than from the circumstance of its forming the medium through which some of the loftiest human intellects have presented the results of their exertion, as an unchanging and imperishable inheritance to posterity. How little has been hitherto done towards the accomplishment of such an object! Books, it is true, infinite in number, and professing to give all the information necessary, have issued from the press; yet, every one knows, that what is done by many is by no means necessarily done well, and, with the exception of Horne Tooke on one side, and Lindley Murray on the other, where shall we find an author who has produced what may be truly called a respectable digest of the rules which direct the composition of our mutual oral or written converse?

If Mr. Lyon's book should only have the effect of exciting others to pursue still farther a plan, the outlines of which he has so ably drawn, he will yet have done enough to deserve the general acknow-

ledgement; but we entertain the hope that he will not rest satisfied with his present labours, and that his inquiries in Etymology will be succeeded by a dissertation on the more extensive subject of syntactical accuracy. This, upon the principles of the Author of "The Diversions of Purley," whom Mr. Lyon has taken as his general guide, and characterised by the same skill which distinguishes the present Essay, would, we have no doubt, prove highly useful to all engaged in education, as well as acceptable to the discriminating and enlightened among the public in general.

Classical Scholar's Guide. By R. Carr.

Mr. Carr has so ably performed the office of enologist and commentator for his own work, as almost entirely to supersede the necessity of our giving any opinion of its merits. Indeed whatever might have been our inclination to speak favourably of his labours, we should have looked in vain for some term of approbation, in the use of which we might be free from the apprehension of finding ourselves anticipated by the learned author himself in his modest and judicious preface. Well is it for ourselves, therefore, that we do not feel any inducement to enter upon a task which has been already so elaborately performed, and well is it for Mr. Carr's readers that they possess a guide so willing to direct their judgments, which, if not previously set upon the right track, might be led to form a far different conclusion as to the excellence of the Classical Scholar's Guide, than that contemplated by its compiler. In the present state of literature, it would perhaps be as well if this new plan of self-econism were more frequently adopted by Authors in general. Men are surely justified in doing for themselves that which they may have reason to fear no one else will have the charity to do for them; and beyond question that individual who is best acquainted with the amount of labour bestowed upon a work, is also the best qualified to settle the exact meed of approbation he will consider a sufficient recompense for his diligence. It is true that in Mr. Carr's case it would be rather difficult to make the supply equal to the demand, as he has more than once applied the epithet of most invaluable to his lucubrations, and after this what more can be said? All that remains in the critic's power is to repeat the commendation in the same terms, and to hail the present volume in the words of one, who, however inferior to Mr. Carr, he might be in the dignity and importance of his subject, possessed at least an equal confidence in the permanence of his writings, as a true *σπουδαίος* is *αὐτός*. To speak seriously and in brief. There is much research displayed in this work, which may assist the classical student in ascertaining the proper quantity of the penultimate syllables of proper names, but the rest appears to us almost utterly useless, and notwithstanding the formidable battery of quotations from Homer, Ovid, and Lucan, which the erudite author has prepared for the annihilation of any unlucky objector in posse, we must say, with whatever personal hazard the avowal may be attended, that we think his talents and industry, and both to a certain extent he possesses, would have been much better employed in any other task than in the production of the pages before us.

Art in Nature and Science anticipated.
By Charles Williams.

This is a most pleasing work, in every way calculated to improve and delight the young, for whom it is more especially intended. Mr. Williams has adopted the form of dialogue, and has managed it skilfully, making one observation not only elicit but illustrate the other. He has omitted "hard words" and scientific terms wherever there was a possibility of doing so; and where they were absolutely necessary, has simply and judiciously explained them. It is matter of congratulation to "the rising multitude," that men of real information devote their time with so much readiness to their improvement. Forty, or even thirty years ago, we should have been forced to wade through dusty folios without end, to attain a tithe of the information so agreeably conveyed in this pretty little volume. We cordially recommend it to schools and private families: it might be advantageously used as a class-book. Indeed, natural history ought to be seriously attended to, especially by those teachers who consider that

"Nature is but a name for an effect,
Whose cause is God—"

Many of the subjects are treated in a novel and most pleasing manner. Under the head "Musicians," we find a collection of interesting facts, and observations on singing-birds and insects that produce musical sounds. "The Soldiers" is an account of those insects, birds, and fishes, who are particularly fond of warfare, and "The Silk-manufacturers," "The Architects," and several other subjects are treated in like manner. Only one, entitled "The Paper-makers," has previously appeared; it was published in "The Juvenile Forget Me Not" for 1832. We should like to see a larger collection of facts and anecdotes from Mr. Williams's pen, and, in the mean time, are happy to herald him the success that must attend his exertions.

Gleanings in Natural History, with Local Recollections. By Edward Jesse, Esq. to which are added Maxims and Hints for an Angler.

Mr. Jesse need anticipate nothing but kindness at our hands. We were so much delighted with his book, that in common honesty we were obliged to cast it from us, and to take up a plenary pamphlet on Reform, in the hope that some of our critical acumen might return to us, before we sent forth our judgment upon his "Gleanings;" but in vain; the very name of the book is as oil to our vinegar. "Gleanings," forsooth! gentle reader, on our voracity, they are not *gleanings*, but a rich and abundant harvest of such information as will make your hearts leap within you, and lead you to exclaim with the eloquent Psalmist, "Oh! that you had the wings of a dove," to fly far, far from the turmoil of this busy city, and be at rest within some calm and tranquil solitude of nature. We do wrong to call it solitude—Nature has no solitude. Hurd is

said, and our Author, with good taste and feeling, adopts it as his motto, that

— not a tree,
A plant, a leaf, a blossom, but contains
A folio volume. We may read, and read,
And read again, but still find something new,
Something to please, and something to instruct,
E'en in the noisome weed."

"White's Natural History of Selborne," was the parent of this delightful class of books, and until its publication, the beautiful mysteries of Nature were known to, or noticed by, few but the scientific. This was followed, after a considerable lapse of time, by the "Journal of a Naturalist." Then appeared "Howitt's Book of the Seasons," which, by this time, must be on the shelf of every country gentleman in England, and the value of which was considerably enhanced by Mrs. Howitt's beautiful poetry. Now we have Mr. Jesse's "Gleanings." These four books are in themselves a library of entertaining knowledge, and, what is better still, of pure and holy thoughts—exquisite illustrations of the Almighty's goodness and wisdom! We hail this last especially, in that the scenery it describes, is within our reach. Mr. Jesse, being Deputy-Surveyor of his Majesty's parks, has confined his observations chiefly to the *locale* of Greenwich, Hampton Court, Busby, and beautiful Richmond, with not unfrequently a glance at regal Windsor. We entertain, at this present moment, a decided esteem for the rooks in Hampton Court Park. We venerate the thorn trees in Busby—Hurry the Eighth's Mound in Richmond Park shall be visited by us before the "merrile mouth of May" scatters breezes and blossoms on the traveller's brow. We never anticipated the possibility of cultivating friendships with toads and alligators before; and we hereby solemnly pledge ourselves never again to insult a donkey, by comparing to it one of the stupid of our own poor species. Seriously, although Mr. Jesse's personal observations have been confined to the parks round London, yet he has collected anecdotes and information from all parts of the world, and blended them without much system, but with such excellent sense and feeling, as to form a work that will be fondly treasured by every true lover of nature.

There is one little chapter in the book, called "Our Village;" and the author apologizes for its appearance, as, to use his own words, "it has nothing to do with Natural History." We differ from him; it has a great deal to do with Natural History—the natural history of the English peasant as he happily was, and the history of the English peasant as he unhappily is.

The only portion of this chapter we cannot cordially admire, is the declaration "that it is the first, and will probably be the last time that I shall appear before the public as an author." As they say at public meetings, when an eloquent and valuable speaker signifies his intention of dismissing the subject and retiring, so say we—"No, no! go on, go on!"

THE DRAMA.

THE condition and prospects of the Great Houses are daily growing worse ; consequently—(we are sorry for the *sequitur* ; but being one, we are bound to recognise it)—consequently the hopes of the English Drama may be said to look upward. The results of the only dramatic event since our last, which is of sufficient interest and importance to claim detailed notice in our monthly report—the production of Miss Kemble's Tragedy of "Francis I."—would of themselves have been sufficient to confirm, if needful, the belief we have long entertained, and studiously sought to propagate, that the existence of theatres like those of Drury-Lane and Covent-Garden, are absolutely incompatible with the existence of a drama corresponding in character and importance with the rest of our living national literature : we mean, that the mere *existence* of those theatres is sufficient to produce the baneful effects we refer to ; for *while* they exist, foolish or knavish speculators will always be found to keep them open ; and while they are kept open, every author, of whatever grade or pretensions, will idly, or ignorantly, or perversely, imagine that *they* must be the chief points of his aim, and all the rest mere stepping-stones, if he is a "rising" author, and objects of condescension, if he is a risen one. And, finally, (which is the point on which our argument wholly rests)—no new drama *can* succeed at the Great Houses, *if it deserves to succeed* ; (for without desert, or with a due quantity of the opposite of desert, it may). A drama, whether belonging to Tragedy or Comedy, which rests its claims to success upon just and legitimate foundations—which does not substitute mere caricature for character, mere extravagance, or mere excitement, for passion, and mannerism or manner for *manners*, cannot succeed where its pretensions cannot be appreciated ; and who will say that they *can* be appreciated where the words in which they are developed, and the traits of countenance and tones of voice by which they are interpreted, cannot be heard and recognised ? The daily and weekly critics have told us, in the coolest way in the world, that not one word in ten which Miss Kemble uttered, when playing the principal character in her Tragedy of "Francis I." could be heard by more than one-tenth of the audience ; and they have told us no more than the truth. And yet (passing by this) they go about to seek for *other* reasons why the Tragedy cannot be expected to attain popularity ! This is as if a man should offer to give twenty-four reasons why he cannot pay his bills, and begin by declaring that he has not a farthing of money. How are dramatic authors to satisfy the tacit claims

which audiences have upon them, if they cannot make themselves heard ? To seek for *other* reasons, is to trifle with all reason, and to insult common sense. On the other hand, this reason once admitted, all the acknowledged facts connected with the case are explained. In short, at the Great Houses, the only "legitimate" drama must consist either of regular recitative opera, or of "*explicable dumb show and noise*,"—"The Freischutz," "Three-fingered Jack," and the Pantomimes.

As there is no other new drama but that of Miss Kemble waiting our attention, we shall make no apology for these introductory remarks, especially as they apply in a singular manner to that production.

The play of "Francis I." is formed on a double plot, partly historical and partly imaginary. The chief incidents, however, arise out of the passion of Louisa of Savoy, the Queen Mother, for the famous Connétable de Bourbon, then Governor of the conquered Provinces of Italy, whom the Queen, in virtue of her absolute power over the young king, recalls from his government, and to whom she offers her hand. His rejection of this offer in consequence of previous passion for Margaret de Valois, the Queen's daughter—the revenge of the Queen in consequence—the intrigues of the Spanish chief Garcia (distinguished throughout the play as a monk)—and the attainder and escape of de Bourbon—these form the materials of the chief plot, and occupy the three first acts of the play ; the two last acts being almost wholly occupied with a second plot, arising out of the guilty love of Francis for Françoise de Foix, sister of a noble of the Court, and of her *secret* love for him ; ending in her self-destruction in a fit of remorse consequent on her having sacrificed her honour to the King, to save the life of her beloved brother. These form the *matériel* of Francis I., at least of the acted Play, with which alone *we* are called upon to concern ourselves. It scarcely need be added that so total a dissection of the interest into two distinct parts, produces an effect absolutely fatal to the Play as an acting piece. We say this, however, almost wholly with reference to the fact of its being acted in a theatre where nothing short of the most fixed and almost painful degree of attention can enable the spectator to preserve the clue of *any* plot, however simple in itself, or however skilfully constructed. This so-much-talked-of and desiderated simplicity and unity of plot is a thing called for by vast theatres alone ; though good in itself, it is by no means *essential* to a high degree of interest and delight in the spectator of a dramatic representation. In the vast the-

actresses of ancient Greece, and the not vastly smaller ones of modern London, simplicity of plot was and is essential; because in such theatres so much of the explanatory and connecting dialogue necessarily escapes the ear, that the *mind's* ear and eye (which are infinitely more sensitive and retentive than the body's) are compelled to make up the deficiency and keep whole the connecting thread of interest; which, in the case of a well-constructed plot, they can generally contrive to do—but in an ill-constructed one never. The consequence is that, with us, plot and action are everything—passion, character, poetry, nothing; whereas, with the creators of the English drama, who were the creators of *all* drama, worthily so called, in modern times—it was precisely the reverse: their *plots* are, for the most part, a farrago of gratuitous extravagance and absurdity; but their *plays* are such a treasure of true passion and high poetical beauty, (to say nothing of character, manners, and other minor and extrinsic qualities) as all the poets united, of all other ages and countries, cannot parallel. And this point brings us back to the Tragedy of Miss Kemble. It contains matter which, *if it could have been heard*, would have created and sustained an interest in the play, from the beginning to the end, in spite of its inordinate length, and that total disjointedness of plot which is the crying deficiency of the work. But as it is, it must be content to rest its claims to distinction wholly on those poetical and dramatic merits which can only be discovered in a perusal of the piece. It attracted a great house the first night—every body pretended to be pleased, but were utterly disappointed and wearied by it; it has been played to half empty benches ever since; and in the mean time the town is ringing with an almost incredulous surprise at the redeeming graces included in the *written* piece, not one of which did they detect in the *acted* one.

With respect to the performance of this drama, two of the characters were admirably represented—that of the Duke de Bourbon, by Kemble, and that of Françoise de Foix, by Miss E. Tree. The first was all fire, spirit, and gallantry, mixed with that manly grace and nobility of bearing of which nobody on the stage, except Charles Kemble, (and not more than “two or one” off it) have any notion. But Miss Tree's performance was exquisite. Pathos, sweetness, and simplicity, moulded into one by an all-

pervading, but secret and therefore scarcely conscious passion, made this performance one of the most affecting we have ever witnessed, that is, to those who happened to be within reach of its influence. But to the majority of the audience it must have been little more than “inexplicable dumb show.”

Miss Kemble's performance of the Queen Mother was acted in parts with a force and passion we have not seen her lately surpass—but why does she still point out her toe, and say “My Lord?”—She has still a great deal to learn, and still more to get rid of.

The other parts were all extremely well played, but were not of a nature to require particular notice.

The only other novelty at this theatre is a farce called “Born to Good Luck; or, an Irishman's Fortune.” Its one merit consists in the skill with which all the various parts are made to act as foils to the one on which the effect is to depend—that one being acted by the actor-author himself, Mr. Power. We can tell Mr. Power that he is quite as clever a writer as he is an actor; and that if he pleases, he might do as much for the drama of his day in the former capacity, as he does in the latter. But he cannot do this by constructing, or revising—if it be a revival—a farce that openly, and even impudently, sacrifices all the other parts to one. Nothing can be more droll or amusing than Power as the Irishman in Italy by mistake; but it is as impolitic as it is impertinent to make all the other characters nonentities, in the mistaken view of helping the effect of the one favourite actor.

Late in the month (on the 21st), Drury-Lane produced an opera, entitled (foolishly enough, for it does not profess to be even a translation) “Der Alchymist.” We regret, for many reasons, to say that it is a poor affair, unworthy of the author to whom it is attributed, put together, as it should seem, for the purpose of sustaining a farrago of Spohr's music, collected from half a dozen of his works, to the respective parts of which it *may* have been appropriate, whereas in its present connexion, it *cannot* be so. Some of the music, however, is graceful, elegant, and expressive; and it was very exquisitely sung, in point of mere execution, by Mrs. Wood, and was not materially injured by that affectation which is usually the prevailing sin of this lady's style.

FINE ARTS.

SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS.

The Ninth Annual Exhibition of the Society of British Artists was opened to the Public on Monday the 26th of March. It consists of nine hundred and thirty-two works of art, including a few in sculpture, about thirty in engraving, and a larger proportion than usual of drawings in water-colours. Our visit, at so late a period of the month, was necessarily a brief one; and the rooms were crowded to such excess as to render it impossible for us to examine any but the more prominent pictures. We cannot therefore attempt to give our readers a very extended notice. We have no doubt that the Society is keeping pace with the expectations of its friends, and that the exhibition of 1832 will be considered of greater excellence than any of those by which it has been preceded. It gives us pleasure to publish the following extract from the address that accompanies the catalogue.

"Works of Art, in the various departments of Painting, Sculpture, Architecture, and Engraving, to the amount of 14,000*l.* and upwards, have been sold from the walls of the Exhibition since the commencement of the Society, and numerous commissions given in consequence of the talent thus displayed; by which means many incalculable individuals have been encouraged, and a general taste for Art extended. Under these circumstances it is presumed the usefulness of the Society will be allowed by all; more especially since they have never opposed, either directly or indirectly, any existing Institution for the promotion of the Fine Arts, but have uniformly sought to go hand in hand with whatever tended to their general advancement."

The most remarkable picture in the room, and one possessing considerable merit, is No. 224, the first of a series intended to represent the procession to the Abbey on the day of the Coronation of his present Majesty, by R. B. Davis. It contains portraits of the more distinguished persons who attended on the occasion, and when complete will, we imagine, occupy many hundred square feet of canvass—the portion at present exhibited being only a fourth of the intended whole. It is, of course, painted for his Majesty, but why, we are at a loss to guess. It is not, we presume, meant to insinuate that the Coronation of William the Fourth, being the most splendid of all Coronations, is to be a model for all future Reigns. Mr. Davis is an excellent artist; and although we are pleased to find him engaged upon a work that must be profitable, we do not think it can add much to his already high and honourably achieved reputation.

Mr. Roberts exhibits a large picture "Ruins—composition" that does him great credit. He has had a wider scope than

usual, and he has turned it to account. The rich landscape, and the grey ruin form a beautiful contrast. There are also four exquisite drawings by this accomplished artist, 776, that will not fail to attract all who have a true feeling for art.

Mr. Linton has but two works in the collection, No. 156, the Grecian Choirs at the Temple of Apollo, and No. 314, a scene in the Bay of Naples; the former is a brilliant and effective picture, full of fancy in design and richly coloured; the latter is a fine transcript of Italian scenery.

Mr. Inskipp has several finished works, and three or four sketches. The latter are perfectly delicious; that numbered 443, is perhaps the most attractive. Grace, delicacy, and freedom appear to have been combined without an effort.

No. 45, "The Widow," by E. Prentis, is a well-arranged and effective picture, upon a subject not altogether new. If this artist could execute as well as he conceives, there would be few to equal him in his profession, but, unhappily, there is a lamentable degree of flatness and tameness in his colouring.

Mr. Hurlstone exhibits several portraits, No. 80, "The Children of Earl Gower" is, we think, his best. He has evidently bestowed much care upon this picture; and it is an excellent specimen of a class of art, in which "British Artists" are expected to excel.

One of the most attractive works in the exhibition, is by a young Scotch artist, G. Harvey, whose picture of the "Covenanters" last year was so generally admired. No. 116, "the Baptism," illustrates a passage in "the lights and shadows of Scottish life," where the ceremony is performed under the wide canopy of Heaven, and among the wild rocks of the Scottish highlands. Mr. Harvey has afforded us a fine idea of the stern and upright characters of the time of which he paints. His work would, we think, have been improved if the grouping had been less close and confused; the merits of the picture must be looked for, but they are of a nature to recompense those who search.

Mr. Hoffand's landscapes are, as usual, of great excellence. Few have ever painted the rich yet gentle peculiarities of English scenery with more truth or better effect. A fine example is No. 135, "Windsor from the Clewer Meadows;" but in No. 52, he has visited the eternal Lake of Como, and has brought away the town of Menagio upon his canvass. It is enough to say that he has been successful.

The portraits of Mrs. W. Carpenter are unrivalled, at least in this collection. In-

deed she may safely enter the lists with the competitors for public favour at an exhibition of greater pretensions.

No. 570, "Portraits of a Lady and her Children," is an exquisite drawing, by D. Mc Clise; who also exhibits an interesting sketch of the venerable Northcote, taken in his chamber a few days before his death.

Mr. T. Uwins has also several drawings of exceeding merit, among which we may particularize No. 639, "Psyche opening the Box of Beauty."

We have space only to mention a few others; Mr. Child's Landscapes; two or three heads by J. Faulkner; the Landscapes of J. A. O'Connor; Elderberry Gatherers, by J. Stark; two spirited and humorous pictures, by R. Farriar; the "Auld Friends," by H. Pidding; the "Reform Question," by T. Clater; the Portrait and a Drawing, (545,) by S. A. Hart; an "Eastern Girl," by Miss Fanny Corboux; "Madeline," by W. Boxall; a Waterfall in North Wales, and other Landscapes, by W. R. Earl; "Autumnal Pastime," by W. Derby; the "Broken Pitcher," by W. Kidd; Studies from Nature, by Mrs. Hakewell; two excellent landscapes, "a Coast Scene and Dolbarden Castle," by R. H. Noble; "Still Life," by G. Stevens; "the Interior of St. Thomas, Monmouth," by J. Wilson; "Mrs. Davenport in Character," by J. Holmes; "Scotch Drink (a sketch from Burns) and the Rivals," by J. P. Knight; three or four exquisite drawings by F. Rochard. The "Damask Rose," by Miss Derby, a beautiful and finely-executed drawing after Vandyke, by the same lady; a copy after Stothard and another after Watteau, by Miss M. A. Pickersgill. We are reluctantly compelled to leave the above works with so limited a notice, at least for the present; and to omit from even so crude a list a number of others that doubtless merit the best recommendation we could have bestowed upon them. But at so late a period of the month, we have found it difficult to say even so much of the exhibition in Suffolk Street. The Society of British Artists may rest assured that they have our warmest wishes for their success. They have laboured much and well for the patronage they have obtained, and we trust and believe they will continue their exertions to secure it.

The public will find their exhibition room a delightful place in which to spend a few hours—not only pleasantly but profitably.

FINE ARTS.—PUBLICATIONS.

Melodies, by Mrs. Alexander Kerr.

We beg the fair Author's pardon for having suffered her beautiful production to remain so long unnoticed. We have never seen a work (to use

the general phrase) so tastefully "got up." The embellishments are of the highest order, and the melodies rich and varied, without being too complicated for general drawing-room performance. We recommend the volume to all who wish to possess a book at once elegant and pleasing, combining the beauties of music and painting in a manner which must gratify the lovers of both delightful arts.

Juliet. Drawn by Miss Sharp; engraved by J. Bromley.

Our readers are already acquainted with this print; it was published in "The Keepsake," and is now engraved on a larger scale, in mezzotinto, by Mr. Bromley. It is a very agreeable print, but assuredly not the Juliet that Shakspeare conceived and drew.

Maiden Meditation. Painted by W. Boxall; engraved by J. Bromley.

We have had frequent occasion to mention the name of Mr. Boxall, but it has rarely been our fortune to notice any of his engraved works; yet few artists, we think, are more likely to "tell," when their efforts have been transferred to copper. He has a fine and delicate perception of female beauty; he paints as a poet, yet with a thorough knowledge of his art. We hail the appearance of an accessible work after his pencil, as an acquisition of considerable value to our stock of intellectual delights. If the print before us be "maiden meditation," it certainly is not "faucy free." The engraver has performed his task in a satisfactory manner.

The Poacher's Confederate. Painted by C. Hancock; drawn on stone by Thomas Fairland.

This is one of the most spirited lithographic drawings we have ever seen. It represents a lurcher with a dead hare; we can scarcely call to mind any instance of engraving in which the character of the animals has been more faithfully described.

The Return to the Village. Drawn on stone by Thomas and William Fairland, from a painting by Desbouches.

A story is beautifully told by this print. An unhappy and erring maiden has returned to the cottage of her father, a stern but sorrowful old man, who is employed in burning the gay trappings his repentant child has just thrown off, to put on once again the humble garments of her more innocent days. It is an exquisite picture, and has been admirably copied in lithography by Messrs. Fairland. We imagine that prints after French artists will become more numerous in England than they have been. British painters of the higher class demand such enormous sums from those who seek to multiply specimens of their genius, that publishers, or engravers who publish on their own account, can scarcely venture to incur the risk of publication. If M. Desbouches had been M——, R.A. or M——, R.A. he would doubtless have demanded some two hundred pounds sterling for the "copy-right" of "The Return to the Village." The matter is of too weighty a nature to be discussed briefly—we may recur to it hereafter.

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

ROYAL INSTITUTION.

The lecture on improvisation, delivered at the Royal Institution by the Marquis Mofcati, created so strong a sensation, that, says the Literary Gazette, we were anxious to procure an extended report of it. But as our friend, the learned and accomplished lecturer, delivered his discourse without notes, we are sorry to say we can afford but a meagre statement of what made so powerful an impression upon an auditory of some seven hundred persons, including about two hundred ladies. Well aware of the extraordinary gifts and talents of the Marquis, we can only hope that our disappointment in this instance may be, to a certain degree, compensated by his being induced to continue his brilliant labours in the same theatre of high literary and intellectual resort. The following notes were taken by an able auditor:—

After having given a philosophical definition of poetry, the lecturer declared that extemporaneous poetry is nothing but a divine mania, arising from irritation of the nervous system, and from over-excitement of the brain. He then introduced a great variety of the most renowned improvisatori of all ages, and of many different nations. The Hebrews were first mentioned, and David and Judith were described as truly inspired poets; and specimens of their extemporaneous poems were quoted in the Hebrew language. Next came the Phœnicians; and Marbat was cited as their best improvisatore. The Carthaginian improvisatori were afterwards commented upon. With Virgil the lecturer praised Iopas, who sung extemporaneous poetry at the banquet which Dido gave to Æneas. Hannibal also had with him at Cymæ an improvisatore, called Hamicar, who died in that city. The renowned Carthaginian traveller, Hanno, was accompanied into the interior of Africa by Satubal, who was accustomed to sing extemporaneous poems for the amusement of the company. The Egyptians were also endowed with the gift of improvisation; and the lecturer pointed out Iberyas, the poet of Cleopatra. Several Greek improvisatori were also introduced; and after having spoken of Homer, Orpheus, Corinna, Sappho, and Musæus, the Marquis, by quotations from Strabo, proved that there existed a Thyrsonian academy, where only improvisatori were admitted. Several Arcadians, and especially Thyrsis and Corydon, were much commended. From Greece he passed to Rome, and with Dionysius of Halicarnassus quoted an extemporaneous poet who lived under Romulus. He then alluded to Archias, who has been celebrated by Cicero.

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Quintus Rennius Fannius was also cited as a renowned Roman improvisatore, and the testimony of Suetonius was produced: lastly, a young Roman was mentioned, as having been publicly crowned under Trajan, for his extraordinary genius in extemporaneous poetry. From the Germans he selected the Minnesingers and Leibesingers, as their best improvisatori. The Provençal Troubadours, the French Trouverers, and the Spanish improvisatori, were also described. The lecturer did not show great admiration for French poetry. He introduced Lord Byron, as an English improvisatore; and cited some lines from an extemporaneous poem, which the English bard composed in the Campo-Santo of Pisa, in his presence. In speaking of Italy, he seemed animated with feelings of grief, and divided the improvisatori of his unhappy country into two classes, the educated and the uneducated. Of the latter he mentioned three, of whom he gave several specimens; and in analysing a stanza of a Neapolitan lazzarone, he caused general merriment, and was universally applauded. The lecturer then widely described the most celebrated educated improvisatori: these were Serafino dell' Aquila, Bernardino Accolti, Brandolino, Giammaria Filelfo, Niccola Leonicensio, Andrea Marone, Bernardino Perfetti, Corilla Olympica, Metastasio, Don Caspare Mollo, Duke of Lusciano, Gianni, Sgricci, and Taddei. He stated that Madame de Staël had taken the principal characters of her "Corinne" from Corilla; and that the Oswald of Corinne was the late Duke of Gloucester. He went on to demonstrate, from Latin passages, physiological observations, and historical facts, that the improvisatori when singing are under the powerful influence of a spiritual mania. Having, lastly, given an explanation of the art of improvisation, he demanded rhymes for a sonnet. These were given from Petrarch; on which he first composed a sonnet on Naples, and then another on Love: both the subjects were proposed by the audience. The lecturer offered to sing an extemporaneous poem, accompanied by music, but it was in vain that he appealed to the gentlemen for the accompaniment. A kind lady, however, descended from the gallery, and having taken the tune on which he was to sing, a subject was demanded; and Music was given as the theme, and sung. We subjoin a copy of the verses.

ODE ON MUSIC.

Delle sfere l'eterna armonia,
Che nel giro de' lor movimenti
Fan con dolci graditi concenti
L'alto empireo ognor risuonar,

Della Musica sveglia l' idea,
E la strana concordia c' attesta,
Che col basso il soprano n' ingesta,
E produce il soave cantar.

Il volatile stuol, che s' annida
• Ne' giardin, nelle selve, ne' monti,
Se alla Musica ancor tu confronti,
Trovì esempio di grato piacer.

Filomela, che narra dolente
Con dolcissima voce il suo amore,
Ci risveglia un diletto nel core,
Che ci fa del suo canto goder.

Quando l'uomo è dal duolo depresso,
Pnò la Musica toglia la noja,
E destargli nel seno la gioja,
Anche in mezzo al più crudo dolor.

Deh! mirate il soldato, che cprre
Spensierato al periglio, alla morte,
Sol la Musica il rende più forte,
E lo sprona nel bellico ardor.

Colla Musica vince l' amante
La durezza di quella ch' adora,
Colla Musica il Nume s' onora,
Colla Musica onorasi il re;

Colla Musica in petto s' accende
Del poeta quel vivido ardore
Che lo fa improvvisar nel furore,
E lo rende maggiore di se.

Ma la Musica invano cercai
Fra la dotta gentile udienza,
Ch' ascoltommi con grande pazienza,
E d' applausi mi rese l' onor.

Se non fosse per questa donzella
Che degnò d' ajutarmi nel canto,
Io per certo perduto avrei il vanto
Di spiegarvi de' vati il valor.

The next subject proposed was Poland, and the lecturer, in singing of that unfortunate country, took a very elevated tone: his words, his actions, and his voice, seemed extremely agitated. At the end, universal applause was accorded; and a venerable Polish gentleman, with his eyes in tears, twice embraced the poet before the company, and expressed his admiration. The entire scene was such as is rarely witnessed with our calm temperament, and in our phlegmatic climate.

ROYAL SOCIETY.

An additional notice of the volcanic island, by Dr. John Davy, was read. The author's account of this island, in his former communication, extended to the 25th of October; and this supplementary notice contains his observations to the time of its final disappearance, at the end of December last. In July, the atmosphere at Malta is described by him as having been exceedingly close and oppressive, and its temperature unusually high; and in August the western sky to have exhibited a most lurid and threatening aspect, to the great alarm of the inhabitants, who regarded these atmospheric appearances as indicative of some great impending calamity. He states the successive changes which have taken place in the vol-

canic island since its elevation to have been very imperfectly observed; but he considers the knowledge of these changes to be unimportant. Having described some of the mineralogical specimens thrown up, he remarks that the island disappeared during the continuance of violent squalls and a heavy sea; and considers this circumstance to be favourable to the supposition that it was forced up from a deep sea, and not elevated by a shoal. But the valuable and sterling data, and accurate local information, which Captain Smyth's long residence on that naval station, while executing the Admiralty survey of the Mediterranean, enabled him to supply in his late communication to the Royal Society, afford to ourselves almost conclusive evidence on this point.

UNIVERSITY OF DURHAM.

From the prospectuses that have been published relative to the objects of this institution, we entertain the most sanguine hopes of its ultimate success; it is patronized and supported by the wealth and influence of the first dignitaries of the Church. This University or College is to be established by a great personal sacrifice, principally made by the prebendaries, and to cover the expense, they are, we believe, about to part with one of their estates at South Shields. The Bishop, besides a magnificent donation, confers on the institution 1000*l.* annually. The endowment is on a scale of liberality worthy of the olden time. The warden and classical professor will have the reversion of the first two vacant stalls in the Cathedral, and (waiting the golden prebends) a handsome salary. The minor canopies of the Cathedral, which are of the value of 200*l.* per annum, will be appropriated to the University as Fellowships; and the whole of the patronage of the chapter and the see will be distributed according to a scale of merit among its members.

The college presents numerous facilities for the machinery of an University. There is a most valuable library, a dormitory, and other apartments, convertible into lecture-rooms. The Bishop's library, on the Castle Green, will form an admirable hall; and a row of houses forming one side of the Green, is purchased for the residence of the foundation scholars.

The Government of the University is to be vested in the Dean and Chapter, the Bishop being visitor. A chief officer of the College or University is to be appointed, with the title of Warden, to whom will be committed the ordinary discipline. There will be professors of Divinity and Ecclesiastical History, of Greek and Classical Literature, and of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy; besides readers, teachers, and tutors, the latter of whom will superintend

the studies of their respective pupils, and have the care of their general conduct. The students will consist of—1st, Foundation Students, twenty of whom will have lodgings, commons, and tuition, provided for them at the expense of the prebendaries. These appointments will be filled up, as they become vacant, by those of the applicants who most distinguish themselves at a public examination.—2nd, Ordinary Students, maintained at their own cost, but subject in all respects to the college rules of discipline, and to have every academical privilege in common with other students.—3rd, Occasional Students, to be admitted, under certain restrictions, to attend one or more courses of public lectures, but without other academical privileges.—4th, Divinity Students.

The course of study required to complete the education of a member of the College will extend to four years. Prizes are to be instituted for the reward of special merit, at the close of each annual examination. Arrangements are making with all possible speed for opening the University in October.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

A paper was read at a recent meeting of this society, written by Major Henry Burney, British resident at Ava, descriptive of the process employed by the Burmese in the manufacture of what is commonly termed *lacquered ware*; and was intended to illustrate a splendid donation from the same gentleman, comprising specimens of various articles manufactured by the Burmese from the fibres of the bamboo cane, and exhibiting in every stage the method of making drinking-cups, betel-boxes, dinner-boxes, &c. The name of lacquered ware, which has been given to this manufacture, appears to be incorrect, as no lac is used in the process. The principal material is the varnish called *theet-see*, or wood-oil, which is very plentiful in Ava, and of which three sorts are used. Few colours preserve their tint when mixed with this varnish; vermilion answers best; and the Burmese prefer that of their own making to what is imported from China. The varnish being applied with the hand sometimes raises blisters on the skin of the workman, as a remedy for which they apply a little teak-wood rubbed down with water; as a preventive, they occasionally swallow a little of the varnish. The different figures are etched on the article, while fixed on a lathe, by means of a rude graver; the traces of which are subsequently filled up with vermilion, or whatever colour is preferred. After giving an account of the materials used, the author describes the process of manufacture, as performed by two separate parties of workmen engaged by him expressly for this purpose, and some of whom

prided themselves on having manufactured betel-boxes for her majesty the Queen of Ava. In the course of this description, he refers to the various articles which accompanied it, as illustrative of his remarks. Of the drinking-cups there are nine plain specimens, showing the stages from the first weaving of the basket-work to the finished article, and five others variously ornamented; there are three specimens of the dinner or rice-box, from the rough frame as turned on the lathe, to the article finished with vermilion; six specimens of betel-boxes; a lathe; specimens of the varnish, oil, polishing powders, and every implement used.

LONDON UNIVERSITY

At the annual meeting of the proprietors &c. of this Institution, the statement of affairs was somewhat more satisfactory than on late occasions. The capital amounts to 164,852*l.* including 2,377*l.* of donations, of which 157,398*l.* has been actually received. By economy and attention, it was reported that the prospects of the University might be considered favourable. Of 386 students now attending, 226 belong to the medical classes, which, accordingly, seem alone to have taken a permanent root. 200*l.* was voted, as a compensation, to Professor Pattison. Mr. Maldon, M.A., and Mr. White, B.A., of Trinity College, Cambridge, and the Rev. Dr. Ritchie, have been severally appointed professors of Greek, mathematics, and natural philosophy, *vice* Long, De Morgan, and Lardner, resigned. Dr. Carswell was also appointed professor of morbid anatomy, a new class; to aid which he has contributed a fine collection of drawings.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS.

A dissertation on the great plague of Athens, by Dr. Ireland, dean of Westminster, was read by the President. The first introduction of this pestilence into Europe occurred about 430 years B. C., when it made its appearance with great mortality at Athens; where it continued for three years, having been conveyed, as it was believed, from Ethiopia, or some part of the African coast, to that celebrated city, at the time under the sway of Pericles, and devastated by the ravages of the first Peloponnesian war. Both Thucydides and Hippocrates were living at that period, and were attacked, but not fatally, by the disorder. The former, in the second book of his history, has given us, with the Attic vigour and eloquence for which his history of the Peloponnesian war is so much admired, a full account of the appearance and progress of the pestilence. Hippocrates, however, it is to be regretted, has left no statement of the treatment of the disorder, and the means employed for its cure. The disease made

its first appearance in the head, and continued its attacks in succession to the lower parts of the body; and it was remarkable that it never terminated fatally in those patients who had already recovered from an attack. The sufferer felt the greatest desire to be entirely uncovered and to remain cool, although the skin externally was only moderately warm. Some patients, while unguarded, escaped and leaped into the wells or other collections of cold water. It is remarked by all the historians, that the years immediately preceding the plague were unusually healthy, and that while it continued it was the only disorder, all others changing their character and becoming converted into it. The Athenians attributed it to a poisoning of the springs; and the idea of poison being in some mode or other the cause of their calamity, was so firmly fixed in their minds, that suspicion existed universally even among the nearest relatives. The author concluded his dissertation with some remarks on the plague at Milan, Marseilles, and London.

EDINBURGH ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.

At a recent meeting, Capt. Boswall, R.N. read an account of an ancient bulwark discovered on the sea shore, at Wardie, near Newhaven. He illustrated the nature of the very excellent cement by which this bulwark has been so long kept together, by specimens of cement from various Roman works abroad. A very high antiquity is assigned by some to this bulwark, under the impression that, since the time of the Romans, no cement has been used in this country that could withstand the action of

the sea for any length of time. Others, however, imagine that this may be the remains of a harbour or dock, constructed by James IV. near Newhaven, which is known to have been overwhelmed by the encroachments of the sea in that quarter.

William Skene, Esq. also read a very interesting communication regarding the remains still to be found of the ancient capital of the Picts. Mr. Skene clearly showed that Forteviot, in Strathearn, and not Abernethy, as has been asserted by some writers, was the Pictish capital. He then gave a description, illustrated by a drawing of a sculptured stone, found some years ago in the bed of the river, close to Forteviot, and which is now preserved at Freeland, the seat of Lord Ruthven. This piece of sculpture Mr. Skene considers to have formed part of the palace of the kings of the united Picts and Scots at Forteviot; and from the style of the sculpture, as compared with our oldest coins, there is every reason to believe that it is as ancient as the commencement of the 12th century.

The Secretary, Mr. Gregory, also read remarks on some obscure points in the chronology of the reigns of James II. and James III. of Scotland, connected with the relations of the Earls of Douglas and Ross, and with an interesting incident in the history of the family of Athole. In these remarks, Mr. Gregory sufficiently established certain important errors on the part of the general historians of Scotland in reference to the occurrences mentioned, and concluded by suggesting some necessary corrections on this portion of Scottish history.

VARIETIES.

Devastation in the Forest of Dean by Mice.
—In a recent number of "Paxton's Horticultural Register," there is an extraordinary account of the destruction of young oak trees in the Forest of Dean, by the short-tailed field-mouse (*mus arvalis*), communicated by Mr. E. Murphy. "Before the autumn of 1813, the mice had become so numerous that we could pick up four or five plants of the larger five-year-old oaks, on a very small piece of ground, all bitten off, just within the ground, between the roots and the stem; and not only oak and ash, but elm, sycamore, and Spanish chestnut, of which, however, they did not appear to be so fond as of the two former. The hollies which had been cut down produced abundance of suckers, which were destroyed in the same manner, and some of them, which were as thick as a man's leg, were barked all around, four or five feet up the stem. The crabtree,

willow, furze, birch, spruce—in a word, every kind of tree, and even grass, particularly cock's-foot-grass, seemed equally acceptable to those voracious little creatures; till at length Lord Glenberrie became so alarmed about the final success of raising a forest, that we were instructed to pursue every means we could think of, by cats, dogs, owls, poisons, traps, &c.; but all was to no purpose. At length a person hit upon a simple, and eventually a very efficacious mode. Having, in digging a hole in the ground, observed that some mice, which happened to fall in, could not get out again, the idea of forming similar holes was suggested; it was tried accordingly, and found to answer. In short, holes about two feet long and ten inches broad at the top, and somewhat larger every way at the bottom, were made at twenty yards apart, over about 3200 acres of planta-

tion; persons went round early in the morning to destroy such mice as might be found in the holes. In this way, besides what the owls, hawks, magpies, and weasels took out of the holes (and several of those depredators lost their lives in attempting to seize their prey), thirty thousand mice were paid for by Government; nor were they extirpated till they had destroyed 1700 acres, the astonishing number of 200,000 five-year-old oaks, together with an immense number of acorns and young seedlings."

Temperance Societies.—They were introduced into Ireland about two years since, and where they are encouraged, they produce a powerful effect upon popular habits. In Belfast, the consumption of whisky, during the six months ending July 5, 1831, was less than that of the corresponding six months of last year by 45,000 gallons; being a diminution of more than one-third of the whole. The consumption in all Ireland during the same six months was decreased by 721,564 gallons! In Scotland, the consumption has uniformly increased till the present year. The Temperance Societies of that country comprise 43,000 members, and the consumption of spirits for the six months ending July 5, 1831, falls short of that of the same six months in the preceding year by 513,697 gallons!

Bankrupts.—The total number of bankrupts in the year 1831, was 1364. Of these there were in the metropolis 629; at Liverpool 66; at Manchester, 63; at Birmingham, 27; at Bristol, 26; at Leeds, 19; at Sheffield, 5; at Nottingham, 7; at Norwich, 5. Of the trades and professions, the publicans, under the different heads of "tavern-keepers, innkeepers, and victuallers," have evidently suffered more severely during the year than any other, the names of 121 of this class having appeared in the Gazette. Next come the grocers, 70; merchants, 68; wine-merchants, 51; linen-draper, 50; coal-merchants, 36; mercers and drapers, 36; builders, 32; tailors, 31; cotton-spinners, 28; bakers, 25; ironmongers, 24; brewers, 22; booksellers, 15; printers, 13; bankers, 12; surgeons, 12; farmers 7.

The Magistracy.—The number of unpaid magistrates throughout the country is 5371, of which the clerical portion is 1354, or a little more than one-fourth of the entire magistracy. As the parochial clergy in England do not exceed 6000 individuals in the gross, it appears that nearly every fourth parson in this country is a justice. The "Times," in commenting on these facts, states that "no clergyman ought to be in the commission of the peace, except in districts (if there be such districts) where no other persons in the rank of gentlemen can be found to act as magistrates. The tendency of such appointments is to make

churchmen politicians, and from politicians their descent is easy; they become to those above and to those below them respectively sycophants and tyrants. The total exclusion of clergymen from the judgment-seat ought to be an essential feature of all Church Reform in this kingdom."

At a recent meeting of the Society of Antiquaries, Crofton Croker, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited an autograph of the poet Spenser, which is a very great rarity. It is on a document connected with the lands of Kilcolman, county of Cork, and the name is signed in the contracted form, "Ed. Sp' ser." The poet was an undertaker for the plantation, or colonization of Ireland.

Circulation of Sap.—It has long been a matter of controversy among botanists whether the circulation of vegetable sap depended on what has been termed vital action, or, in other words, elective attraction and aggregation, or whether it is solely dependent on the mechanical agency of heat. According to a paper from M. Amici, read before the French Academy on the 28th of March, the latter would appear the most plausible theory. M. Amici submitted the leaves of a living plant to the influence of a bar of heated iron, with the light excluded from the heated side so as to avoid error. On receiving the reflection of the leaf on a concave mirror, the sap was observed to flow from the point adjacent to the hot iron, whether the stalk, the side, or the point of the leaf, was presented to the iron surface. Hence it was concluded that the circulating vessels of plants have more immediate connexion than is observable in the muscular structure of man or other animals. The experiments of M. Amici were made on leaves of celandine. MM. Cassini and Dutrochet, however, deny that the doctrine of M. Amici is applicable to all plants; as, for instance, the fuscus elastica, in which not merely a current, but a translation of sap, took place by heat; but the sap did not return on the leaf being submitted to the reverse influence. It is, however, exceedingly probable that each plant may have its own peculiar organic structure, and thus both theories be in a great measure correct.

A Parliamentary paper has been printed, showing what the Crown has gained or lost during the two reigns of George III. and IV. by surrendering the hereditary and temporary revenues as enjoyed by his Majesty George II. and accepting an annuity in the place of them. It appears that, from October 26, 1760 (the accession of George III.), to the demise of the late King, June 26, 1830, the sum total of the revenues alienated, including all branches of every description, would, during that period, have produced 94,871,427*l.*; whereas the annuities paid to the Crown during the said se-

venty years, under the denomination of Civil List, including occasional grants of Parliaments for the discharge of arrears due at nine different periods, and the whole of which extra payments amounted to 3,398,000*l.* make up the grand total of 66,823,438*l.* deducting which from the total hereditary, &c. revenues as above, leaves the public a gainer by the exchange to the amount of a fraction more than 29,000,000*l.* sterling.

Saving Banks.—By an account of the principal sums paid in and drawn for by the trustees of Savings' Banks and Friendly Societies in Great Britain and Ireland, from the 2nd of July to December 31, 1831, it appears that the total sum paid by them during the half year to the Commissioners for the reduction of the National Debt, amounted to 270,480*l.* 9*s.* 9*d.*; withdrawn during the same period, 508,704*l.* 16*s.* 2*d.* thus proving that the withdrawals had exceeded the deposits by no less a sum than 238,224*l.* 6*s.* 5*d.* for the last half-year of 1831.

Foreign Corn.—During the year 1831, there have been imported (including the quantity on hand at the beginning of it) 1,968,555 qrs. of wheat, and 1,773,010 cwt. of flour, nearly equivalent to 450,000 qrs. more, amounting both together to an importation during the year not very far removed from two millions and a half of qrs. of wheat. Of these quantities, there have been entered for home consumption 1,212,000 qrs. of wheat and 1,000,331 cwt. of flour; and there remained in warehouse, on the 1st of January, 1832, 710,032 qrs. of wheat and 666,156 cwt. of flour,

Sand as a Manure.—An elaborate report on this subject has been presented to the French Academy of Sciences; good arable land is proved to contain four primitive earths, the varied proportions of which form the different qualities of the soil. It appears, the siliceous principle predominates in good land. M. Chaptal found of it 49 per cent. in the most fertile soil on the banks of the Loire; Davy extracted 60 from the best of the English soils, and Giobert found 79 in the most productive lands near Turin. M. Dutrochet made the experiment of covering with siliceous sand previously unproductive land, and obtained by this means crops as good as in the most (naturally) fertile soil in the vicinity; and he gives it as his opinion that its great fertilizing virtue consists in its allowing both water and air to reach and penetrate to the roots of the vegetable, of which they form the two principal elements.

Self-made Gas.—During the last summer a bore was put down at Johnstone, to the depth of 150 feet, for the purpose of procuring water. The boring was mostly through shale or till. At the depth of 125

feet, or thereby, the workmen heard a noise proceeding from the bore, which they supposed to be from water rushing upwards, but which proved to be from gas. The bore was sunk 25 feet deeper, when an abundant supply of water was procured, so as nearly to rise to the surface. The supply of gas, however, did not fail. It continues to ascend through the superincumbent column of water with a hissing noise, and, when a light is applied, burns with a blue flame.

No analysis has been made of the gas, but from the accounts of the workmen it may safely be concluded that it is hydrogen. The quantity is so considerable as nearly to be sufficient to supply two or three gas burners of the ordinary size. It gives out little light in combustion, probably from the absence of carbon in its composition.

By a memorandum, dated from the War Office, and signed by Sir John Cam Hobhouse, it appears, that by the Act 4th George IV. c. 71, a sum of 60,000*l.* per annum is paid into his Majesty's Exchequer by the East India Company, on account of the charge for retiring pay and pensions, and other expenses of that nature, arising in respect of his Majesty's forces serving in India.

A Mr. Fairbairn has published a letter in the United Service Journal, in which he proposes to form a land communication with Ireland, by which the three kingdoms are to be joined in a substantial and perpetual chain of connexion; a work which, although seemingly vast, he contends, can be executed without any extraordinary expense or difficulty. The distance from the extremity of the Breakwater at Donaghadee to Portpatrick, in the west of Scotland, is fifteen miles, of which almost one mile and a half is covered by the intervening Copeland Isles, which lie direct across the Channel, about four miles and a half from Donaghadee. Mr. Fairbairn proposes to connect the islands at this point by a broad causeway; and if this be a work of great labour, so it is certain that we possess the means to execute it greater than ever came into the power of our nation. While mountains of stone exist on the edge of the sea at Portpatrick, our prisons are crowded with thousands of useful labourers; and when we consider the abundance of material, and low cost of the labour of convicts, and the power of the inclined plane, it is apparent that a barrier may be raised here of Egyptian magnitude, durability, and strength, while it would not materially obstruct the navigation of the Channel, the passage being open by the north of Ireland. Mr. Fairbairn proposes to employ about 20,000 convicts, and enters into a minute calculation to show the practicability of the scheme, which is certainly one of the boldest and most original projects of a projecting age.

The extent to which the system of fictitious capital punishments has been carried, both in the country and in London, although a secondary punishment is intended to be inflicted—the Judge in the one case ordering sentence of death to be recorded, in the other actually passing it—may be judged of from the following table:—

	Persons sentenced.	Executed.	Sentenced but not executed.
1829	1385	74	1311
1830	1397	46	1351

So that, in the latter year, just one in thirty of the persons capitally convicted suffered the extreme sentence of the law.

The French Government has made a highly satisfactory concession to English trade. It has agreed to diminish the tonnage duty on English ships in French ports from four francs twelve centimes a ton to a franc and a half, or from about 3s. 5d. to 1s. 3d. The proposition, of course, has been accepted with pleasure, as a near approximation to the duty paid by French shipping in our ports (which is 9d.), and an earnest of final perfect reciprocity.

British Schools in the Metropolis.—The following schools established in the metropolis, on the plan and principles of the British and Foreign School Society, have recently been visited by the school inspector, and are reported to be generally conducted with efficiency:—

	Schools.	Scholars in attendance.
Eastern Division	18	3367
Northern ditto	15	1971
Western ditto	20	3507
Southern ditto	11	2673

11,518

Country schools within ten miles of London, which have also been recently inspected, 22 in number;

Scholars 2,537

14,055

The following is an abstract of the reductions in the Civil department of the Naval service, from the 26th November 1830, to 1st April 1832. It includes, of course, the proposed reductions under Sir James Graham's new bill.

	Salaries.	Pen.
9 Commissioners	£10,000	£3,081
1 Paymaster of Marines	1,000	—
3 Secretaries (1 of a dock yard)	2,600	400
66 Superior Officers	10,750	6,176
31 Inferior Officers	2,725	980
62 Clerks	13,080	7,488

£30,055 18,125

The present actual saving is 31,930l.

The East India Committee has been increased to sixty members, who have divided

themselves into six sub-committees, each under its own Chairman, for the following heads of inquiry:—1. The Public. 2. Finance. 3. Revenue. 4. Judicial. 5. Military. 6. Political. The Chairmen are Sir James Macdonald, Mr. T. Hyde Villiers, Mr. Frankland Lewis, Mr. R. Grant, Sir J. Byng, and Sir James Mackintosh.

Sunday Schools in Great Britain.—There are at least one million and a quarter of scholars belonging to Sunday schools in the United Kingdom; and, taking the population at twenty-one millions, that will give one child to Sunday schools out of every seventeen persons of the population. The average expense of conducting a Sunday School, of two hundred children, is about 5l. per annum for lessons and books, if purchased at the Sunday School Union Depository, and about 15l. per annum for rent, the chief part of which sums are, in most cases, contributed by the teachers themselves, in addition to their gratuitous labour. So that the children can be instructed in the Sunday School for two shillings per annum.

Home Colonization.—Mr. Atkinson concluded a lecture upon this subject (delivered at Birmingham) with the following observations:—

“One nobleman, who has no need of it, enjoys crown land, for which he pays 500l. per annum, which might be made to pay 30,000l. per annum, and give comfort to 20,000 persons more than it now does. Sherwood and Windsor forests each contain 100,000 acres of waste, which, in a few years, might be made to produce 200,000l. a year rent, and diffuse plenty and contentment to a million of human beings who now cry for food. The Forest of Dean comprises 300,000 acres, which might increase the revenue by as many pounds annually, and feed and clothe 150,000 of our fellow-creatures. New Forest, in Hampshire, would, in like manner, produce 50,000l. a year to the exigencies of the State, and provide in comfort from 40 to 50,000 persons. Besides, there are hundreds of thousands, perhaps millions, of acres of crown land capable of being used in like manner. And why should not the proprietors of these wastes be compelled either to sell them at a fair value, or put them in cultivation themselves? Salisbury Plain, I believe, covers 350,000 acres, which would provide for a million and a half of people, yet the cry of ‘redundant population’ sounds through the land, and the natives of our country have been severed from their connections, and expatriated by Act of Parliament. Misery and crime have been extended, whilst, if the means were made use of, plenty, peace, and contentment would be diffused throughout the realm; vice and immorality would be supplanted by morality, pastoral simplicity, and good-will; mendicancy and pauperism would be destroyed, and crime be banished the kingdom.”

State of the Atmosphere in London.—It is recorded in the “Journal des Connaissances Usuelles et Pratiques,” that M. Darcet, in the course of his recent journey to England, having discovered effects in Lon-

don, with reference to the buildings, which he considered could only be produced by sulphuric acid in the atmospheric air, he attached to his hat every morning before going out, a piece of paper made blue by turnsol, which was very soon changed to red, whilst similar pieces that were exposed only for a few moments to the influence of the air became studded by a great number of small red points. During the whole of his stay in London, M. Darcet renewed his experiments every day, which were invariably attended by the same result, and he carried with him to Paris, on his return, a great number of the small pieces of paper alluded to. The sulphuric acid is of course attributed to the coal, and M. Darcet is stated to be now occupied in analysing the English coal in order to discover the quantity of sulphuric acid circulated in the air, which is supposed to have a great influence upon the health of our metropolis. The statement is, however, somewhat apocryphal.

Armed Steamers.—The large steam-vessels which are now in progress of building in Sheerness, Chatham, and Woolwich dock-yards, are to carry two bomb cannons, mounted on pivots, so as to swivel and command an extensive range without altering the course of the vessel. This will enable a steam-vessel to be put in the best possible position, relatively to an enemy's armed vessel, so as to protect the paddle-wheels free from shot. One cannon is to be so situated on the aft part of the deck as to range entirely over the arc of the stern, and as far forward as the paddle-boxes will permit. The other is to be mounted before the wheels, and will command an arc on each side, from the bow to the fore-part of the casing of the wheels; the latter prominence will, however, interrupt much of the service of this piece of ordnance. The calibre of the cannon is ten inches, and upwards of eighty-four cwt.

M. Dirchoff, the Russian chemist, who some time since discovered the process of converting starch into sugar, has just made several experiments upon milk; the result which he has arrived at is curious. He is said to have found a mode of keeping milk for use for any indefinite space of time. The process of preserving is this: he causes new milk to be evaporated over a slow fire, and until it is reduced to a dry powder. This powder is then put into a bottle hermetically sealed. When the milk is wanted for use, it is only to dissolve some of the powder in a reasonable quantity of water, and the mixture so dissolved will have all the qualities as well as the taste of milk.

The duty for 1831 on 47,129 acres, the entire of the hop-farms in England, amounts to 304,149*l.* 4*s.* 8*d.*

The new Act to prohibit the payment of wages in goods (the Truck system) came into operation in February. It declares that in all contracts for labour, the "entire amount of wages shall be paid in money," and deprives a master of any remedy against his workmen for goods had from any shop or warehouse kept by or belonging to such employer, or in the profits of which such employer shall have any share or interest. In short, otherwise than for certain exceptions to the generality of the law, such as loans for the payment of rent, for relief in sickness, and the like, the master can make no deductions whatever from the workman's wages.*

Importation of Human Bone.—The exportation of bones from Germany to England, say the Vienna Papers, constitutes a singular epoch in the annals of commerce. Myriads of tons have been already exported without glutting the market, or causing a cessation of the demand. In the vicinity of the North Sea, mills have been erected to pulverise them. This bone powder, or bone dust, was long ago exclusively applied to the purposes of hot-houses by German horticulturists; but the English, emboldened by their riches, extend its use to general objects of agriculture, and fertilize, by these expensive means, their humid, cold, and poorest land; and have thus brought the uplands of Nottinghamshire, the western parts of Holderness, &c. into the highest state of cultivation, both in point of extent and intenseness of fertility. There is, consequently, a proverb, "that one ton of German bone dust saves the importation of ten tons of German corn." As Malta formerly covered her naked rocks with foreign soil, so does England now fertilize her clay and sandy heaths with German bones.

Population of Jersey and Guernsey.—We apprehend so little is known with regard to the population of the Island of Jersey and Guernsey, that the following statement of the number of inhabitants will be interesting to the public.—Census of 1831: Population of Jersey 36,582; Guernsey and its Bailiwick, 24,100.—Total 60,682.—*Alfred.*

* On the 18th February a person was convicted under this act at the Stroud petty sessions. The defence set up was, that a manufacturer who pays his wages in money has a right to keep a shop, and trust his work-people if he pleased, though the work-people could not be forced to pay for the goods they had; but the Magistrates, in deciding the case, thus addressed the defendant—"If you keep a shop, and pay your work-people in money, and they lay it out with you, that is Truck, and we should convict were it forty times following."

Egyptian Antiquities.—Mr. Westmacott in his recent lecture on the sculpture of the ancients, said that—The laws which appeared to have restricted the sculptors in the personification of their Deities and Kings, and which it is presumed forbade their examination of the human body, do not appear to have extended to the lower animals, as may be seen in many distinguished specimens on the Continent, and more especially in the lions in front of the fountain of the Termini at Rome, but, in none more powerfully, than in the splendid examples of two lions lately brought to this country by Lord Prudhoe. They were discovered by his Lordship, during his journey up the Nile, near to Gihel Birkel, on that river, eighty miles above Dangola, and nearly 200 miles higher than the researches of Champollion had extended.

In a recent case tried at the Buckinghamshire Assizes, of a violent affray between poachers armed at night, and a party of gamekeepers, in which severe wounds were mutually inflicted, the Judge who tried the case, Mr. Baron Vaughan, observed that he did not find the late reform of the game laws produced any practical good whatever, or at all diminished the nocturnal contests between the plunderers of the preserves and those who were appointed to guard them.

Cigar Smokers.—It is said that the greater and more common part of the cigars vended in the United Kingdom, and sold at from 8s. to 13s. the hundred, are prepared from cabbage leaf, soaked in a strong solution of tobacco water. Cigars, so composed, are generally passed off under

the names of Hamburg, Maryland, and Virginia. The same deceptions may be said to exist in respect to the small cheroots, whether accented or not; they are, with comparatively trifling exceptions, nearly all of British make. We think it more probable that the leaf of the common lettuce is used for this purpose.

Importation of Tea.—In 1668 the East India Company imported "one hundred pounds weight of good *tey*." In 1669, they imported 143½ lbs.; and in 1678, 4713 lbs.; but this proved a glut in the market: In 1830, they imported 63,000,000 lbs.

Some of the private letters of September, 1831, received from Simla, the station in the Himalaya mountains, where Lord W. Bentinck was residing, inform us that the voyage from the mouth of the Indus to Lahore, recently made by Capt. Burnes, who was sent by Sir John Malcolm from Bombay to the Court of Runjeet Sing, is likely to be pregnant, and perhaps at no distant period, with very important political and commercial consequences. This great river has no rocks or rapids, and few windings. The current, except in the streams at its Delta, is not rapid, and the river, for a thousand miles, has never less in the dry season than fifteen feet water, and in most parts the depth is three or four fathoms. It appears particularly favourable for steam vessels; and the use of these in the Red Sea and Persian Gulph, manned and managed by an efficient local navy, (now organised upon the best principles,) will no doubt be eventually extended to the Euphrates, Tigris, and Indus, the navigation of which offers in every view a prospect of the greatest advantages.

FOREIGN VARIETIES.

Earthquake.—The "Gazette de la Trinité" (Martinico) of the 7th of last December, says, "In the night between Saturday and Sunday, at ten minutes before eight, we experienced a very violent earthquake, the recollection of which makes us still tremble. There were two distinct shocks, the first of which lasted nearly three seconds. A sensible oscillation followed, during from four to six seconds. This was succeeded by a dull sound like the rumbling of distant thunder, and then came the second shock, which was much more terrible than the first. The earth appeared to heave like the waves of the sea; and the most solid buildings, as well as the slightest sheds, yielded to the force of this motion, and tottered on their foundations. Providentially, no serious accident occurred. The waters of the gulf were remarkably agitated; and on board the vessels, it seemed as if they had been violently struck by some enormous

body. At the commencement of the evening the heat had been intolerable, and at the time of the earthquake there was not a breath of air. At ten at night, and at two in the morning, the earth again trembled, but these shocks were as nothing compared with the first. Some heavy showers then fell. A similar earthquake was felt at St. Kitt's."

At a recent sitting of the Helvetic Society of Natural Sciences, a letter was read from Dr. Fanchin, of Yverdan, relative to an experiment before mentioned in the Society, in which the ball was prevented from leaving the bottom of a musket when the gunpowder was fired, simply by putting the ramrod upon the ball, and the end of the finger upon the ramrod. He supposes the effect may be explained by the circumstance, that near the charge the ball has a very small velocity compared to that impressed upon it by the expansive force of the gases from the

fired gunpowder, when exerted during the whole of the time in which it is passing along the barrel. It is well known that the effect thus accumulated is the reason why long pieces carry further than short ones, and why the breath of a man, which cannot exert the pressure of more than a quarter of an atmosphere, may, by means of a tube, throw a ball to the distance of sixty steps. The experiment above requires great care, especially as to the strength of the piece, which is very liable to burst in the performance of the experiment.

Excavations in Pompeii and its vicinity.—The excavations at Pompeii, which are usually proceeded with in the presence of distinguished persons, are not often so productive as the one which was undertaken on the 26th of November last, when four rooms and a kitchen, in the Casa dell' Angosa, were opened. Many vessels of bronze and utensils of iron were found there; but the most remarkable were a large number of amphoræ for wine, which were discovered in one of the chambers. The forms of many are quite new, and on most of them are Greek and Latin inscriptions, written in black ink. In several jars a great deal of dried wine was found, which being dissolved in water, had still a strong taste. In the kitchen, coals and ashes were lying on the hearth; and on a beautiful pedestal of Giallo antico was a lamp of terracotta, in the form of a youth kneeling and holding a patera in his hand. A female skeleton found in the same place, is perhaps that of the slave who had the superintendence of the kitchen.

For some time past, Professor Zahn has caused excavations to be made in various spots at Bosco-tre-Case (between Vesuvius and Pompeii), which scarcely leave a doubt that a city is buried there, which is supposed to have been called Toso, and which with Herculaneum, Pompeii, and Stabia, forms the fourth of the cities whose fate it shared. One of these excavations is extremely interesting. You descend thirty palms perpendicular into a deep hollow, into a peristyle surrounded with pillars. Thence, four subterranean galleries have been excavated, in the direction of Naples, Sarno, Vesuvius, and Pompeii. In the first some chambers have been discovered, containing paintings and many bas-reliefs. These chambers, which have been only partially excavated, give the promise of a rich harvest. In the gallery leading to Pompeii, an ancient road has been traced in the direction from Naples to Sarno. In the two other galleries there are various fragments of beautiful paintings, terracotta, iron, and bronze. Some human skeletons, and one of a hog, have also been found there; likewise much carbonised wood.

A Geographical Garden.—An American

gentleman, of the name of Hill, has petitioned Congress for a grant of land and a sum of money, to enable him to put in practice a plan he has formed of a geographical garden. The ground allotted for this purpose is not to exceed ten acres, and within that limited space he purposes to delineate accurately every known part of the world, agreeably to the principle of Mercator's projection. The beds of oceans, seas, gulfs, bays, and lakes are to be depressed; the continents, peninsulas, isthmuses, mountains, islands, &c. elevated; parallels of latitude, meridians, equator, ecliptic, tropics, and other circles, correctly laid down; the channels of rivers described as in their respective banks. The beds of oceans, &c. are to be covered with gravel, the land adorned with verdure, and the mountains furnished with such bases as geology points out; and if necessary, the former to be so constructed, that they may be filled with water at any time; so that the *coup d'œil* will give a miniature representation of the world in its native element.

Roman Statistics.—A general view of the population of Rome, from Easter 1822 to Easter 1831, has been published, from which we deduce the following particulars. In the course of last year, the population had increased by 3381. The whole population is now 150,666, exclusive of foreigners and Jews, of which there may be about 5000. Since 1822, the population has increased 14,581, which is the more remarkable, as, from 1822 till now, the number of deaths exceeds that of baptisms by 2705. But as the increase in the population has been gradual, and is probably correct, there must be errors in the lists of births and deaths. In 1826, 1828, and 1829, there were more baptisms than burials: 1822 was the most fatal, the excess of deaths being 1948. In the years 1830-31, the number of baptisms is stated as 4725; that of deaths, 5102; being an excess of 377. The decrease in the number of marriages, for some years past, is very remarkable. In 1824 there were 1396 marriages; in 1831 only 964, though the population is above 12,000 more than in 1824. The number of ecclesiastics, monks, nuns, &c. is now 5354; in 1822 it was 4714. These are the general results, as drawn from the tables; but, on examining the details, there are evidently several mistakes, or at least things which require explanation; for, on summing up the baptisms and deaths, as stated in each of the ten years, we find a total excess of 2635 deaths, and yet the population is said to have increased 14,581!

Atmospherical Phenomena in New Granada.—At a recent sitting of the French Institute, M. Roulin communicated some curious particulars relative to an un-

usual condition of the atmosphere observed in New Grenada. From the 11th of December, 1808, to the end of January 1809, the disk of the sun at his rising appeared pale, and totally divested of its dazzling splendour, so that it was often mistaken for the moon. However, after gaining a slight elevation, it reassumed its ordinary aspect. Both in the morning and evening, it often appeared tinged with a slight shade of rose-colour or light green, and sometimes of a bluish grey, nearly resembling the hue of steel. The cold, during the whole of this time, was more sensibly felt than general; and frequently in the morning the plains in the neighbourhood of Bogota were covered with a hoar frost, which nipped the tender shoots of plants, a circumstance before unknown in this district within the memory of man. The sky was constantly clothed with a transparent haze, uniformly extended, and continuing during the day as well as the night. This haze produced none of those coloured halos, which are generally observed on such occasions surrounding the sun and moon. It concealed all stars below the fourth magnitude. The air was constantly free from moisture, and generally calm; and the winds which blew at short intervals, came always from the South. This phenomenon was observed at Pasto Popayan, Neyba Tunja and Santa Martha; that is, from the first to the twelfth degree of south latitude. M. Arago remarked that the mist of 1784 was not less extensive, since it was observed at the same time at Napoli di Romania and in Africa, and that its duration was still longer. This mist was remarkable for the absence of moisture; and the observations of Sennebieur show that the hygrometer, when exposed to its influence, advanced towards the point of dryness. Some persons considered it as the tail of a comet, while others attributed its appearance to the eruption of a volcano, which took place about that time.

Commerce of Russia in 1830.—The commerce of Russia during the year 1830 de-

serves particular attention, when the increased quantity and price of the articles exported, and the sums of gold and silver received into the empire, are considered. The foreign demand throughout 1830 consumed goods amounting in value to—

	ROUBLES.
The trade to Finland produced	233,144,466
To Poland	2,642,911
To Bessarabia	7,953,028
	10,571,723

Total Amount 274,312,128

The imports during the above year were as follows:—

From foreign nations to the value of—

	ROUBLES.
From Finland	187,302,527
— Poland	614,448
— Bessarabia	8,051,835
	2,164,002

Total amount 198,132,812

The specie imported was estimated at 48,516,590 roubles. When the export of the precious metals is deducted from this sum, the result leaves a balance of 45,064,130 roubles in favour of Russia. The exportation from Russia in 1830 surpassed that of all preceding years, with the exception of 1817 and 1818, when the quantity of grain exported was immense, in consequence of the unfavourable harvests and high price of corn in the other parts of Europe. It is remarkable, however, that this superiority is rather owing to the increased value of Russian commodities than to the quantity of goods exported. A more extensive demand is found to have taken place with respect to some articles, such as grain, raw hides, hemp, potash, &c. while the demand for iron, tallow, wax, &c. has experienced considerable diminution. The most considerable exportations were from the ports of St. Petersburg, Riga, Archangel, Odessa, and Taganrog.

RURAL ECONOMY.

On Pruning Forest and Hedge-row Timber Trees.—Among the practical hints addressed by Mr. Blakie to Mr. Coke's tenants on the Holkham audit day, we find the following valuable information:—When side branches of thriving timber trees, not being of the fir tribe, are cut off close to their stems, the bark soon closes over the wounds, and too frequently misleads injudicious pruners, who vainly imagine the stems or boles of such trees become perfect and remain sound after having been subjected to such barbarous treatment.

The only rational excuse for pruning forest and hedge-row timber-trees, is where

they have over-luxuriant side branches, which draw too much sap or nourishment from the stems, and do injury to underwood in coppes, and to bushes in hedge-rows and corn crops adjoining thereto. Such trees do sometimes require to be pruned, and that operation may be performed, and the desired object attained without damaging the timber, or injuring the trees in any way, by the process called "foreshortening;" that is, by cutting off the tops of over luxuriant branches immediately above where lateral shoots spring from them.

By this method of pruning, the currents of sap are checked, and diverted from the

strong side branches into more profitable channels—the boles of the trees. These increase in size, in proportion to the extra quantity of sap thrown into them by pruning operations; the upper branches of the trees then expand wider, and overtop the lower branches which have been shortened. These dwindle and decay gradually, until they are ultimately pushed out of the stems, and pinched off, as before described in the operation of natural pruning.

The branches should be shortened at a greater or less distance from the stems, in proportion to the size; a due proportion of live branches should be left upon the stumps, sufficient to draw sap or nourishment in that direction, and thereby prevent the stumps from premature decay, and causing rot in the hearts of the trees.

The Turnip Fly.—Though volumes have been written upon the depredations of the fly—and farmers are in the habit of expressing their conviction that it is as little susceptible of removal as smut or blight, yet, when a practical agriculturist tells us that "he never lost a crop of turnips from the ravages of the fly," by invariably observing certain rules—the secret, it must be admitted, is not only worth knowing, but is entitled to the aid of the press in diffusing the particulars far and wide. The rules to which a Mr. Berry ascribes his success in this department of rural management, and

which, he says, he has observed as closely as possible, are—first, to sow seed of one year's growth, which secures simultaneous vegetation, and defies the fly, the plants being numerous. Seedsmen too frequently mix the seed of different years, in consequence of which it comes out of the ground at various periods, and in such quantities that the fly easily overpowers the crop. Second, thick sowing. It is much easier to cut out than insert a plant. Third, to sow immediately after the manure is ploughed in, by which the advantage of the moisture is secured. In showery weather he finds an advantage in steeping the seeds in water; but if the weather be dry, steeping is injurious, the contrast being too great between the water and a dry hot state of the earth, and the plants come up yellow and sickly. The turnip-grower will be amply repaid for raising his own seed, and selecting with his own hand the turnips for that purpose. Vegetables and grain are almost as susceptible of improvement, by judicious selection, as cattle and sheep; but, generally speaking, the public are satisfied to purchase seed raised from a patch of plants left in the field, without selection or care as to what may blossom in their neighbourhood; the consequence of which is, continual cross impregnation—a circumstance to which we owe the numberless well-founded complaints of disappointment.

PATENTS LATELY GRANTED.

George Vaughan Palmer, of the parish of St. Swithin's, Worcester, Artist, for certain improvements in machinery or apparatus for excavating, called an excavating and self-loading cart.

Joseph Maybury, John Maybury, and Joseph Maybury, the younger, of Belton, in the county of Stafford, Iron Masters, for certain improvements in polishing and manufacturing of ladles, spoons, and other articles for culinary, domestic, and other purposes, made of iron, and tinued.

James Perry, of Red Lion-square, in the county of Middlesex, Bookseller and Publisher, for his improvements in pens.

John Jellicorse, of Stansfeld Mill, in the county of York, for certain improvements in spinning machinery.

William Lloyd Wharton, of Dryburn, in the county of Durham, Esq., for certain improvements in engines for raising or forcing water by the pressure and condensation of steam.

Collin Smith, of Great St. Helen's, Bishopsgate, in the city of London, Merchant, that in consequence of a communication made to him by a certain foreigner, residing abroad, he is in possession of an apparatus or machine for regulating the course and action of fluids and liquors, which apparatus or machine is applicable to various purposes.

Thomas John Faller, of the Commercial-road, Limehouse, in the county of Middlesex, Civil Engineer, for an improved mode or process for raising water or other fluids.

William Church, of Bordsley-green, near Birmingham, in the county of Warwick, Esq., for certain improvements in apparatus to be employed in the transportation of goods or passengers, parts of which apparatus are also applicable to the ordinary purposes of steam engines.

John Ericsson, of Liverpool, in the county palatine of Lancaster, Civil Engineer, for his improved engine for communicating power for mechanical purposes.

John Heathcoat, of Tiverton, in the county of Devon, Lace Manufacturer, for his invented method or methods of ornamenting, embroidering, or working devices upon lace, net, and other fabrics.

John Sutton Nettlefold, of Red Lion-street, Holborn, in the county of Middlesex, Ironmonger, for his improvements in table furniture, and applicable to other purposes.

George Solomons and Elias Solomons, of Bedford-square, in the parish of Stepney, in the county of Middlesex, Opticians, that in consequence of a communication made to them by a certain foreigner, residing abroad, they are in possession of an invention of improvements in preparing certain transparent substances for spectacles, and other useful purposes.

Richard Atkinson, of Huddersfield, in the county of York, Woollen Cloth Manufacturer, for an improved machine for raising or brushing woollen cloths, and other goods.

LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BIOGRAPHY.

Marshall's Naval Biography, Vol. III. Part II. 8vo. 15s.

Livesey's Life of Tillotson, 32mo. 2s. 6d.

Larimer's Cabinet Library, Vol. VIII. (George IV. Vol. III.) 8s.—Cabinet Cyclopaedia, Vol. XXVIII. (Military Commanders, in 3 vols. Vol. III.) 6s.

Wallace's Memoirs of George IV. 3 vols. fcp. 15s.

Memoires et Romances de Madame la Duchesse de St. Len, oblong 4to. 1l. 5s.

EDUCATION.

Questions on Tytler's Elements of History, 8vo. Hind's Examples in the Differential Calculus, 8vo. 8s.

Lyon's Analysis of the Parts of Speech, 12mo. 3s. Fennel's Elementary Treatise on Algebra, 8vo. 9s.

Rosetti sullo Spirito Antipapale dei Classici Antichi d'Italia, 8vo. 10s.

Petronj's Pensamenti; a Prose Collection for Schools, 12mo. 7s. 6d.

Valpy's Classical Library, No. XXVII. (Plutarch, Vol. V.) 4s. 6d.

Stocker's Herodotus, Vol. II. 8vo. 8s. 6d.

Hincks's Hebrew Grammar, 8vo. 7s.

Carnot on the Infinitesimal Analysis, translated by Browell, 8vo. 5s.

Wyld's Atlas, fcp. 12s.

JURISPRUDENCE.

Reports of the Commissioners of the Ecclesiastical Courts, 8s. 6d.

Statutes, I. and II. William IV. 8vo. 10s.

Cooper's Account of Public Records, 8vo. 1l. 10s.

Hansard's Debates, Third Series, Vol. VI. (third Vol. of Session 1831.) royal 8vo. 1l. 10s. bds.; 1l. 13. 6d.

MEDICAL.

Alnsworth on Cholera, 8vo. 7s. 6d.

Haslewood and Mordey on Cholera, 8vo. 6s.

Aiton on Malaria, &c. 8vo. 9s.

Faust's Catechism of Health, 12mo. 3s.

Tuson's Dissector's Guide, 12mo. 9s.

NOVELS, TALES, &c.

Adventures of a Younger Son, 3 vols. post 8vo. 1l. 11s. 6d.

Woman's Love, Novel, 3 vols. post 8vo. 1l. 11s. 6d.

POETRY.

Poems, by W. C. Bryant, an American, edited by Washington Irving, post 8vo. 9s.

Attila, a Tragedy, and other Poems, post 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Caractacus, a Poem, 12mo. 7s.

THEOLOGY.

Turner's Sacred History of the World, 8vo. 14s.

Haynes on Christian Faith, 12mo. 3s.

Blunt's St. Paul, Part I. 12mo. 5s. 6d.

Davies on the Ordinances of Religion, 8vo. 7s. 6d.

Family Monitor, 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Colton's History of American Revivals, 12mo. 5s.

The Christian's Shade, 18mo. 2s. 6d.

Willison's Afflicted Man's Companion, 18mo. 2s. 6d.

Hints to a Clergyman's Wife, 12mo. 4s.

Sewell's Discourses on the Application of Christianity to the Human Heart, royal 8vo. 12s.

Kidd's Edition of Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress, with 110 engravings by Bonner, Notes by Mason, and Life, royal 18mo. 9s.; 10s. 6d.

Bishop Mant on the Gospel Miracles, 12mo. 5s. 6d.

Hughes's Divines, No. XXII. (Ogden complete,) 8vo. 7s. 6d.

Parry's Exposition of St. Paul's Epistle to the Romans, 12mo. 7s.

Hoare's Eight Lectures, 12mo. 3s. 6d.

Theological Library, Vol. II. (Consistency of Revelation,) by the Rev. Dr. Spittlenworth, 8vo. 6s.

Milner's Seven Churches of Asia, 8vo. 12s.

Truth of Revelation demonstrated, with Plates, 12mo. 10s.

VOYAGES AND TRAVELS.

Rickards' India, Part IV. 8vo. 12s. Vol. II. 8vo. 21s.

M'Gregor's British America, 2 vols. 8vo. 1l. 8s. Travels in Switzerland, 18mo. 2s.; North America, 18mo. 2s.; South America, 18mo. 2s.

Tour of a German Prince, Vols. III. and IV. 21s.

Niebuhr's Rome, translated by Hare and Thirlwall, Vol. II. 8vo. 10s.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Hints to Grown Sportsmen, 12mo. 2s.

Lewis on the Use and Abuse of Political Terms; 8vo. 9s.

Art in Nature and Science Anticipated, by C. Williams, 18mo. 4s. 6d.

Marshall's Statistics and Mortality of the Metropolis, 4to. 2l. 2s.

Mealows's French and English Pronouncing Dictionary, 12mo. 7s.; 7s. 6d.

Cuvier's Animal Kingdom, translated from the French, with Notes, &c. by Dr. M'Murtrie, 4 vols. 8vo. 3l. 12s.

Fox's History of Godmanchester, 8vo. 1l. 1s.; royal 8vo. 1l. 11s. 6d.

Gallery of Painters in Water Colours, Part II. prints, imperial 4to. 10s. 6d.; proofs, colomblie 4to. 18s.; India proofs, 1l. 1s.; proofs before letters, 1l. 11s. 6d.

Tunneemann's History of Philosophy, translated by Johnson, 8vo. 16s. 6d.

Fenton's Child's First Latin Book, 12mo. 2s.

Southey's Essays, Moral and Political, 2 vols. 12mo. 12s.

Braddock's Memoir on Gunpowder, 8vo. 5s.

Phenomena of Nature, from the German of Von Türk, 12mo. 4s. 6d.

Akerman's Nomenclatic Manual, with Plates, fcp. 8s.

Kidd's New Guide to the Lions of London, royal 18mo. with woodcuts, 4s. 6d.; India paper, 8s.

Cruikshank's Comic Album, Vol. II. royal 18mo. 7s.

Georgian Era, Vol. I. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

My Old Portfolio, by Henry Glassford Bell, 8vo. 9s.

LITERARY REPORT.

The Earl of Mulgrave will shortly publish a story of high life, to be entitled "The Contrast, a new story of Nature and Art."

A new historical tale, called "Henry Masterton, or the Young Cavalier," by the Author of Richelieu, Darnley, &c. will soon appear.

Mr. Colley Grattan has just completed a series of tales, called "Legends of the Rhine and the Low Countries," written on the several spots wherein the scenes of the narratives are laid.

The celebrated American Novelist, Cooper, will soon produce a new Work of Fiction.

A new novel, likely to pique general curiosity, is about to appear by the designation of "The Fair of May Fair." Its design may be pretty well guessed by the titles of the several narratives of which it is to be composed, namely, 'The Flirt of Ten Seasons;' 'The Separate Maintenance;' 'The Female Gambler;' 'The Divorcee;' and others.

Sir James Campbell of Ardkinglas, (formerly Sir James Callander), whose memoirs are about to be laid before the public, is the father of Mrs. Sheridan, wife of the late Tom Sheridan, of eccentric and witty celebrity. An ample experience of the world, derived from constant military or diplomatic service in various countries, may reasonably lead to the anticipation of much amusement in the Work of Sir James, who served during the greater part of the Seven Years' War in Germany, as Aide-de-camp to General Mostyn, visited most of the German Courts, had familiar intercourse with Voltaire, was a member of the most celebrated London Clubs, the "Savoir Vivre," the "Pandemonium, &c." held the post of Secretary to the British Embassy at Paris, on the eve of the Revolution, journeyed extensively in the East, and was again mixing in Parisian society during the Allied occupations of France.

"Illustrations of Modern Sculpture," with Engravings" after Drawings from eminent Sculptors, and Prose Descriptions and Poetical Illustrations. By T. K. Hervey, Esq.

"The Voice of the West Indies and the Cry of England; or, Compensation or Separation considered."

With a portrait of the Rev. W. Marsh, M.A. late of Colchester, the Second and Concluding Series of "Remember Me," consisting of Original Pieces, in Prose and Verse. By various popular Authors. Also, a new edition of the First Series uniform with the above.

"Flowers of Fable," culled from the Works of Epictetus, Croxall, Dodale, Pope, Moore, Merrick, Dennis, with Original Translations from La Fontaine, Krasicki, and others; selected for the Instruction of Youth, and embellished with Engravings on wood.

Mr. Andjoe, the Author of the "Ascent of Mont Blanc," announces "Sketches of Vesuvius," with short accounts of its principal Eruptions, from the Commencement of the Christian Era to the present Time: illustrated by lithographic Views.

"The Greek Testament," with English Notes, critical, philological, and exegetical. By the Rev. S. T. Bloomfield, DD. F.S.A.

"Life and Pontificate of Gregory the Seventh." By Sir Roger Gresley, Bart. F.A.S.

"A Memoir of the Early Operations of the Burmese War." By Lieutenant H. Lister Maw.

"The Western Garland;" a Collection of Original Melodies for the Piano-forte. By the leading Professors of the West of Scotland: the words by the Author of "The Chameleon."

"A Treatise on the Preparation of Printing Ink, both Black and Coloured." By William Savage, Author of "Practical Hints on Decorative Printing."

"Shaksperian Concordance." A verbal Index to the Plays of Shakspeare, by M. V. Clarke, resembling in arrangement Cruden and Butterworth's Concordances of the Bible, will shortly be ready for the press. The compiling of this laborious work has already occupied the author six hours a-day for several years.

"An Encyclopedia of Cottage, Farm, and Villa Architecture," with numerous Designs, and Analytical and Critical Remarks, by Mr. Loudon, is in the press, and will appear in parts, quarterly.

"Elements of Mechanics;" comprehending the theory of Equilibrium and of Motion, and the first principles of Physical Astronomy, together with a variety of Statical and Dynamical Problems; by J. R. Young.

In Four Volumes, 8vo. "History Philosophically Illustrated, from the Fall of the Roman Empire to the Revolution of France," by George Miller, D.D. M.R.I.A. formerly Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin. The work now presented to the public is a condensed, yet much improved edition of that which was published at intervals, in eight vols. 8vo. in the shape of Lectures, as originally delivered in the University of Dublin.

Early in May will be published, (dedicated by permission to her Majesty,) "The Messiah," a Poem, in six books. By the Author of "The Omnipresence of the Deity," &c.

We have pleasure in announcing a poem from the pen of Allan Cunningham as among forthcoming literary novelties. "The Maid of Elvar" is the name, the scene is the Scottish border, and the time the early part of the reign of Queen Mary. A picture of pastoral and domestic life at that stirring period, when the religious struggle for the Reformation, and hostilities with England, brought so much of sorrow upon the land, must afford ample scope for the poetical talent of Mr. Cunningham.

Mr. Babbage is preparing for the press a work on the "Economy of Machinery and Manufactures," the results of his observations in the various mechanical processes used in the arts, &c.

Mr. T. K. Hervey and Mr. Barnett are about to publish in conjunction a musical volume, entitled "Dreams of a Persian Maiden."

The second volume of Mr. Samuel Tymms's "Family Topographer," containing the Western Circuit.

"Calabria, during a Military Residence of Three Years." By a General Officer of the French Army.

"Augustus Fitz-George," a Romance of Yesterday.

BIOGRAPHICAL PARTICULARS OF CELEBRATED PERSONS, LATELY DECEASED.

MR. STEPHEN GIRARD.

We have abridged the following interesting account from an American paper, "the Philadelphia Banner of the Constitution." We should premise that the extraordinary individual to whom it relates has left an immense fortune for the building and endowment of a College at Philadelphia.

"Mr. Girard was a native of Bordeaux, but came to this country (America) about fifty years ago. He commenced mercantile business in Philadelphia with a very small capital, which he had saved from his earnings as a master of a vessel. His habits of living were the most economical; and by the time the period had arrived, at which our neutral position gave the shipping of the United States superior advantages in commerce, he had accumulated a sufficiency to enable him to enter the field as a ship owner. Taking advantage then of the occasion thus presented, he adopted the principles of good faith in his navigation operations, acted most truly the part of a neutral, and, to avoid incurring the risks which attached, in those belligerent days, to vessels suspected of covering enemies' property under the American flag, refused to carry on board his ships property belonging to any body but himself. The rigid observance of this rule acquired for him a high reputation amongst the officers of the British navy; and it was a rare thing for a vessel belonging to Mr. Girard to be detained on the high seas. Whilst other merchants were interrupted in their voyages, and had their vessels captured, sent for adjudication, and sometimes condemned, rightfully or wrongfully—the ships of Mr. Girard sailed unmolested. He was not even in the habit of making insurance on his vessels and cargoes; and so great was his good fortune in this particular, that he very seldom, in his long career, lost a vessel.

"Soon after the expiration of the charter of the old bank of the United States, in 1811, Mr. Girard purchased their banking-house, in Third-street, and commenced the operation of a banker.

"When we say that Mr. Girard was an economist, we do not mean to say it in a relative sense, but in a positive one. We recollect ourselves once calling at his counting-house to see him on business, and were told by his clerk that he was then busily employed in the cellar, cutting up with his own hands his winter's pork, and could not be seen. He entertained no company, lived upon the most simple food plainly cooked, engaged in none of the scenes or indulgences of social life; and being a widower for some years past, without children,

his life was a solitary one. His chief happiness appeared to be employment. He was never idle, but was, emphatically, a man of business. He was rigid in his bargains—took care of his sixpences, knowing that the pounds would take care of themselves—and would, perhaps, hold out for the change of a cent as long as any poor man living. This was the result of his habits of early life, and was, in fact, a part of that system and method which he uniformly displayed, and which constituted him the very individual he was. There is no evidence that he loved money. He certainly did not accumulate property for any good it could do himself. He resembled more the steward of some great proprietor, managing a very large estate for a very moderate compensation, than the proprietor himself. He did not appear to covet honours or fame, and was free from every display of ostentation. His dwelling-house was under the same roof with his counting-house, in a narrow street near the river, and in a neighbourhood occupied altogether with stores. His equipage was an old chaise and a sober-looking farm horse, and the furniture of his house was of the plainest sort. In personal appearance, he was as plain as the plainest citizen; and so entirely free was he from all pride of purse, that he looked more like a man with a hundred dollars than eight millions.

"This economical style of life, known to every body as characterizing Mr. Girard, has induced some persons to entertain very prone views of the influence of his mode of living upon the welfare of the community. You would hear people say, 'It is a pity that Mr. Girard does not make a better use of his money—he ought to live more affluently, and by that means give employment to tradesmen and other poor people.' It is very certain that Mr. Girard contributed very little to the support of livery servants, footmen, coachmen, pastry-cooks, French restaurateurs, ice cream makers, dancing masters, musicians, play actors, hair dressers, fancy shopkeepers, jewellers, and many other callings, but his income was not, on that account, less unexpended. His fancy was to set in motion the industry of ship-builders, riggers, and sail-makers, seamen, stavidores, and draymen, and of late years, that of carpenters, bricklayers, brickmakers, masons, plasterers, painters, glaziers, marble masons, and all other mechanics employed by him in building houses. What portion of his capital and income he did so expend, he lent to others, to be expended as they might see fit; and perhaps it might be said, that not a dollar of his immense wealth was suffered to lie idle.

So far from his mode of expenditure operating disadvantageously to the working classes, it has been, of all others, the one which was calculated to produce the greatest good to the community. No part of his income has been spent unproductively, for every dollar which has gone towards the support of industry, there is a dollar's worth, or something more, to show for it; which would not have been the case, had the course been pursued which so many people deem to be the most beneficial. Even the little he consumed himself, in his support, was but the wages of a hard-working overseer, or manager, engaged in seeing the property entrusted to his stewardship applied to the most productive purposes. And cannot any one perceive that the superintendence of so frugal and industrious a steward, has been the means of accumulating an immense fund in the city of Philadelphia, which could never have existed, but owing to the cheapness with which so large a capital was managed? The same sum divided into a hundred portions could never have produced the same accumulation; and for this simple reason, that, in its management, a hundred individuals or families would have had to be supported, whereas in this case only one individual was to be supported, and he, too, very frugally. Had Mr. Girard been a miser who buried his wealth, had he hid his talent in a napkin, then indeed he would have been obnoxious to the imputation of an unfaithful steward. But he did not so—he put his talent to the exchangers, where it accumulated for the benefit of the community, more than for that of himself; and, as far as the question of national wealth is concerned, he may be called a good and faithful servant.

“For the last five years Mr. Girard confined himself altogether to a vegetable diet, abstaining entirely from animal food, in consequence of a liability to erysipelas. He has told a gentleman that his own individual subsistence did not cost more than twenty cents a day. He never exhibited any concern about life, nor had he any fears of death. He used to say, that a man who would leave off business because he thought himself rich enough, had very erroneous views—that he attached no more importance to his wealth, than he did to his old shoes: but so fully was he impressed with the idea that active employment was one of the greatest duties of life, that he said about a month ago, to our informant, ‘when death comes for me, he will find me busy, unless I am asleep in bed.’ The remark, that he would plant a tree to-day, if he thought he would die to-morrow, was made to our informant; to whom he also stated his age, namely, in his 82nd year.”

ALEXANDER NIMMO, ESQ.

The late Alexander Nimmo was government engineer in Ireland for above a quarter of a century, and his death in Dublin on the 20th of January has called forth an intense expression of regret in that country, the scene of his extensive and indefatigable usefulness, as well as the arena of his high fame as an engineer. He was born in the burgh of Kirkcaldy in 1783. His father, it is believed, was a native of the same place, and by trade a watchmaker, though latterly he in addition kept what was called a hardware store. Mr. Nimmo, the father, was, by nature and acquirements, a very extraordinary man, for the period in which he lived; and it is more than probable that he communicated the first elements of education to his son. He was afterwards placed in the Grammar School of his native town, from whence he removed to the College of St. Andrew's, where he studied two years, and finally completed his studies at the College of Edinburgh. At this period he was quite undecided to which of the learned professions he should devote the energies of his great mental powers. He was one of the best Greek and Latin scholars of his day. He spoke and wrote French fluently, as well as the languages of the nations of the north of Europe. The higher branches of geometry and algebra were his favourite studies, as being immediately connected with mathematics, of which he had a profound knowledge. He seemed, as it were, intuitively to unlock the storehouses of the literature of the ancients and moderns. It was on this adamant base of almost universal knowledge that he justly acquired his celebrity as one of the ablest engineers of his time. He was at length proffered the appointment of rector to an academy established at Inverness. It is not known how long he submitted to this mechanical drudgery, so harassing to an idiosyncrasy so actively energetic and buoyant as his. He, however, resigned his appointment in disgust, striking out for himself a new road to honour and fame, in devoting the whole of his future life to the study of engineering in all its various complicated branches. In a very short time the Government availed themselves of his talents as an engineer in Ireland, where he chiefly lived, and where he died at the early age of forty-nine.

WILLIAM HERRICK, ESQ.

Died on the 18th February, in the eighty-seventh year of his age, Wm. Herrick, Esq. of Beau Manor Park, in the county of Leicester. His ancestors were here seated in the eleventh century, and he was the fifth heir-male in succession from Sir Wm. Herrick, Knt. Ambassador from Queen Elizabeth to the Porte; one of the Tellers of the

Exchequer, &c. in the reign of James I., and in three Sessions of Parliament a representative for the borough of Leicester.

In the personal and social habits, and domestic arrangements of the subject of this memoir, might be eminently recognized the English country gentleman of the last century. His affability of demeanour and kindness of disposition were diffused to his tenantry, his domestics and his poorer neighbours, and conciliated for him their warm attachment, by his friends in the higher ranks of society, the surrounding country gentlemen, he was held in the highest estimation for his frank hospitality, his social and urbane disposition, and steady warmth of friendship. Temperate in his habits, he lived to attain a good old age, and to use a favourite expression of his own, "scarcely knew what it was to feel an ache or pain."

He spent his time generally at his paternal seat, and without participating in the sports of the turf, the breeding of race-horses formed one of his prominent amusements.

With the general habits and feelings of a retired country gentleman, he seemed to

look upon the venerable and patrician oaks with which his picturesque estate abounded, with feelings of peculiar gratification, they were remembered by him as friends and acquaintances, and recognized as the companions of his youth.

"*Ingentum manant parvo qel germine quercum
Æquevema videt consensisse natus*"

MUZIO CLEMENTI.

This eminent composer and piano forte player died on the 10th of March, aged eighty-one, at his cottage in the Vale of Lvesham, Worcestershire. Clementi was born at Rome. He came to England in 1767, and published, in 1773, his celebrated "Opus II" which gave birth to a new era in Sonata writing. It was an endless task to enumerate Clementi's compositions, but his "Gradus ad Parnassum," in two volumes, is second to no work of the kind that was ever written. Clementi was master of several languages, a very scientific man, and well versed in literature generally. He was a most amiable social companion, liberal and kind to his brother professors, and looked up to as the father and founder of the present school of piano-forte playing.

INCIDENTS, ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS, APPOINTMENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

The Thames Tunnel.—The Annual General Meeting of the Proprietors of Shares in this work has been held for the purpose of receiving a Report from the Directors, and to consider other matters. The Chairman read the Report of the Directors. After alluding to the vacancies in the Board of Directors, it stated, although the Board had as much as possible economised the expenses yet they continued to exceed the income by 600*l* a-year. As the mound in the river, (which was formed to protect the tunnel from any further irruption of the Thames,) over the head of the tunnel had been settling for some years, Mr Brunel was of opinion that it might be removed, and the expense of its maintenance saved. The Report then referred to the refusal of the Commissioners of Exchequer Bills to advance a sum of money to complete the tunnel, and the works, therefore, must remain as they are, until a more favourable opportunity shall occur to obtain money to complete the tunnel. The Report concluded by stating, that as the faculties of the Company for the necessary purchase of premises will expire in 1833, Parliament must be applied to for fresh powers, and in the absence of all hopes of obtaining a loan, the Directors must endeavour to make the property of the Company available, without sacrificing altogether the interests of the proprietors,

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and without exposing to irretrievable loss that portion of the work which has hitherto been accomplished. A statement of accounts was then read by the Chairman. From this document it appeared, that the total receipts of the Company up to the end of December last, including 7,807*l*. 0*s*. 6*d* paid by persons visiting the tunnel, were 187,591*l*., and that the expenditure on the works, purchase of property, labour, &c. has amounted to this sum, less by about 2,190*l* at present in the hands of the Company. The amount received for admission to view the tunnel last year was 1,228*l*. 7*s*. Sir Edward Codrington asked whether the intention of applying to Government to allow the Company to raise money by lottery had been abandoned? Mr. Hawes stated that Lord Althorp, on being applied to, said, he could not consistently bring a motion on the subject before Parliament, but that he saw nothing morally or politically objectionable in Parliament allowing the Company to raise money in the way alluded to. Sir E. Codrington pressed on the attention of the meeting the necessity of preparing a petition, to be presented at the first favourable opportunity, praying Parliament to allow the Company to raise money by lottery. He moved a resolution to that effect. A Proprietor observed, that in America lotteries were allowed to take place in

aid of the completion of any public or charitable work.

A Meeting of Newsvenders has been recently held, in order to adopt petitions to Parliament against the exclusive privileges enjoyed by the clerks of the Post-office in the transmission of newspapers, to the serious injury of the fair trader. These petitions dwelt on the large capital required in the trade, and stated that no other was more heavily taxed, or returned less profit with equal risk to those engaged in it. They complained of the serious injury done it by the peculiar advantages which the official situation conferred on the clerks of the Post-office, who could forward newspapers so late as eight o'clock in the evening, while the newsvenders were compelled to put their papers into the office two hours earlier, unless they chose to pay a halfpenny on each—that is, nearly the whole of their profit. They complained also of injurious reports spread by the clerks in their circulars to the various provincial towns. The next topic was the diminution of the revenue, and the inconvenience to the public resulting from the heavy charges on the export of British newspapers to foreign countries. These charges were stated to be (exclusive of the profits enjoyed by the clerks as news agents) for a daily paper 60, for a three day 75, for a two day 115, and for a weekly paper 175 per cent. Nor was the import trade less burdened for the sole advantage of the clerks, since the charge on a Paris paper was 6*l.* 18*s.*, though the price and postage to Calais was no more than 3*l.* 4*s.* a year.

The ceremony of opening the new Eastern Dock entrance and basin, at Lower Shadwell, completing that magnificent example of commercial enterprise, the London Dock, as originally designed, took place in the presence of an immense concourse of spectators, who assembled from all quarters to witness the sight. Excellent order was preserved throughout the day by the attendance of a strong body of the New Police, and the Thames police-officers and river constables. Not a single accident occurred.

The Cholera.—As far as London is concerned, the Cholera appears to be subsiding. The new cases on Thursday the 22nd were 58, the deaths 28, the recoveries 30, the entire cases remaining 176. The deaths had, in every previous report, been greater in number than the recoveries.—On the 16th, the new cases were 54, the deaths 35, the recoveries 29, the cases remaining 166. We were in hopes that, as a change of temperature had accompanied these favourable symptoms, they would continue; for we were led, from the observations of Doctors Lorimer and Burton, of Haddington, to connect these two circumstances together.

The event has neither wholly confirmed nor has it negated our conjecture.—The cases on the 17th and 18th averaged 36½, the deaths 22½, the recoveries 27½. On the 18th, the total cases remaining were 139; on the 19th, however, there was a large increase—the new cases were 86, the deaths 38, the recoveries only 25, the cases remaining 162. Whether this change was a consequent of the dissipation that usually marks the beginning of the week, we cannot say.—On Tuesday the 20th and Wednesday the 21st, there was a second recession, though not so marked as the previous one, the cases being 120 on the two days, the deaths 73, and the recoveries 43.—The Central Board not having published a list on Wednesday,—and the clerk not being sufficiently remunerated, we suppose, by his 20*l.* a month, to warrant the labour of making any distinction of the two days,—we cannot assign its proper share of the cases and deaths to the indulgence on the occasion of the General Fast.—On Friday the 23rd, the new cases were 47, the deaths 33, the recoveries 39, and the cases remaining 171.—From the various parts of the country, the accounts up to the 20th, are as follow—new cases, 56; deaths, 51; recovered, 17; remaining, 124. Total number of cases since the commencement, 6,784; deaths, 2,169.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

The Rev. Philip Alpe, M.A. of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, to the Curacy of Empingham, Rutland.

The Rev. John Wing, of Thorney, to the Rectory of Thornough-with-Wansford, Northamptonshire; and the Rev. William Wing, of Thornough, to the Rectory of Sibson cum Stibbington, Hants, both vacant by the death of the Rev. W. Wing, sen. Patron, the Duke of Bedford.

The Rev. St. John Wells Lucas, M.A. of Downing College, Cambridge, to the Chaplaincy of that College, on the resignation of the Rev. T. Worsley.

The Rev. T. Linton, to the Curacies of Ape-thorpe and Wood Newton, Northamptonshire.

The Rev. T. H. Walker, Vicar of Stoke Gifford, Gloucestershire, to the Vicarage of Bickleigh, with the Chapelry of Sheepster, Devon.

The Rev. J. Blackwell, of Jesus College, Oxford, to the Vicarage of Maunderdy, Pembrokeshire, vacant by the death of the Rev. Bird Allen.

The Rev. Thomas Hulston, A.M. to the Perpetual Curacy of Ashmanough, Norfolk.

The Rev. Francis Close, M.A. to the Rectory of Hatford, Berks.

The Rev. Bernard Gūpin, A.M. to the Rectory of Burnham Saint Mary, otherwise Burnham Westgate, with a Mediet of Burnham Saint Margaret, otherwise Norton, and a Mediet of Burnham All Saints, otherwise Ulph, annexed, Norfolk. Patrons, the Master, Fellows, and Scholars of Christ's College, Cambridge.

The Rev. Ellis Wade, to the Perpetual Curacy of Wantisden, Suffolk.

The Rev. Benjamin Parsons Symons, D.D. Warden of Wadham College, has been unanimously elected one of the Curators of the Sheldonian Theatre.

The Rev. Joseph Thompson, the younger, has been licensed, by the Lord Bishop of Durham, to the parochial chapel of Sateley, vacant by the death of the Rev. John Harriman, on the nomination of his father, the Rev. Joseph Thompson, incumbent of Lanchester, Durham.

The Rev. Prebendary Coldridge, Vicar of Lewannick, has been appointed, by the High Sheriff of Cornwall, his Chaplain.

The Rev. J. H. Brown, to the Vicarage of Dal-den-le-Dale, in the county of Durham.

The Rev. T. Ayres, of Redfont, to the Rectory of Stockwood, Dorset, vacant by the death of the Rev. Thomas Bellamy.

The Rev. R. R. Bailey, A.M. to the Chaplaincy of the Tower of London, with the Rectory of St. Peter ad Vincula. Patron the King, in the nomination of the Duke of Wellington.

The Rev. J. Bowstead, B.D. of Peter House, Cambridge, Master of the Free Grammar School of Bampton, and Incumbent of Mardale, has been collated to the Rectory of Musgrave, in the county of Westmorland, by the Lord Bishop of Carlisle.

The Lord Bishop of St. David's has collated, by commission, the Rev. C. Griffith, B.A. of Christ Church, Oxon, and Perpetual Curate of Llandygwydd, in the county of Cardigan, to the Prebendal Stall of Trefloeyden, in the Cathedral Church of St. David's.

The Rev. J. B. Graham, M.A. has been inducted into the Rectory of the one mediety of Burusall in Craven, in the county of York, on the presentation of the Rev. J. Graham.

The Rev. J. C. Prosser, Perpetual Curate of Newchurch, Monmouthshire, has been instituted by the Lord Bishop of Llandaff to the Rectory of Itton.

The Rev. H. Daniel, formerly of Jesus College, Oxford, has been instituted by the Lord Bishop of Lincoln to the Vicarage of Swinstead, Lincolnshire.

The Rev. J. C. Edden has obtained the Mastership of Ipswich Grammar School.

The Rev. J. Manley, M.A. to the Mastership of Crediton Free Grammar School.

The Rev. E. C. Cumberbatch, of Trinity College, Cambridge, to the Mastership of the Free School at Hitchin, Herts, in the room of the Rev. W. Hopwood.

The Rev. W. Forster Lloyd, M.A. and Student of Christ Church, has been unanimously elected Professor of Political Economy, in the room of his Grace the Archbishop of Dublin, who had resigned that office.

The Rev. George Chester, Taberdar of Queen's College, Oxford, has been appointed to the Head Mastership of the endowed School at Stamford-ham, in Northumberland, vacant by the death of Dr. Scott.

The Rev. G. S. Faber, Rector of Longnewton, in the county of Durham, to the Mastership of Sherburn Hospital, in the place of the late Rev. Dr. Andrew Bell.

The Rev. W. L. Davies, M.A. Fellow of Saint John's College, Oxford, to be Principal of Elizabeth College, Guernsey, vacant by the resignation

of the Rev. G. Proctor, D.D. of Worcester College.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

The Honour of Knighthood has been conferred upon the following:—David Barry, M.D. Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals, Knight of the Portuguese Order of the Tower and Sword; J. Gibney, M.D.; H. E. Austen, Esq. of Shalford House, Surrey; R. Smirke, Esq. of Stratford-place; Mr. Serjeant Russell, Chief Justice of Bengal; Colonel G. Whitmore, Royal Engineers; S. R. Meyrick, LL.D. of Goodrich-court, Hereford; Colonels I. Greenwell and F. Trench; Major-General W. Paterson; Lieutenant-General J. Hay; Major-General S. Smith; Captain W. A. Montagu, R.N.; and J. Curacy, Esq. one of the Barons of the Exchequer.

Dr. Russell, of York-place, Portman-square, has been created a Baronet of the United Kingdom.

John Gamalliel Lloyd, Esq. of Wellsbourne, has been appointed High Sheriff for the county of Warwick, in the place of Edmund Mersey Greswolde Wigley, Esq.

The Lord Chancellor has appointed Thomas Atkins, Esq. of Torquay, Devon, and John William Bitterton, Esq. of Drayton-in-Hales, Salop, to be Masters Extraordinary in the High Court of Chancery.

The King has appointed John Tremayne Rodd, Esq. C.B. and the Hon. Thomas Bladen Capel, C.B. Rear-Admirals of the White, to be Knights Commanders of the Most Hon. Military Order of the Bath, vice Admiral Sir Richard Hussey Bickerton, Bart. and Vice-Admiral Lord Henry Paulet, deceased.

On Thursday, the 1st of March, Sir Michael Bruce, of Stenhouse and Scotstown, Bart., was elected Lord Rector of the Marischal College and University, Aberdeen; and Duncan Davidson, of Tillichety, Esq. Advocate, was re-elected Dean of Faculty; also James Hadden, Esq. Lord Provost of Aberdeen; James Blaikie, Esq. Advocate, Aberdeen; Alexander Bannerman, Esq. merchant, Aberdeen; and Basil Fisher, Esq. of Devanha, were elected Assessors to the Lord Rector.

Married.—At Trinity Church, Marylebone, Charles Des Vœux, Esq. eldest son of Sir Charles Des Vœux, Bart. to the Hon. Frances Henrietta Law, youngest daughter of the late Lord Ellenborough.

At the British Ambassador's, at Paris, the Rev. Edward Reed, M.A. of St. John's College, Cambridge, to Barbara Wilhelmina Baynton Sandys, second daughter of Sir Edwin Sandys, Bart. of Misenden-park, Gloucestershire.

At Hawsted Church, Suffolk, Miss Cullum, the only child of the Rev. Sir Guy Cullum, Bart. of Hardwick-house, to Thomas Gibson, Esq. of Theberton, Suffolk.

William, second son of the Hon. Matthew Fortesque, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the Rev. Robert Freke Gould, Rector of Lackham, Somerset.

At St. George's Church, Hanover-square, Lord Viscount Marsham, son of Earl Romney, to Lady Margaret Scott.

At his Lordship's seat, Thorpe, near Bridlington, Captain Beaumont, of the Royal Navy, to the Hon. Susan Hussey Bosville Macdonald, fourth daughter of the Right Hon. Lord Macdonald.

At High Legh Domestic Chapel, Sir Philip de Malspas Grey Egerton, Bart. of Oulton Park, Cheshire, to Anna Elizabeth, second daughter of G. J. Legh, Esq. of High Legh, in the same county.

At Woodbridge, Suffolk, the Rev. G. W. Kershaw, of Woodbridge, to Charlotte, eldest daughter of W. Woods Page, Esq. of the same place.

At the British Embassy in Paris, by the Right Rev. Bishop Luscombe, John Charles Campbell, Esq. of the 45th Regt. to Lisette, eldest daughter of Richard Daunt, Esq. county Cork.

At the Temple de l'Oratoire, Paris, Monsieur Sebastien Stanislas Hode, of Rouen, son of Lieut. Col. Hode, Chevalier du L'égion d'Honneur, to Eliza, eldest daughter of John Robson, Esq. of Hamilton Place, London.

At Great Oakley, by his father, the Rector of Deane, the Rev. Henry Berners Shelley Harris, maternal nephew of Sir Timothy Shelley, Bart. of Field Place, in the county of Sussex, and of Sir John Shelley Sidney, Bart. of Penshurst Castle, in the county of Kent, claimant of the Baronies of De Lisle, Tyes, and Berkeley, to Louisa, third daughter of the late Sir Richard Brooke de Capell Brooke, Bart. of Great Oakley House, and sister to the present Baronet.

On Wednesday the 14th ult., at St. James's Clerkenwell, Mr. Augustus Faber, of St. Benet's Place, Gracechurch Street, to Mary Ann, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Robert Gillman, of Pentonville.

Died.—At the Rectory-house, East Clandon, Surrey, aged ninety-one, the Rev. James Weller, D.D. Rector of that parish, and formerly of the United Parishes of the Holy Trinity and St. Mary-in-Guildford.

At Montreux, in Switzerland, aged seventy-three, the Lady Frances Compton, sister to the late, and aunt to the present Marquis of Northampton.

At Swindon, Wilts, the Rev. George Mantell, A.M. aged seventy-two.

At Cowick-hall, Yorkshre, in the sixty-eighth year of his age, the Right Hon. Lord Viscount Downe.

In Dublin, Miss Plunkett, sister to the Lord Chancellor of Ireland.

The Hon. Mrs. B. Bouverie, wife of the Hon. Bartholomew Bouverie, (uncle to the Earl of Radnor,) and sister to the late Lord Arundel.

Aged seventy-six, Mr. Eley, the violoncello player, who composed the celebrated martial tune called "The Duke of York's March."

At her house in Gloucester-place, Portman-sq. in her 76th year, Mary Manners Sutton, widow, and relict of the late Most Rev. Charles Manners Sutton, D.D. Lord Archbishop of Canterbury.

At the Vicarage, Great Baddow, Thomas Abercrombie Trant, Captain in his Majesty's 28th Regiment, only son of Major General Sir Nicholas Trant, aged 27.

At Wilton, the Rev. Henry Ketley, B.D. Prebendary of Salisbury, and Vicar of Aldworth, Berks.

At his rooms, in Jeans College, Cambridge, William Husler, Esq. Fellow of that Society, and Registry of the University.

On the 10th inst. at Shard's Place, Peckham, aged 12 years, Elizabeth Frederica, youngest daughter of Mr. George Browne.

At Egham, aged seventy nine, Lady Bamfylde, relict of the late Sir C. W. Bamfylde, Bart. mother of the present Lord Poltmore, and daughter of Admiral Sir J. Moore, Bart. K.B.

At Kensington, Major E. Blewitt, of Llan-tarnham Abbey, Monmouthshire, in his seventieth year.

At Yately Cottage, Hants, E. J. Maseall, Esq. late Collector of Customs for the port of London.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES

IN THE COUNTIES OF ENGLAND, AND IN WALES, SCOTLAND, AND IRELAND.

ESSEX.

Some labouring men employed in the service of the Right Hon. Lord Braybrooke, digging gravel on his Lordship's domain, near to the village of Audley End, situate about one mile from Saffron Walden, at the depth of fifteen feet from the surface of the ground, discovered an enormous tooth, supposed to be a tusk of the Behemoth, in form much curved, and measuring six feet seven inches in length, and about sixteen inches round at the base, decreasing towards the point to the size of a man's wrist; and as the labourers pursued their work to the distance of eight or nine feet, they found another tusk, nearly of similar shape and dimensions. Much trouble and art has been exerted to obtain and preserve entire these curious relics of the antediluvian world; but it is found that the action of atmos-

pheric air upon these substances (which must have been here deposited in the earth upwards of four thousand years) will, to all appearance, produce speedy decomposition. Many pieces of large bones, which no doubt belonged to the same animal, were also dug up, most of which crumbled on being removed.

The "Essex Standard" states that "from forty to fifty persons from this vicinity were last week about to take their departure by the William and Mary, from Wivenhoe, on the River Colne. During the few days that have since elapsed, there has been a great accession to these numbers; and we now find that upwards of one hundred persons this day accompany Captain Scott."

HAMPSHIRE.

The mud lambs near Southampton are about to be enclosed: this will be a great improvement.

KENT.

A proclamation, dated Whitehall, March 2nd, was inserted in "The Police Gazette," stating, that "Whereas it has been represented to the King that divers large bodies of armed smugglers have lately been feloniously assembled on different parts of the coast in Kent and Sussex, to assist in the landing of uncustomed and prohibited goods, and violent attacks made upon the officers and men of his Majesty's Coast Guard Service and Custom-house officers, in which attacks several have been killed and wounded; and whereas it is necessary to put an end to such outrages, and bring the offenders to justice, his Majesty's pardon will be graciously extended to all persons so assembled (except those who have actually committed violence upon the said officers and men) who shall give information against their accomplices." The following rewards also are offered, viz. "A reward of 1000*l.* to any person who shall discover, or cause to be discovered, any person or persons by whose agreement such companies were so illegally assembled in the actual perpetration of any such murders. Of 500*l.* for the discovery of any person armed with fire-arms, or other offensive weapons, who assembled to the number of three or more, for the purpose of running such uncustomed and prohibited goods. Of 200*l.* to any one who shall discover, or cause to be discovered, any one or more of those concerned in running such goods. The rewards to be paid by the Collector and Comptroller of Customs at the port of Rye, upon the conviction of the offenders."

NORTHUMBERLAND.

The general trade of Newcastle has been considerably injured by the last "stick" of the pitmen, and by their refusing since to work more than six or seven hours a day. A report of the Committee of the coal-owners has just been published, in which they state, that from these causes, during the past year, 317,519 chaldrons, or 841,425 tons, less of coals have been wrought than would have been if no such cessation or restriction of labour had taken place. Calculating these coals at 18*s.* per ton, they amount to the enormous sum of 757,282*l.* Assuming that one-third only of this quantity could have been sold, of which the coal-owners say there can exist no-doubt, from the actual vend and the time the ships were kept waiting, the loss to the pitmen themselves, and to others engaged in the general business of the place, appears greatly to exceed 250,000*l.*

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

The tide of emigration from the neighbourhood of Nottingham to the United States has set in very powerfully. Fifteen families, most of them in independent circumstances, will set off in a few days in one body. The freight from Liverpool is 2*l.* per head, exclusive of provisions.

SUSSEX.

An affray, attended with fatal consequences, recently took place at Worthing. On certain parties landing, the coast-guard pursued them. Lieutenant Henderson, when the retreating parties rushed on him, ordered his men to fire, which they had scarcely time to do, before their opponents rushed on them, and laid on them so unmercifully with their bats, that they soon disabled them. Of the smugglers, William Coward-

son was found dead on the field, and several men were carried off in a bad state, but not one of the offenders was apprehended. Lieutenant Henderson had his left arm broken in two places, his ear cut open, and his head and body much bruised, and all the officers were maimed in some way or other, more or less. An inquest has been held on the body of Cowardson, and a verdict of "Justifiable homicide" returned.

The "Brighton Gazette" states "that another desperate conflict between the smugglers (100 in number) and the Preventive Service has taken place near Bulverhithe Station. 150 tubs of spirits were landed, but only fifty worked (as they term it)—that is, gained. Smuggling has now attained a height that is really dreadful; the unhappy men engaged in it have resolved to carry fire-arms, and when they cannot get bullets, (as in this case,) they cut up copper coin, and fire; with one such charge they killed two brave fellows, and with another so dreadfully wounded the Lieutenant, as to render the amputation of his arm necessary close to the shoulder. It was grievous to see the widows and the fatherless children of the slain pass our doors; and we trust Government will either adopt more effective means of preventing these scenes, or at once reduce the duty. They have sent down a troop of the 7th dragoons; and of a night, as we are seated round our domestic hearth, our ears are saluted with the clangour of horses' hoofs, and the swords of the men ringing against the sides of their steeds, as if we dreaded the immediate invasion of a besieging foe." Under the head "Kent," our readers will find a proclamation on this subject.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

We regret to state, that at Kidderminster the carpet trade is much depressed. The number of weavers out of employ is very great; 779 heads of families are receiving parochial relief; in addition to which there are 300 in the poor-house and hospital.

YORKSHIRE.

The "Courier" states upon the authority of "a gentleman recently returned from Yorkshire and Lancashire, who has a thorough knowledge of the subject, that he never found the manufacturers in such full employment. Wages, however, are much lower than formerly. He says he found the master and men, particularly the journeymen spinners, loud in their complaint against the proposed bill for limiting the hours of labour; they say that very exaggerated statements have been made on the subject; that even now labour is regulated by Act of Parliament, and that spies are continually going round and giving information if the Act is encroached upon. All work is paid by the weight of yarns turned out; that the spinner generally employs a female and two girls, and if the time of attendance of the girls was to be shortened two hours, so would be the return of yarns, as their work is requisite for his own; whilst in Lancashire, he heard of a new and simple invention, which has not yet been brought into use, by which one-third more yarns would be spun. The process consists in giving to the spindle an additional velocity. If this invention should be found to answer, it would cause a reduction of a third in the number of spinners, unless there was to be an additional demand of one-third."

IRELAND.

In Ireland there has been of late an increase in the number of commitments. The highest rate of crime during the last year was in the city of Dublin, where the proportion was one to ninety inhabitants. In the city of Waterford the proportion was one to 118; in Kilkenny, one to 150; in Limerick, one to 180; in Cork, one to 200; and in Galway, one to 220. Of the counties, Sligo had the highest proportion of criminals, being one to 240 inhabitants. In Longford, there has been one to 250; in Queen's County, one to 280; in Cavan, one to 310; and in Dublin county, one to 356; the lowest proportion of criminals has been in Downshire, where there was only one to 920 inhabitants. In Cork, which is the most populous county, the proportion was one to 700. The total number of persons convicted of criminal offences in Ireland was 9902, being about five-eighths of the number committed. But of this large number of convictions, only 262, or one in 38, were sentenced to death; of these, 95 were for offences against the person; 32 of whom were

executed. The total number of capital punishments amounted to 39.

The Archbishop of Dublin has endowed a Professorship of Political Economy in that University. Graduates of Oxford, Cambridge, or Dublin, are eligible to this chair.

WALES.

A correspondent informs us, that the harbour of Swansea is about to undergo an improvement of an important nature, which will enable it to receive vessels of all classes and dimensions. Confined, as it is at present, to the purposes of small coasting-vessels, it would afford no outlet or place for the shipment of the produce of the immense coal district in the neighbourhood. The plan is to deepen the channels leading to it, and also the harbour; for which purposes a bill will be applied for in Parliament during the present session. Among the immediate advantages with which it will be attended, is employment to a large body of workmen—a point of no small importance in a country becoming populous like that of Swansea.

MONTHLY METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL,

FROM FEB. 23, TO MARCH 22, 1832.

Feb. to March.	Lunations.	Baro- meter.	Winds.		Atmospheric Variations.				Prevailing modification of Cloud.
		9 hour.	A.M.	P.M.	9 h A.M.	9 h P.M.	8 h P.M.	Night.	
Thur. 23	0 h. 22' P.M.	30.14	Var.	Var.	Foggy	Cldy.	Foggy	Fair	Cirrostratus
Fri. 24	(—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sat. 25		29.90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sun. 26		30.00	N.E.	N.E.	—	—	—	—	—
Mon. 27		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	— cumulostr.
Tues. 28		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wed. 29		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thur. 1	3 h. 14' P.M.	.10	S.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fri. 2	●	.15	S.	S.E.	—	—	—	—	—
Sat. 3		—	S.E.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sun. 4		29.60	S.W.	S.W.	—	—	—	—	—
Mon. 5		—	—	—	Clear	—	Rain	Rain	—
Tues. 6		.40	—	—	Cldy.	—	Cldy.	Fair	—
Wed. 7		.10	—	—	Fair	—	Rain	Rain	—
Thur. 8	7 h. 13' P.M.	.30	N.W.	N.W.	Cldy.	Cldy.	Clear	Fair	Cumulostr. nim.
Fri. 9	)	.00	N.E.	N.E.	—	Clear	—	—	Cirrostratus
Sat. 10		30.10	—	Var.	Foggy	Foggy	—	—	—
Sun. 11		.20	Var.	—	Cldy.	—	Cldy.	—	Cymoid-cirrostr.
Mon. 12		.05	S.	S.	Clear	—	—	—	Cirrostratus
Tues. 13		29.80	S.E.	S.W.	Cldy.	—	—	—	—
Wed. 14		.40	S.W.	S.	Clear	Rain	Rain	Rain	— cumulostr. nim.
Thur. 15	3 h. 22' P.M.	.10	E.	E.	Rain	Cldy.	Fair	—	—
Fri. 16	○	.50	S.	S.W.	Foggy	—	Rain	Rain	— nim.
Sat. 17		.22	W.	W.	Fair	Shrs.	Shrs.	Fair	—
Sun. 18		—	W.	W.	Clear	Cldy.	—	—	Cumulus-cumulostr.
Mon. 19		.50	—	—	Cldy.	—	Cldy.	—	—
Tues. 20		.62	N.W.	N.W.	Shrs.	Clear	Clear	Clear	—
Wed. 21		.83	—	—	Cldy.	Cldy.	Cldy.	—	—
Thur. 22		—	W.	W.	—	—	—	—	—

Mean temperature of the Month, 41.5 deg. Mean atmospheric pressure.

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY-MARKET REPORT.

It seems to be generally expected that the next accounts of the quarter's revenue will exhibit a considerable decrease in the department of Customs. The quarantine regulations relative to Cholera are, of course, the principal cause to which this anticipated deficiency is ascribed; but a diminution in the general spirit of Commercial Enterprise, arising from the yet prevailing uncertainty regarding the fate of the Reform Bill, has in no small degree contributed to the decline.

The demand for cotton at Liverpool, notwithstanding the unfavourable aspect of things, has continued more than usually brisk since the date of our last report. The reported sales during the four weeks from that period, have averaged 22,000 bales per week. A good deal of the business done, however, has been on speculation, and a part for exportation. On the 9th the stock of cotton at Liverpool was 101,900 bales, of which 102,700 uplands; at the same period last year, it was of 227,120 bales, of which 138,800 uplands. In the Metropolitan Cotton Market, business has not been very brisk, and the sales have averaged at 4,000 bales per week.

The Colonial Markets have received an extraordinary stimulus in consequence of the bad prospect of the West Indian affairs. Plantation Sugar has been a great deal in request at high prices, and business in it considerable. West India Coffee has also met with much demand, at increased prices, and the sales in all descriptions and qualities have been large. East India Sugar and Coffee have been proportionably neglected. In the Indigo market, no business of any importance has been done. It is now fully ascertained that the next crop of Indigo will be an average one.

The state of our commercial relations with the different parts of the world, does not appear, from all the accounts received during the month, quite as favourable as previously. Large stocks of British manufactures remained on hand, in Mexico, Colombia, Brazil, and Buenos Ayres, and there was no immediate prospect of their disposal. The scarcity of money prevailing in all the parts of America which we have mentioned, was the principal cause of the difficulty in disposing of our produce; most of the markets, however, had, as usual, been over-supplied with British goods. With the Mediterranean our trade has not been either brisk or favourable during the past month. In Turkey the exchange on England continues increasing; but the local wants do not augment in proportion, so that British goods in any quantity remain unsaleable without loss. If things go on at the same rate much longer, it will be difficult to sell a bale of English manufactures in Turkey without incurring loss. Shipments for that part of the world, therefore, diminish every month.

The Shipping interest appear to have more immediately felt the effects of the Quarantine regulations every where instituted against us. A great

number of vessels taking in goods for different parts have been obliged to unload, while others many weeks advertised for sailing, cannot obtain a bale of goods.

There has been a gradual increase in the prices of British funds since our last report, but up to the present moment it has not amounted to more than one per cent. Business, upon the whole, has been extremely limited, and Consols, which we left at about 82 three-eighths to half, have, in the absence of all exciting or depressing causes, slowly risen to 83 three eighths to half for the account, which is the closing quotation on the 24th, as will be seen by the list below.

The good folks of the Stock Exchange were lately suddenly awoke from the quiet slumbers they had been for some time enjoying by an incident of an importance which, to them, appeared calculated to absorb the attention of all Europe at least. It was something about a charge of double commission in a sale of stock; and the Committee of "the House" sat many a laborious day to investigate this highly interesting matter. Like the mountain in labour, however, it finally brought forth a decision, which has disappointed all the expectations that the Committee's high tone had raised; and Europe, we fear, has been diverted from her ordinary pursuits to no good purpose at all.

Money has not been scarce in the City, and good bills were easily discountable at three and a half per cent.

In the Foreign Funds nothing has occurred worth attention, besides the fact that the prices of the best securities are generally higher than when our last report was made.

ENGLISH FUNDS.

Three per Cent. Consols, 83 quarter, three-eighths.—Three per Cent. Consols for the Account, 83 three-eighths, half.—Three per Cent. Reduced, shut.—Three and a Half per Cent. Reduced, shut.—New Three and a Half per Cent. 90 seven eighths, 91.—Four per Cent. (1826,) shut.—India Stock, shut.—Bank Stock, shut.—Exchequer Bills, 9s., 10s. premium.—India Bonds, 3s., 2s. discount.—Long Annuities, shut.

FOREIGN FUNDS.

Belgian Scrip, quarter, three quarters premium.—Brazilian Five per Cent. 45 half.—Chilian Six per Cent. 16, 17.—Colombian, (1824,) Six per Cent. 11 half, 12 half.—Danish Three per Cent. 67 half.—French Five per Cent. 95, 96.—French Three per Cent. 68 half, 69 half.—Greek Five per Cent. 27, 28.—Mexican Six per Cent. 31 half.—Portuguese Five per Cent. 48 half, 49 half.—Russian Five per Cent. 97 half.—Spanish Five Cent. 13 three-eighths, five-eighths.

SHARES.

Anglo-Mexican Mines, 9, 11.—United Mexican Mines, 41, 5s., 41, 15s.—Canada Company, 42, 43.—Del Monte, 13, 14.—Brazil Imperial, 36, 38.—Bolanos, 130, 140.—Irish Provident Bank, 251, 10s. 26d.

BANKRUPTS

FROM FEB. 28, TO MARCH 27, 1832, INCLUSIVE.

Feb. 28. R. EVELEIGH, Marlborough, Wilts, victualler. J. WIGAN, Manchester, Cheshire, silk manufacturer and throwster. J. McDONALD, late of Liverpool, merchant. W. and J. STEEL, now or late of Newcastle-under-Lyme, Staffordshire, ironmongers. W. JENNER, East street, Paddington, butcher. C. GELL, Western Lead works, Tottenham-court-road, and T. CARMAN, now or late of Mornington-place, Hampstead-road, lead merchants. E. HUNT, Sulistact, Paddington, Slater. J. HARRIS, Leicester-square, carpet warehouseman. A. HUGHES, late of Lombard-street, merchant. H. JOHNSON, of Oaklands and Midhurst, Sussex, timber merchant. W. and J. BERNESFORD, Sheffield, stove grate manufacturers. H. FLAVELL, Jan. Birmingham, pattern the makers, harness maker, and currier. J. BECKTON, Deansgate, Manchester, boot and shoe maker. S. JACKSON, Stags-upon-Trant, Staffordshire, grocer. E. FRANKLAND, York, draper. J. LYALL, St John, Bedfordshire, Worcester, road contractor, timber and provision merchant. J. FRANCIS, Carmarthen, linen draper. W. HIGGITT, Wolverhampton, hatter. J. SIMPSON, Lower Power, Cheshire, cattle salesman. J. DEWEY, Bath, plumber and glazier. M. THOMPSON, Redcross-wharf, Upper Thames-street, coal merchant. E. JARVIS, Richmond-walk, Devonshire, sail maker.

March 2. J. STARTUP, Regent-street, dealer in British lace. S. HARRISON and F. H. GRAHAM, Alfred-place, Newington-causeway, upholsterers. R. SMART, Upper Southampton-street, Pentonville, builder. B. DAVENPORT, Dunster-court, Mining-lane, merchant. F. W. GEORGE, Watrobe-pier, Doctors'-commons, builder. M. H. & G. COLNAGHI, Cockspur-street, printseller. J. BARRY, Mincing-lane, wine merchant. W. H. HUMBLEBY, Borough-market, Southwark, plumber. W. and J. STEEL, Newcastle-under-Lyme, ironmongers. T. COOK, Warmistoe, Wiltshire, gunsmith. H. NEWPORT, Bercey, Sussex, wine merchant. J. BURTON, Jan. Wakefield, Yorkshire, woolstapler. S. SMITH, Whitney, Oxfordshire, bacon curer. F. J. B. and F. STODART, Carlisle and Manchester, manufacturers. S. F. LOTT, Exeter, hatter. J. and W. BARKER, Stamford, Yorkshire, and Todmorden, Lancashire, cotton spinners. J. WILSON, Leeds, linen draper.

March 6. E. N. FOWLER, New Road, St. George-in-the-East, victualler. G. WALL, Hillingdon-ends, Middlesex, nurseryman. J. DRESSER, Kennington, linen draper. S. J. MANNING, Surrey Canal-wharf, Old Kent-road, stomachic bitters manufacturer. C. BARHAM, Devereux-court, Strand, hotel keeper. S. COOKE, Manchester, timber merchant. J. S. BISHOP, Birmingham, factor. S. GORDON, Liverpool, merchant. W. BOWER, Levenshulme, near Manchester, cotton spinner. W. JEFFREYS, Shrewsbury, Salop, scrivener. J. JACKSON and S. JONES, Chester, linen drapers. J. B. BROCKBANK, Manchester, estate dealer. S. LONGSHAW and T. LONGSHAW, Grep-penhall, Cheshire, tanners. G. DEANE, Newton, Lancashire, iron keeper. J. GARFITT, Gainsburgh, Lincolnshire, wine merchant. J. CASEMENT, Textech-park, near Liverpool, painter. G. CLARKE, Blackburn, Lancashire, miller. R. FAWCETT, Bradford, Yorkshire, worsted spinner. W. STEPHENSON, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, shipowner. J. MAY, Great Yarmouth, Norfolk, victualler.

March 9. J. REYNOLDS, Royston, Herts, carrier. T. THOMAS, Southampton-row, Bloomsbury, and High Holborn, wine merchant. A. LEWIS DE METZ, Walter's-buildings, Holloway, bill broker. J. START, Plymouth, builder. T. BOWLER, Cottage, near Shrewsbury, horse dealer. E. JARVIS, Richmond-walk, Stoke Newington, Devonshire, sail maker. J. FRY, Bristol, tailor. T. CROSBEE, Birmingham, cantor manufacturer.

March 13. J. BARTHOLOMEW, Derby, upholsterer. H. FIANDER, Sloane-square, Chelsea, plumber. E. EMERY, Great Ball-alley, City, painter. W. T. BINCKES, Great Newport-street, Long-acre, leather cutter. J. TOMSEY, Little Marylebone-street, victualler. A. THOMPSON, St. Helen's-place, City, merchant. W. F. CAMPBELL, Hatton-garden, jeweller. E. MARKS and W. CHARRINGTON, Commercial Sale Rooms, Mark-lane, malt factors. J. OSBORNE, Bishopsgate-street Within, cheesemonger. J. CARRINGTON, Bathing-lane, bricklayer and builder. W. PEARCE, Looswithal, Cornwall, timber merchant. J. FRANCIS, Brighthelmston, mercer. J. F. DEAN, Burton-upon-Trent, provision dealer. ALLEN, Tiverton, Devonshire, druggist. T. TODD, sen. and T. TODD, Jan. Birmingham, factors. J. RINGSLEY, Biggleswade, corn factor. J. SMITH and C. SMITH, Bath, grocers. G. BAYLEY, Bristol, silk mercer. W. ROBINSON, Hardley-street, Westmoreland, butcher. J. WILKINSON, Sheffield, tavern keeper. W. VERITY, Jan. Thirkenshaw, Yorkshire, worsted manufacturer. R. BROSTER, Stockport, Cheshire, grocer. J. MILLICAN, Maryport, Cumberland, ironmonger.

March 16. J. TAYLOR, Nottingham, boot maker. W. BOLDMAN and J. CARWARDINE, Bristol, soap-manufacturers. F. COPE, West Bromwich, chemist. T. SALT, Birmingham, lively establishment. S. BARNETT, Conduit-street, Bond-street, warper. T. WOODFIELD, White-street, Moorfields, horse dealer. J. EDMANS, Strand, classmaster. G. J. DEPKEE, Strand, paviour. J. FISHER, Regent-street, Marble-bone, Middlesex, hatter and tailor. J. REYNOLDS, Union-street, New Hoxton, Middlesex, coal dealer. J. LOUND, Hooper-street, Westminster-road, victualler. W. CRISP, Bath, inkseper. J. GROATER, High Holborn, victualler.

March 20. S. KEYTE, Minorics, oil and colourman. W. EVANS, Carmarthen, draper. J. BISHOP, Whitebury-street, Easton-square, builder. J. ABBOTT, St. George's-road, Surrey, bookseller. J. JOHNSON, Norwich, glass and lead merchant. H. HARRISON, Liverpool and Manchester, commission agent. E. TUCKEY, Birmingham, victualler. G. BRADLEY, Stockport, inkseper. T. CURNIN, Birmingham, victualler. T. DRACKLEY, the younger, Thornton, Leicester, butcher. S. W. JONES, Usk, Monmouth, draper. F. FISHER, the younger, and W. J. FISHER, Bristol, sail makers. S. WILSON, Chesham Sturt, Essex, grocer. O. PURNELL, Gloucester, currier.

March 23. T. MORGAN, St. Peter's Alley, Cornhill, ironmonger. G. LEWIS, Vera-street, Oxford-street, broker. J. JENKINS, Lostwithal, Cornwall, cabinet maker. J. LAZARUS, Duke-street, Manchester-square, jeweller. J. HEAD, and H. MARSHALL, Laurence Pountney-place, and Battle-bridge, white lead merchants. Sir G. DUCKETT, Bart. Sir F. B. MORLAND, Bart. and T. T. BERNARD, Pall-Mall, bankers. T. SMITH, Coleman-street, wine merchant.

March 27. H. N. SCRIVENER, Ratcliffe-highway, porkman. G. KEENE, Union-street, Southwark, victualler. W. S. ANDRAS, Adlestons, Surrey, brewer. J. MARSHALL, Norwood, Surrey, potter. W. DAY, Providence buildings, New Kent-road, plumber. R. KELLY, Angel-court, Longmorton-street, merchant. J. WARD, Stow-market, Suffolk, cattle dealer. T. WRIGHT, Birmingham, coach-builder. W. WORTS, Colchester, medicine vender. E. CARTER and G. CARTER, Northallerton, fellmongers. R. JAMIESON and J. SANDMAN, Ashton-under-Lyne, Lancashire. E. JARVIS, Stoke Damard, Devonshire, sail maker. E. DAVIS, Nantwich, Manmouthshire, miller. S. JAMES, Bristol, mercer. S. BROOK, sen. Mirfield, Yorkshire, banker.

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POLITICAL EVENTS.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE QUARTER'S REVENUE.

Abstract of the Net Produce of the Revenue of Great Britain in the Quarters ended on the 5th of April 1831, and the 5th of April 1832; showing the Increase or Decrease on each Head thereof.

	Qrs. ended April 5, 1831.	1832.	Incr.	Dec.
Customs...	3,713,386	3,460,878	—	252,508
Excise...	2,362,607	2,634,280	271,613	—
Stamps...	1,367,043	1,653,868	286,785	—
Post Office	339,000	348,000	9,000	—
Taxes...	325,521	449,593	124,072	—
Miscellan.	92,769	97,109	4,400	—
Total	8,420,328	8,643,638	223,360	252,508
Deduct Decrease			252,508	
Increase on the Quarter			223,360	

Abstract of the Net Produce of the Revenue of Great Britain in the Years ended on the 5th of April 1831, and the 5th of April 1832; showing the Increase or Decrease on each head thereof.

	Years ended April 5, 1831.	1832.	Incr.	Dec.
Customs...	16,538,425	15,084,207	—	1,454,218
Excise...	10,069,612	14,602,483	4,532,871	—
Stamps...	6,565,575	6,507,193	—	58,382
Post Office	1,350,011	1,400,006	49,995	—
Taxes...	4,964,425	4,988,412	23,987	—
Miscellan.	608,355	413,722	—	194,633
Total	46,116,003	43,056,530	76,502	3,135,975
Deduct Increase			76,502	
Decrease on the Year			3,059,473	

The conclusions drawn from this return are highly satisfactory; for though upon the whole financial year, as compared with the preceding one, there is a manifest falling off of 3,059,473*l.* yet upon the quarter just ended there is an increase of 223,360*l.* or nearly a quarter of a million. The returns show an increase under every head of national income except the Customs, and for the falling off there the quarantine restrictions will sufficiently account. It is unnecessary to point attention to the prosperous state of the "Excise," as the produce of the taxes upon consumable articles which go under that head has been always regarded as the touchstone of the state of comfort of the mass of the people.

The total amount of Exchequer Bills necessary to be issued, to make good the deficiencies of the Consolidated Fund for the present quarter, is 3,646,152*l.*

HOUSE OF LORDS.

March 20. In reply to a question from Viscount Strangford, Lord Auckland stated that an arrangement was in progress and nearly completed by which the harbour and tonnage dues of England and France would be equalized.

March 22. The Earl of Wicklow introduced the subject of Education in Ireland, and moved "that inasmuch as in the new plan of education in Ireland, sanctioned by his Majesty's Government, the Bible is excluded from schools, this House cannot view the plan with approbation." In the changes proposed, his Lordship maintained that the Ministers had bowed to a faction; and that, under the plea of reform, they had laid the axe to the root of the best institutions of the country.—The arrangements of Government were defended by Earl Grey.—The House divided on the motion, and the numbers were, contents, 87; non-contents, 125.

March 23. The Plurality of Benefices Bill was discussed at much length, on the motion that it be considered in Committee. The motion was opposed by Lords King, Tenterden, and Wynford, but agreed to, after a division. Contents, 31; non-contents, 7.

March 26. Earl Grey moved that the Reform Bill be read a first time, which was done. The noble Earl next moved that the Bill be read a second time on Thursday the 5th of April.—The Earl of Harrowby declared his intention of voting for the second reading of the Bill, inasmuch as he considered it better to make some concession to public opinion, and to the declared sense of a large majority of the other House, than to risk the consequences that might result from continued opposition. Still he thought that it ought to undergo considerable alteration before it passed into a law.—Lord Whar-

cliffe expressed a similar opinion, as did also the Bishop of London.—The Earl of Carnarvon and the Duke of Wellington stated their intention to oppose the second reading.—The Bill was then ordered to be printed, and the second reading fixed for Thursday, the 5th of April.*

March 27. The Pluralities of Benefices Bill went through the Committee.

April 2. The Pluralities Bill was read a third time, and passed.

April 6. The Marquis of Westmeath's motion for a copy of the Magistrates' address to the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, occasioned an extended discussion. It was agreed to.

April 9. Previous to the order of the day having been moved for the second reading of the Reform Bill, the Duke of Buckingham rose to present a petition against it, and, in doing so, said—"I rise to give your Lordships notice that it is my intention, in case it shall please your Lordships, as I sincerely hope and trust, and believe, it will, to negative the second reading of the Bill for Reforming the Representation of the People in the Commons House of Parliament—it is my intention, I say, to bring in a bill immediately after the Easter recess, to give a right of sending two members each to Parliament to large towns therein to be specified, which, from their commercial and trading situation, may appear to be entitled to be represented in Parliament, and which are not now represented, and also to consolidate certain of the boroughs, now sending Members to Parliament, so as to make room, without altering the numbers of the present House of Commons, for the members proposed to be added as representatives of large towns as aforesaid; and also to extend the right of voting in all boroughs to be represented in such a manner as, without depriving any person of a franchise who now possesses one, may prevent any individual from unduly influencing the election of Members of Parliament within the said borough."—Earl Grey then rose to move the second reading of the Reform Bill, and addressed the House at considerable length, pointing out the difference between the present Bill and the one rejected by their Lordships; urging the House to allow this Bill to go into Committee; maintaining that the people—the opulent, the intelligent, and the trading classes—required the reform; and congratulating their Lordships on the necessity for reform, by disfranchisement and enfranchisement having been conceded by so distinguished an individual as the Duke of

* On the 30th of March, at the suggestion of Lord Wharcliffe, Earl Grey consented to postpone the second reading till Monday, the 9th April, the general quarter sessions throughout the country being held on the day first appointed.

Buckingham. [His Grace denied the accuracy of this description of his notice.] Earl Grey submitted that he was correct, as he understood the plan of the Noble Duke to be to consolidate and unite certain boroughs now having a separate existence, and to give them, when united, a portion of that representation previously enjoyed by them; and to confer members on places not now represented. If that were the character of the plan, were there not disfranchisement and enfranchisement? His Lordship, therefore, assumed that the principle of the Bill and the necessity of reform were conceded. Such being the case, he implored their Lordships to permit this Bill to go into a Committee. He strongly denied that the Bill was "revolutionary" in its nature. It appealed to the three estates; and he knew not how any reform could be effected without disfranchising decayed boroughs, and conferring the franchise on large and populous places—a mode of proceeding that, so far from being revolutionary, was in accordance with the ancient practice of the Constitution. This reform was required by the powerful, the opulent, and the well-informed classes of society; and was it very likely that they would come upon their knees, as it were, and pray for a measure that would destroy their own rights and privileges?—Lord Ellenborough opposed the Bill *in toto*, and moved as an amendment, that it be read a second time that day six months.—Lord Melbourne defended the Bill.—The Bishop of Durham strongly opposed the Bill.—Lord Stourton supported the measure.—The Marquis of Salisbury objected to the Bill, but would support the measure of the Duke of Buckingham.—Earls Bathurst and Wicklow also opposed the Bill.—The Earl of Haddington had always opposed Reform, but he felt compelled by the feeling of the country in favour of the Bill to allow it to go into a Committee, in the hope of its being materially altered. If their Lordships rejected this Bill, a worse measure would be forced on them.—Lord Gage said, that to reject the present Bill would be an act bordering on insanity. To rush into the midst of an exasperated people would be an act of madness. They might indeed triumph over the Bill, but it would be a dear triumph for them.—The Marquis of Londonderry spoke in opposition to the Bill, after which the debate was adjourned.

April 10. The debate on the Reform Bill was resumed.—The Earl of Shrewsbury maintained that the want of reform had occasioned the greatest evils in this country, and strongly urged the adoption of the Bill.—The Earl of Limerick said that, with respect to Ireland, he feared the bill would affect at once in that country the fall of the Protestant ascendancy.—The Earl of Mans-

field observed that if the present Bill were better than its predecessor, their Lordships, by their wise interposition, had been the cause of the amelioration. Let them reject this Bill, and another less objectionable would be proposed.—Lord Colville expressed his intention of saying non-content to the second reading.—The Earl of Harrowby said that when he came to the determination of voting for the second reading of the Bill, he knew the obloquy to which he should expose himself. He should support the present motion, though he disapproved of the Bill, because, though he felt that it would be a matter of great difficulty, he did not think it impossible to amend it in the committee. Immediately after the division upon a former occasion, he had thus expressed himself:—"We have done well now—this will do for once; but it will not do again." He had even prepared resolutions for taking the subject of Reform into consideration; but found he was unlikely to meet with support from either side of the House. His sense of the duty of the House was that it should give time for consideration. That time the House had given: but it had not produced the effect he hoped in changing the public mind. It had, however, produced some change in the bill itself, which removed some of his objections, though he had never said that the Bill was fit to pass in its present state.—The Duke of Wellington, after alluding to the state of the country, the influence of the late elections, the condition of France, and the consequences that followed the Revolution of 1830, said, his objection to the Bill was, and always had been, that it overturned and revolutionized the system of representation. The present system had raised the country to the eminence it now enjoyed, yet that system it was proposed to destroy. The effect of this Bill, as far as England was concerned, would be to require an increase of the army, and of the expenditure of the country; the like had been the result of the revolutionary movements in France, so that if we had difficulties now, what would they be in the event of the passing of this Bill? Under all the circumstances, and after the maturest reflection, he therefore thought that the only safe course to be pursued, for their lordships and for this country, was to reject this Bill.—Lord Grantham opposed the second reading, and complained of the intimidatory system which had been carried on.—Lord Wharncliffe entered into a detailed statement of the reasons which had induced him to deviate from the course he had pursued on the motion for the second reading of the former Reform Bill, and expressed his determination to support the second reading of the Bill. That Parliamentary Reform must take place he deemed inevitable; and

if they agreed to the second reading, their Lordships could correct such parts of the Bill as they deemed to be objectionable. With respect to the effect of the measure on the country, he could state that there was an anxious desire on the part of all classes of commercial men and traders of every description to see it settled. Were he persuaded that his vote in favour of the measure would finally settle the question of Reform, he would willingly give it; but as he was persuaded the public would not rest satisfied without the measure, he should vote for inquiry into its merits.—The debate was then adjourned.

April 11. The adjourned debate on the Reform Bill was commenced by the Earl of Winchelsea, who explained the limits of that Reform to which he had formerly declared himself favourable; he however declared his determination never to give his assent to a measure founded upon the principles of this Bill.—The Duke of Buckingham expressed his earnest hope that the Bill would be defeated. A spirit of revolution alone had brought it into their Lordships' House, where he hoped it would find repose. He hoped it would be laid in the Red Sea, and be no more heard of to "fright the isle from its propriety."—Lord Radnor contended that there had been a universal feeling in favour of Reform long before the present Ministers entered office, and expressed his opinion that the salvation of the country depended on the passing of the measure: he should give it his most cordial support, and he trusted their Lordships would sanction its going into Committee.—The Bishop of Lincoln declared his intention of supporting the motion for the second reading of the Bill, but at the same time intimated his intention of altering it in very material points in Committee.—The Earl of Falmouth opposed the motion, and complained of the inconsistency of those Peers who had resisted the former measure, and now supported the second reading of the present Bill.—The Marquis of Bristol denounced the Bill as revolutionary in all its provisions, and declared his firm opposition to it, although he had all his life been a friend to toleration, and had been a zealous supporter of the liberal administration of Mr. Fox in 1806. He declared that whilst he would not withhold any reasonable concession to the wishes of the people, he would not yield to that which he deemed to be prejudicial to their interests.—The Bishop of London maintained that it was impossible to stem the tide of popular feeling, and he would support the measure—not because it was one of Ministers—but because he thought it ought to be carried. He considered that the day for neutrality on this question was gone by, and that the most prudent course to be adopted,

was to make the Bill as useful to the country as possible, and recommending it to the people by showing that they (the House of Peers) were disposed to legislate for their advantage. This he considered the most prudent course.—The Bishop of Exeter considered the overthrow of the Protestant Church in Ireland to be a necessary consequence of the Bill, and endeavoured to show that, therefore, the King could not be a party to it without a violation of his coronation oath. He concluded by a solemn adjuration to their Lordships to do their duty, and leave the issue to that Being who had always in circumstances of the greatest danger guarded the British Empire.—The Bishop of Llandaff apologized for his former vote against the Bill, on the ground that the agitation which then prevailed was unfavourable to calm discussion, and for his present vote in favour of the Bill, on the ground of the unanimity of all mankind in support of Reform.—The Marquis of Lansdowne strongly contended for the necessity of a concession to the people to the full extent to which they had declared their sentiments upon the question of Reform. He could not agree with the Noble Lords who believed that the new constituency would be actuated by motives destructive of internal tranquillity. Noble Lords objected to the argument of expediency. But every change adopted since 1661 had for its ground expediency. The Bill was not democratic; the principles of it were the principles which must compose any measure of Reform. The rejection of the Bill would be understood by the country as the rejection of Reform altogether. He trusted they would show the country they were determined to remove the abuses of the present system.—Their Lordships then adjourned.

April 13. The adjourned debate on the Reform Bill was resumed by Lord Wynford, who strongly opposed the Bill, declaring that it was based on injustice, and an attempt to remedy that which was already perfect.—Lord Durham said it must be conceded that a great change had taken place in the state of one class of society; they had progressively increased—the other class had stood still. The middling class had increased in wealth and intelligence, and they felt that they were fitted for higher duties. It was a praiseworthy ambition, and the middling class had a right to indulge in it. They felt they were entitled to a greater consideration in the state, and that they manifested this feeling no man in his senses would deny. He could not better conclude than in the words of an illustrious statesman, whose principles he revered, and whose example he endeavoured to follow: "We risk our all—future fame—all these we stake on the con-

stitutional character—the enlarged policy—the conciliating wisdom of the measure we propose.”—The Earl of Carnarvon said that it could not be doubted that the public opinion was in favour of the measure, but that opinion was the result of a delusion to which their Lordships ought not to lend themselves. It was like the delusion that distress originated from misgovernment.—Lord Goderich defended the Ministerial measure at considerable length, and especially dwelt on the advantages to be derived from the extension of the franchise.—The Earl of Eldon said, that during the whole of his political life nothing had given him such astonishment and pain as to see so many Noble Lords prepared to overturn a constitution which had been the admiration of the greatest men this country had ever produced. He felt it a sacred duty, with reference to the lowest as well as the highest of the community (well knowing what blessings they had both enjoyed under this constitution), to take care that, under the name of Reform, revolution was not introduced. The desire for revolution in this country had followed the consummation of the first revolution in France. In 1795, it was scarcely possible to walk the streets without seeing the walls chalked with the words “No King!” and as sure as he (Eldon) was now addressing that House, so would they see the same feeling prevail, if they passed a Bill which condemned all those institutions of the country under which it had reached a station far above every other on the earth. He called upon them to withhold their consent from the second reading.—Lord Tenterden expressed his conviction that the Bill could not pass. His principal objection to it was, that it set the example of a system of legislation with an utter disregard to all existing rights. Another was, that it carried the enfranchisement far beyond what the exigencies of the case required. The effect of it would be really, though not nominally, to make one class of people the sole depositaries of political power.—The Bishop of Rochester said the Bill had been supported on principles of expediency, but it was a maxim of religion that men ought never to do evil that good might come of it. It was said that *vox populi* was *vox Dei*. He denied it. He had heard of the madness, but never of the prudence of the people. He respected the people in their proper station. Popular clamour was for the measure; public opinion, he contended, was against it.—The Bishop of Gloucester believed the Bill would not satisfy the people. The intelligence and wealth of the country were against it—the rabble, indeed, were for it. It was supported by the Radicals, but not by the mass of the community.—Lord Brougham defended the Bill at great

length, and went into an analysis of the different majorities in the House of Commons, showing that they had always increased in number and value. When the franchise of East Retford was refused to a large town, the people had despaired of obtaining redress, even by progression; and ten thousand times more effective than any acts of the present Ministry, or the revolution of Paris, was the declaration that there was no necessity for Reform—that all was perfect! He intreated the House not to lose this opportunity of improving their place in the esteem and respect of their countrymen. There were other plans of Reform now suggested; he looked upon them with all but suspicion. England and Scotland were waiting in anxious suspense—he hoped the decision would be in conformity with their best wishes, and was confident it would be received with joy and gratitude.—Lord Lyndhurst said that the Government had excited the present cry for Reform; the whole country became excited when the King was brought down to the House to promote its passing; and the excitement was increased by the public Press. If the main principle of the Bill were to be retained, he cared not for the details. If this Bill passed, it would make the House of Commons what was called independent; if it were, there would be an end of the two other branches of the legislature. To make a complete representative government, was to form that which never yet had existed in this country. He called upon the House to reject the Bill, by refusing to sanction the second reading.—Earl Grey, in reply, expressed a hope, and it was a confident one, that the Bill would go into Committee, to be there improved, if possible—but that it would be ultimately passed in such a shape as would give satisfaction to the country.—Their Lordships then divided. The numbers were—

Contents	Present, 128
	Proxies, 56
Non-contents	Present, 126
	Proxies, 40
	—175

Majority in favour of the second reading NINE.*

April 17. The state of the West Indies occupied their Lordships' attention. The Earl of Harewood presented the petition agreed to at the meeting in the city, and intimated his intention to move for a Commit-

* Their Lordships did not adjourn until a quarter past seven o'clock on Saturday morning.

* The Duke of Wellington has put on record a Protest against the Reform Bill,—which has since been signed by 77 other Peers. It embodies all the objections of the Duke against the measure.

tee ; a long discussion ensued as to the distress of the West India planters and the means of relieving it. The petition was received, and a committee appointed to inquire into the state of the West India colonies. Their Lordships adjourned to the 7th of May.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

March 19. Lord John Russell having moved the third reading of the Reform Bill, Lord Mahon rose to move an Amendment, "that it be read a third time that day six months."—The amendment was seconded by Sir John Malcolm.—Mr. Wilbraham and Mr. Slaney supported the original motion ; which was opposed by Sir R. Inglis and Mr. Pemberton.—Mr. Macaulay again strongly supported the Bill, calling on Sir Robert Peel to state what was his plan of Reform, since all admitted that something must be done ; in reply to which, Mr. Croker said, that as the Parliament had before dissolved, after showing that their numbers ought not to be diminished, there was not much encouragement to improve the Minister's plans.—After a short address from Lord Althorp in opposition to, and a few words from Lord Valletort in favour of, the amendment, the debate was adjourned.

March 20. The debate on the Reform Bill was resumed, the motion for the third reading being supported by Mr. Schonswan, Mr. Offley, Mr. H. Gurney, Colonel Torrens, Mr. Robinson, General Palmer, Mr. Duncombe, and the Attorney General ; and the amendment of Lord Mahon, supported by Mr. Trevor, Sir J. Brydges, Mr. Pigott, Mr. Mackinnon, Colonel Wood, Sir H. Vyvyan, Sir C. Wetherall, and Mr. Percival, the debate was again adjourned.

March 22. The adjourned debate on the third reading of the Reform Bill was resumed.—Mr. C. Pelham and Mr. C. Stewart spoke against the Bill.—Mr. E. J. Stanley, Mr. Wason, and O'Connor Don in favour of it.—Sir E. Sugden opposed the Bill at great length, detailing the different changes that had taken place in it.—Mr. R. Grant maintained that it was necessary so to legislate as to content the improved intelligence of the people ; otherwise the separation between the higher and lower orders would become still more wide and dangerous.—Lord Porchester resisted the Bill as ruinous to the country.—Sir J. C. Hobhouse spoke at great length in favour of the Bill.—Sir R. Peel still condemned the Bill, and said he had not produced his own plan of Reform, because he thought that if the time was come when there must be reform, the measure would come with a better grace from those who had always been its friends and supporters, than if it were introduced by its declared enemies, and had the appearance of being extorted. He then

drew a mournful picture of some supposed future time. "And," continued the Right Hon. Gentleman, "that I may not be called to the bar of posterity—that I may not be visited with that censure which will naturally arise from the evils, public and private, which I foresee this Bill must create—that I may carry with me the satisfaction of having struggled in this conflict with perseverance, though without effect, and the consolation of having surrendered without dishonour—my last vote shall be given as my first, in opposition to the Bill."—Mr. Stanley admitted that the whole responsibility rested with Ministers, and he rejoiced in it. The responsibility of advising the Sovereign to create Peers was great, but when the two Houses of Parliament were at hopeless variance, it was undoubtedly in the power of the crown thus to decide the difference. Impeachment might be a word to frighten children, but it would not alarm those who knew the stake they were playing for, and who disregarded mere *brutum fulmen* for the sake of discharging their conscientious duty. When the Right Hon. Baronet talked of the danger of the Bill, did he think nothing of the danger of rejecting it ? Did he suppose that another Government could be formed upon the principle of granting no reform ? Did he think nothing of the excitement of keeping the measure pending and paralyzing trade and industry for another year. The House was now taking leave of this measure, he hoped for ever, and he trusted that it would meet a favourable reception in the House of Lords, who, he hoped, would follow the example of their ancestors in the year 1688, in concurring in the resolutions of the other House without an amendment.—Mr. Hunt said he should vote for the Bill, as nothing better could be obtained, but that it would afford no relief to the working classes.—Colonel Silthorp moved that the question be further adjourned ; but this was successfully resisted.—The House then divided, when there appeared—for the third reading, 355 ; against it, 239 ; majority for the third reading, 116.*—Total, 594.

March 23. Some verbal amendments having been proposed and agreed to, the Reform Bill was read a third time, and passed.

March 26. Sir James Graham moved the order of the day for the House to go into a Committee of Supply. A long discussion hereupon arose relating to the Foreign Policy of the Government, and after some time spent therein, the House resolved itself into

* On the third reading on the 21st of September, 1831, the numbers were :—For the third reading, 345 ; against it, 236 ; majority, 109.—Increase on the third reading of 1832 over 1831—7.

a Committee of Supply, when several grants were agreed to.

March 27. The debate on Mr. Stanley's resolution, respecting the Tithes of Ireland, was resumed, and again called forth a lengthened discussion.—Mr. Ruthven moved an amendment on the resolution, declaring that the Church system of Ireland required revision, particularly with a view of resuming a portion of it for the benefit of the poor.—Mr. Stanley said, whatever might be his opinion of a portion of the amendment, he must oppose it; if they had not sufficient evidence to discuss the original resolutions, still less were they provided with adequate information to consider so large a question as that involved in the amendment.—The debate was continued to a late hour.—The amendment was negatived on a division, when there appeared, ayes, 27; noes, 123; majority against the amendment, 75.

March 28. On the motion of Sir J. Hobhouse, the House resolved itself into a Committee upon the Army Estimates, when the Right Hon. Bart. said, that under the peculiar circumstances of the country, the Government had found reduction impracticable.—Sir Henry Parnell declared his disappointment, because by an estimate which, before his abdication of office, he had submitted to Government, a saving of six hundred thousand pounds a-year in the military expenditure was proposed.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer defended the Government with reference to the Estimates; and the votes for the number of men and for their pay, were eventually agreed to.

March 30. On the motion of Mr. Stanley, the House resolved itself into a Committee on the Resolutions for an alteration of the Tithe System in Ireland.—The resolutions were opposed by Mr. Hume, Mr. Wyse, Mr. T. Duncombe, Mr. Hunt, Sir J. Burke, and Mr. Erskine, and supported by Dr. Lushington, Mr. Shaw, and M. A. Lefroy.—The House divided—for the resolutions, 113; against them, 25; majority, 88.

April 2. The report of Mr. Stanley's resolutions on the tithes of Ireland was presented, when Mr. Wallace moved, as an amendment, a series of counter resolutions. He said he moved them in order that there might appear on the Journals the sentiments of those who had opposed the plans of the Government, and in justice to the Irish Members in particular; and as that was his only object, after the manner in which the original resolutions were carried, he should not press them. They were negatived, and the report of the original resolutions adopted.

April 3. Colonel Davies moved for a Select Committee to inquire into the state of the Glove Trade, as a Committee had been appointed on the Silk Trade. It was re-

sisted by Mr. P. Thompson and others, on the ground that the object of the Silk Committee was to inquire whether there was the alleged smuggling, and, if so, how the evil could be remedied.—The motion was negatived by a majority of 44 to 26.

April 4. The Chancellor of the Exchequer intimated that he should shortly make his long-promised motion, to propose the appointment of a Select Committee on the Bank of England Charter.

April 6. On the House going into Committee on Sir James Graham's Bill for consolidating the different Naval Boards, Sir George Clerk opposed the whole plan, as tending to remove that responsibility, without which the various departments of the service could not be usefully carried on. He moved an amendment, to the effect "That an adequate number of persons be appointed to superintend the respective departments, in place of the board now existing; and that these heads of the departments should form a board, to exercise all such powers of revision as the Commissioners may think proper from time to time to establish." The House divided; for the amendment, 50; against it, 118; majority 68.—The second reading of the Irish Tithes Bill was moved by Mr. Stanley, and gave rise to a lengthened debate; but the measure was carried by 119 to 21; majority in favour of the second reading, 98.

April 9. The House went into Committee on the Irish Tithes Bill. Several clauses were put, and, after a few verbal amendments, agreed to, without opposition.—Mr. Crampton proposed, as an amendment to one of the clauses, that no costs should be due or payable under this Bill, except as therein before provided for. The Committee divided; for the clause as amended, 107; against it, 13.

April 10. A discussion took place on the Report of the Committee on the Court of Exchequer (Scotland) Bill. The compensation of 2000*l.* a-year was characterised as a gross job by Mr. Dawson; and the Bill was opposed by Sir W. Rae, and others; after a desultory conversation, the clauses were agreed to.

April 16. The third reading of the Irish Tithes Bill gave rise to a lengthened discussion; Mr. Shiel and most of the Irish Members protesting against it. The House divided on the motion for reading the Bill a third time: 52 voted for, and 7 against. The Bill was read a third time, and passed.

April 18. Mr. C. Fergusson brought forward his statement of the case of Poland. He adverted to the Treaty of Vienna of 1815, which secured to Poland her nationality and free institutions—a provision accomplished by the late Lord Castlereagh; therefore, what had now been done by the Emperor Nicholas was a positive infraction

of the treaty. He did not call upon this country to go to war with Russia in consequence of the infraction, but he thought England ought, at least, to have tried the effect of a vigorous remonstrance. The power of Russia, he observed, was before great enough, but it was now so tremendous as to make it appear that the rest of Europe might be considered as indebted to its clemency, if permitted to enjoy repose and their own institutions. Respecting the late struggle, he considered that such had been the conduct of Constantine that the revolt of Poland against Russia was justifiable by the law of nations. The Hon. Member did not conclude with proposing any motion: he observed that he considered he had performed his duty in making his statement and remonstrance.—Lord Althorp said that his Noble Friend the Secretary for Foreign Affairs (Lord Palmerston) was unavoidably absent, and though he must applaud the

sentiments of the Hon. Member, yet at the same time, as the Government had no official information of many of the recent proceedings in Poland to which allusion had been made, he could take no steps. He assured the House that the Ministers were by no means unmindful of the condition of Poland, and he trusted they would be found not to have neglected their duty in a case of so much interest.—Many Members followed, expressing their anxiety in behalf of Poland, and their detestation of the Government to which it was exposed. The Anatomy Bill was once more committed, and was opposed chiefly by Mr. Hunt on almost every clause. The Committee divided seven or eight times, the minorities being from one to eleven, while the majorities varied between forty and forty-five. Finally it went through the Committee.—The House then adjourned to Monday, the 7th of May.

THE COLONIES.

AFRICA.

The tranquillity of our settlements in the Gambia has been lately disturbed by the refractory conduct of the King of Barra, who rules over the tract of country on the right bank of that river. This chieftain commenced his hostile operations in the month of August last by attacking a small detachment of the Royal African corps stationed at Barra Point. After some skirmishing, in which, from the overpowering numbers of the natives, the detachment sustained a loss of nine killed and ten wounded, our troops withdrew across the river. The intelligence of this event spread rapidly along the coast; and the timely arrival of assistance from Sierra Leone, and from our squadron, together with the appearance of the French vessel of war *La Bordelaise*, followed by the Governor of Senegal in person, soon quieted the apprehensions that were entertained at Bathurst respecting the ulterior designs of the Chief of Barra and his confederates; and finally enabled the Lieutenant-Governor of that settlement to regain possession of Barra Point. This object was accomplished in the month of November by a comparatively small force, who gallantly attacked and defeated the enemy, with the loss of 13 killed and 103 wounded; and, after some little negotiation, the King of Barra and his associates made their submission by signing a treaty of peace.

EAST INDIES.

Recent accounts from India state that the weather having been favourable to the indigo plantations, the result was in general successful, especially when the diminished advances and outlay are taken into consideration, as compared with those in the year 1830. The low price indigo is said

to have brought, of late years, in Europe, has operated as a prohibition to the further extension of its growth in Hindostan, even in districts where it had been most successfully cultivated, and closed all those factories that could not produce their indigo at less than the medium charge of 120 rupees per maund. It is thought even that the proportion of fine indigo will be greater than last year, and that it will come earlier into the market.

By recent accounts from Madras we learn that very dreadful inundations had occurred in Northern and Central Cuttack, an area of 150 miles having been inundated, and the waters being from seven to fifteen feet deep. The loss of life had been immense, being estimated at 10,000 persons! In one state that consisted of thirteen villages, eleven had been swept away, and not a soul survived; not a seed of grain remained at Balasore for sale, and almost all the salt had been lost. Between Hanson and Rol thirty-seven villages had been destroyed, and the total number swept away is estimated at 300 villages.

It is also stated, that a party of marauders, about 600 in number, called Molavees, had collected in the neighbourhood of Baugundee, a place not more than thirty-five miles from Calcutta, and had committed serious excesses, more particularly in factories at Kishnagur. They succeeded, in the first instance, in repelling not only the civic force, but also a party of militia sent against them. On the arrival, however, of a detachment of troops from Calcutta, they were subdued after a very obstinate conflict, in which from 80 to 100 were killed, and 250 taken prisoners. These Molavees are de-

scribed as the remnant of a party of fanatics, subsisting formerly by predatory incursions into the territory of Runjeet Sing. The occurrence of such excesses within the British territory, and at so short a distance from the seat of Government, is characterized as an instance of weakness, or want of proper vigilance, in the authorities of Calcutta. Sir Wilmot Horton, the new Governor of Ceylon, had arrived at Calcutta, as had also Sir E. Barnes, whom he succeeded in that post.

WEST INDIES.

The recent accounts from Jamaica are by no means satisfactory. They state that the insurrection has been suppressed, but that the accounts from the north side are not

equally favourable. The fact is, that the insurrection commenced, like all former insurrections, in the islands at the north side, and upon that side alone can they assume a very formidable character. The Jamaica letters state that alarming earthquakes had been felt throughout the disturbed parishes, and that they had destroyed all the Baptist meeting-houses, and nothing else. These are very singular earthquakes; we suspect they are more political than physical. The executions and punishments appear horribly numerous and severe; where a whole population is said to be under the influence of terror and revenge, it is vain to expect impartial justice, or a temperate administration of the laws.

FOREIGN STATES.

COLUMBIA.

Intelligence from Columbia announces that the Congress has abolished tithes throughout the Republic.

At a late sitting of the Chamber of Deputies, the President of the Council, in reply to Marshal Clausel, who wished to know whether the government intended to occupy or abandon Algiers, stated that France occupied Algiers and Oran, and would shortly occupy Bona, where she had always had establishments to protect the coral fisheries. Every proper disposition had been taken to remain at Algiers; and there was nothing in the proceedings or preparations of government that could induce a supposition that there was any intention of abandoning the conquest.

The principal news from France during the month regards the Cholera. The disease made its appearance in Paris towards the close of March, and continued to spread with frightful rapidity through all parts of the capital. It was met, however, with the utmost promptitude and alacrity by the authorities, and large sums were immediately collected for the purpose of establishing hospitals, and of affording instant relief to those who were attacked.*

As the disease appeared to have broken out simultaneously in every part of the city, orders were issued to arrange medical boards in each of the forty-eight districts, at which every medical man living and practising in them is obliged to attend in turn. The mayors of the twelve arrondissements ar-

ranged houses of reception in each quarter of these districts, with lanterns to point them out at night. Placards were stuck up on the walls, announcing the means of preventing and of curing the disease; and at various places boxes were fixed to receive notice of the persons requiring medical assistance. They were opened every hour.

Notwithstanding all efforts, however, the disease continued to increase; nor was it here, as it has been elsewhere, a respecter of persons. A considerable number of the upper ranks have been attacked, and the Neapolitan Ambassador, Prince Castelcicala, with other distinguished persons, are dead. A sort of panic seized the opulent classes, and many of them hastened away from the city. Almost all the Deputies have fled, and the consequence is that the business of the Chamber is left undone, and the Session has been brought to a premature close.

The following list of victims to the contagion exhibits its progress, from the 1st to the 16th of April:—

	Deaths in private houses, declared Malignant	In Civil Estab- lishments and Hospitals.
April 1	26	47
2	48	108
3	74	131
4	84	145
5	121	201
6	163	236
7	255	273
8	419	306
9	523	301
10	546	248
11	442	273
12	425	285
13	473	330
14	464	167
15	384	183
16	329	189
	4766	3351

* The Duchess of Berri sent to Paris, through the hands of Chateaubriand, 12,000 francs for the relief of the poor attacked by cholera; but the Prefect of the Seine (the Count de Bondy) refused to receive the donation!

In military establishments also, numerous deaths have occurred.

It will thus be seen, that the disease is somewhat on the decline; it has, however, manifested itself in several other parts of France.

HOLLAND.

The following is an official declaration of the sentiments and intentions of Russia, on the important subject of the Treaty of London for the arrangement of Dutch and Belgic affairs.

Count Orloff, after having recounted in minute detail the circumstances showing that, through the whole course of the Belgian negotiations, he has not failed to give unequivocal proofs to the King of the Netherlands of respect and friendship conformable to the declarations of the Emperor his master, proceeds as follows:—

“His Majesty has charged the undersigned to make the following declaration:—

“After having used all means of persuasion and every mode of conciliation to aid his Majesty King William to establish upon amicable terms, and in a manner consistent with the honour of his Crown, and the interests of the faithful portion of his subjects, a separation between two great divisions of his kingdom, his Imperial Majesty does not see any opportunity of hereafter rendering to the King of the Netherlands either support or succour.

“Faithful to his promises, his Imperial Majesty will not become a party to the employment of coercive measures, for compelling the King of the Netherlands, by force of arms, to subscribe to the twenty-four articles; but, considering that these articles comprise the only basis upon which a separation between Belgium and Holland can be effected, and they being open to amendments, admissible in a final treaty between the two countries, his Imperial Majesty considers it just and reasonable that Belgium should remain in the enjoyment of all the advantages resulting from the articles in question, and more particularly of that neutrality, in principle, recognized by the King of the Netherlands.

“As a necessary consequence of this principle, his Imperial Majesty will offer no opposition to any repressive measures (*measures repressives*) which the Congress may adopt for the purpose of guaranteeing and defending this neutrality should it be violated by a renewal of hostilities on the side of Holland.

“In this case, should it unhappily arise, his Imperial Majesty reserves to himself the right to concert with his allies as to the means most proper for promptly re-establishing the neutrality of Belgium, in order that the general peace of Europe may be protected from even the least danger of violation.”

After having presented to the King of the Netherlands the foregoing declaration, Count Orloff demanded of his Majesty a categorical answer: this answer being in the negative, the Count demanded his passports, and on the following day set out for London.

The ratification of the Belgian treaty has

at last been exchanged between the Austrian and Prussian, and the British and French Plenipotentiaries. The ratification from Russia has not yet arrived.

Under the date Warsaw, March 25, a royal manifesto has been published by the Emperor Nicholas, promising happiness, security, and liberty of conscience to the Poles, but at the same time promulgating organic statutes, by which the kingdom of Poland is for ever incorporated with the Russian empire, and forms an integral part of it. The kingdom to have its separate administration, and its own civil and criminal code of laws. The following is an extract from this atrocious document:—

“The kingdom of Poland, conquered in 1815 by the victorious arms of Russia, obtained at that time, by the magnanimity of our august predecessor, not only the restoration of its national existence, but its own laws, which were consecrated by the Constitutional Charter. These benefits, however, could not satisfy the eternal enemies of all order and legal authority, who, obstinately persevering in their treasonable plans, did not for a moment cease to dream of the separation of the two nations subject to our sceptre, and ventured, in their pride, to abuse the benefits of the restorer of their country, by employing the very laws and privileges which his powerful arms had generously conferred on them, for the overthrow of his great work. All these misfortunes are now past. The kingdom of Poland, again subject to our sceptre, will recover its tranquillity, and again flourish in the bosom of peace, which is restored to it under the auspices of a vigilant government. As we besides desire to insure to our subjects in the kingdom of Poland the permanency of all the happiness that is necessary for the welfare of every individual in particular, and of the country in general, namely, the security of persons and property, liberty of conscience, and all the laws and privileges of the cities and communes, in order that the kingdom of Poland, with a separate administration adapted to its wants, may not cease to be an integral part of our Empire, and that the inhabitants of that kingdom may henceforth form with the Russians one nation, bound together by uniform and fraternal settlements, we, in conformity with these principles, have resolved by our gracious organic statutes, granted on this day, to introduce a new form and order in the administration of our kingdom of Poland. This document is dated February 10th, 1832.

(Signed) “NICHOLAS.”

PORTUGAL.

Don Pedro has issued a decree on assuming the regency of Portugal, and among other acts, one for relieving his subjects from the oppressive operation of tithes, and another annulling the confiscations by Miguel, and promising compensation to those who had sustained injury in supporting the rights of the Queen, and adhering to the constitutional charter.

CRITICAL NOTICES.

Essays Moral and Political. By Robert Southey, Esq. LL.D. Poet Laureate, &c. now first collected. In two volumes.

The time is past when criticism might be called upon to form an estimate of the literary character of the distinguished individual whose name stands at the head of this brief notice, of a portion of his labours, now first collected in two rather unsightly volumes, but the merits of which, in a separate and more judicious manner, have been long before the public. Poet, dramatist, and historian, Dr. Southey is unquestionably one of the first writers of the age. Had he attempted less, even in these departments of literature; had he confined himself, for instance, to poetry, his name would have shone brighter in the annals of his country, and he might have taken his place beside Scott, and Wordsworth, and Byron. But comparatively indifferent to fame, and regarding the more substantial rewards of intellectual employment, he has chosen the less splendid path of the profession, and placed himself as far as genius and independence of spirit rendered it possible, on a level with the day and piece labourers who earn their bread by the sweat of their brow, who look to pelf rather than praise, and who, if they secure the comforts of the present hour, are not over anxious to obtain posthumous renown. Dr. Southey has long been known to the trade as an author of all work; and original writing, compilations, and editorial superintendence have, in turn, called forth the powers of his intellect and the resources of his varied and comprehensive knowledge. We would not, by any means, insinuate, that in this diversified application of his talents he has compromised his principles or sacrificed his honour. Far from it: we conscientiously believe that he has sedulously endeavoured to maintain both. A partizan where it is natural that party feeling should exist, he has undoubtedly been, and not one of the mildest or most tolerant. But this has arisen rather from the constitution of his mind than the circumstances in which he has been placed, or the interests which, at different periods of his life, he had pledged himself to uphold. He is the very last man that ought to have troubled himself of the world with politics; and yet, if we may judge from the motto prefixed to these volumes, it is of his profound and just views on this intricate and most unpoetical topic that he thinks himself most at home. And we much question if, among all the volumes which he has published, he does not regard these Moral and Political Essays as the most valuable of his performances. "Here shalt thou have the service of my pen, the tongue of my best thoughts." On this point we differ from him "toto celo," and could we be surprised at the weakness of a strong mind, this would be sufficient to excite our astonishment. Whatever may be the merits of these Essays (and as compositions merely they are worthy of their Author) as specimens of political science, or enlarged views of society and government, they are, in our opinion, far below mediocrity. No man can be a political writer of the highest eminence who is remarkably deficient in that power which metaphysicians have denominated abstraction, and which a modern writer has well described as the

faculty and disposition to discern in every fact or event, not so much its single import, as its universal meaning, and its relation to general principles, which fills the mind always with the most enlarged conceptions, which leads on from the less perfect towards the more perfect; from the accidental and adjunctive to the universal; or from the exterior to the interior; from the specious to the real; which not merely gives the reasoning faculty its proper and necessary advantage, but dispels and puts out of view a thousand destructive motives. Calmness and intellectual courage, not less than perspicacity, are the fruit of the power of abstraction.

Had this first quality of human intellect been combined with the imaginative faculty which Dr. Southey possesses in a higher degree than most of his species, these Essays would never have been written; at least, the good principles which they contain could not have been neutralized and rendered almost useless by amalgamation with so much that is false, delusive, and injurious. Writers like Dr. Southey, who have more imagination than judgment, have no clear perceptions of abstract science. A sense of beauty, of harmony, of richness, of magnificence, of sublimity, where there is little of the antagonist power of abstract reasoning and an insight into first principles, always generates an ardour of feeling nearly allied to enthusiasm, and hurries the individual into extremes, sometimes carrying him from one point of the compass to its opposite; and this, without impugning his sincerity, or exposing the changeling to the imputation of being a renegade or an apostate. Hard measure has been dealt out to Dr. Southey on account of his ultra-Radicalism and his ultra-Toryism. We are willing to believe that he has always been an honest man, and on this account entitled to our respect, but not to our confidence. And we should have liked him better if he had displayed towards those who now hold his former opinions less bitterness, and if he had been contented to regard his present associates as somewhat tarnished with the fallings of our common humanity. The complacency which dictated the following sentence in the Dedication to Sir Robert Inglis would be simply amusing if it did not indicate a feeling of contempt towards those who are at this moment only what he was himself thirty years ago. If no virtuous man can be a Reformer, and Dr. Southey, in his own person, is competent to form an adequate judgment on the subject, are we quite sure that because he is an Anti-Reformer he must of necessity be so?

"The part which I have taken," says the Laureate, "has obtained for me, and in a large measure, the esteem and good-will of those by whom it is a comfort as well as an honour to be approved; and, on the other hand, the obloquy of men whose declared enmity is sufficient proof that the approbation which I desired has been deserved." "Maximum namque est bonitatis argumentum malis ignavisque hominibus displicere."

The avowed design of the present collection is to aid the Conservatives in their present violent struggle to retain the corruptions and abuses which have so long rendered the British Constitution

little better than a name. Yet it is some comfort to reflect, that Dr. Southey is a declared Reformer—whether of the bit-by-bit school he does not say: but he tells Sir Robert Inglis that he has “Pleaded against the growing errors of the times, not more earnestly opposing evil designs and perilous experiments upon our social system, than urging the necessity of those efficient measures and those only real and radical reforms by which alone it can be supported.”

What are his specific notions of Reform, and how far he would be willing to extend it, we are not in these Essays distinctly informed.

That he dislikes the profligacy and debauchery which are inseparable from popular elections, he takes no pains to conceal; and what he thinks of nomination boroughs we are at no loss to guess. For Dr. Southey, the following language on so sacred a subject is rather strong:—“The real evil of our representation lies not in the influence of the Treasury, but in the power of a few great landholders—in that power which enables one of these political Behemoths to demand for himself an office, or at least to exercise an influence in the government, though he should have no pretensions to it on the score of abilities or character.”

We entirely approve of Dr. Southey's exposé of the Malthusian philosophy, and of much that he has written on the subject of manufactories and machinery. It is mixed up with some virulence, and is marred by the spirit of Toryism; but it exhibits, in general, enlightened views of domestic policy, and breathes a spirit of benevolence worthy of the Author of “Roderick.”

In the following paragraph the Laureate discloses views which we hope, under the new system of Reform, to see realized, but which would never have been adequately attempted by his favourite Tories: and yet what is their amount?—

“The methods of Reform by which great and effectual good may be accomplished are these:—Institute parochial schools for training up the people in the way they should go, and not only will crimes then become less frequent, but the poor-rates also will soon be diminished; extend your system of colonization, as the wisest people of antiquity did, restless spirits will then find their proper sphere abroad, and sufficient employment will be left for all at home; establish the principle of limited service in your fleets and armies, and make the reward of service adequate and certain; volunteers will then never be wanting.”

Of the Church, as by law established, Dr. Southey is a devout and staunch supporter. He hates the sectaries. Religion and the hierarchy are with him identical; and yet he has too much holy enthusiasm in his nature not to loathe certain abominations which even he admits deform its character, and lessen its influence. He quotes Bishop Latimer's sermons; and a poem by Withers, which go far beyond any thing that the veriest Radicals of modern days could venture to indulge, denouncing pluralities, and patronage, and other essential evils of the Unholy Alliance. Indeed we may state as a general observation, that the Laureate often violates the premises of his reasoning by admissions which his honourable and just feelings would not suffer him to withhold. We could adduce some marvellous instances of sim-

plicity, where the Christian gets the better of the logician, and the friend of human nature throws the Tory into the shade. These volumes occasionally display fine specimens of good writing, and whatever be their faults, they are interesting throughout. One of the passages peculiarly worthy of notice is that in which the writer makes the *amende honorable* as an apology for his early Jacobinism:—

“There was a wild, unpolished character about the democracy of the Revolution; old men of warm hearts and of a simple, unassuming mind dimitted, and young men of an ardent and generous inexperience were the enthusiastic disciples of a political faith which suffered itself into the world with the lying association of ‘Peace on earth, good will to men.’ The better spirits who were thus led astray by the prospects which the French Revolution seemed, as they thought at its commencement, to open for human kind, mingled their crude politics with principles as crude, but which both were too generous and too wild ever to become popular. Their talk was not merely of the rights of man, but of the hopes and destinies of the human race—of rapid improvement, and indefinite progression. The populace were incapable of entering into such views; they beheld nothing in these visionaries but their direct political bearing; and finding them hostile to the anti-Jacobin war, regarded them as men who preferred France to England, and therefore as enemies to their country. At the same time, the baser crew of democrats, whoaped the follies of the French, and felt no horror at their crimes, shocked their countrymen by open professions of profligate impiety. That this was the feeling of the populace twenty years ago is notorious to every one who remembers that stirring season. Time passed on; the character of the French Revolution developed itself; that which had been fondly worshipped at its uprise as the ‘day-star of liberty,’—the star in the East, guiding us to political redemption, proved to be a baleful comet, shedding pestilence and destruction over the nations. Jacobinism fell under the sword of military despotism in France, the fate which universally must terminate its success. Of its partizans in England, some sunk into contempt; some were cooled by years; others sated by experience; their dreams were dissipated; their philosophy grew out of fashion; their irreligion was hooted out of sight; the great experiment to which they appealed had failed.”

Among those who had been the dupes of this vain-glorious experiment, were Mr. Southey and the Rev. Mr. Winterbottom—the latter of whom having rendered himself obnoxious to the Ministry, was most iniquitously charged with having uttered sedition in the pulpit, and was condemned to three years' incarceration in Newgate. Dr. Southey speaks cautiously of this gentleman's guilt, and avows something like a conviction in his mind that he was unjustly accused, and that he suffered innocently. He tells his readers that so great was the feeling of sympathy in favour of Mr. Winterbottom, that many visited him in prison; but he has not stated one fact which, perhaps, he did not know, and another which it would have been only ingenuous and manly for him to avow, and which ought to have prevented his writing a sentence in his letter to Mr. Wm. Smith on the same subject of his Wat Tyler. The

fact of which he was probably ignorant was this—that some years after his liberation, Mr. Winterbottom received an anonymous letter desiring him to call at a certain banking-house in London, where he would receive a sum of money amounting, we believe, to three thousand pounds, on the express condition that he should take the money and make no inquiries. The other fact which Dr. Southey ought to have stated is, that one of the visitors of Mr. Winterbottom in Newgate was Mr. Southey himself, and that his errand was for the express purpose of presenting him with the manuscript of “*Wat Tyler*,” which he had just written—that Mr. Winterbottom was to publish it for his own benefit, and that the gift was accompanied by these remarkable expressions:—“silver and gold have I none, but such as I have give I unto thee.” Let the reader couple this with the following printed statement by Dr. Southey, addressing Mr. Smith:—“You knew that this poem had been written very many years ago in his early youth—you knew that a copy of it had been surreptitiously obtained and made public by some skulking scoundrel, who had found book-sellers not more honourable than himself to undertake the publication.” The work was not Mr. Southey’s, but was the property of Mr. Winterbottom, who allowed his friends to take copies of it. It was not surreptitiously obtained, and was published, not as a political Poem, but as a piece of pleasantry to be set in juxta-position with some of Mr. Southey’s bitter vituperations against the Reformers, which had then recently appeared in the “*Quarterly Review*.” The poem, as the motto clearly indicated, was intended to neutralize the virulence of the critique by raising a laugh at the expense of the author: surely a very harmless retaliation for an offence which merited grave and severe rebuke. We suppose the present volumes will be a Text Book for the Anti-Reformers, and may help to keep up their spirits. But it so! they have abundant need of consolation.

School and College Classics.—Four Dialogues of Plato.

The benefits conferred upon students of Greek literature by Mr. Valpy, in his publication of some of the most popular authors in that language, accompanied by useful and comprehensive notes in English, are already generally known and acknowledged. To the list are now to be added “*The Crito*,” and “*Hippias Major*” of Plato, together with the spurious Dialogues, known by the titles of “*The Second Alcibiades*” and “*Sisyphus*.” Of all the classic writers extant, none to a greater extent than Plato requires the labours of a diligent and accurate annotator to render his language intelligible to those who, for the first time, are encountering its intricacies; and none assuredly is better deserving of the utmost attention which the learned in any age can bestow, whether the sublime character of his speculations is considered, or the exquisite finish of that Attic eloquence in which his philosophy is conveyed. It is principally owing to the erudition and research of the present Editor, that his “*Dialogues*,” to a certain extent, may now be pronounced no longer a sealed book, which none but scholars, who had both time and patience to an indefinite extent at their command, could ever hope, even imperfectly, to understand. The nu-

merous manuscripts, collated by Immanuel Bekker for the restoration of the true text, have been widely and successfully consulted, and wherever an obscurity exists, a satisfactory explanation has been tendered, or the new but highly beneficial expedient adopted of marking it at once as capable of very little elucidation, a plan that will be found, in the present instance, far more advantageous than presenting the reader with the opposing and futile explanations of a score of commentators, determined upon making even the errors of transcribers, naturally abundant in so metaphysical a writer, wear, notwithstanding their obstinate resistance, the stamp and impress of divine philosophy. The principal fault we have to find is with certain absurd translations in the excurses, and an unsoundness of language in the Preface, together with the indications of a consciousness of superior aptitude for his task, which the Editor has taken care to display under an ill-affected modesty of expression, which reminds us strongly of the well known “*Si quid est in me Iugeni Iudices quod sentio quam alt exiguum*” of Cicero. Again: although by no means inclined to regret the insertion of the *Crito* and *Hippias*, we cannot help thinking that some other part of the writings of Plato might have been substituted for the treatises of his imitators; and after perusing the two former Dialogues with pleasure, the student, we suspect, will be inclined to ask, “*Where is the celebrated Phædon?*” One more remark, and we have done with objections. In a note upon “*The Crito*,” Paley is stated to have proved, that the general doctrine of rendering good for evil, inculcated in the Gospel, is to be taken in a limited sense. This is either a mistake or a misrepresentation, and whichever it may be, ought to be corrected. Neither would the work be injured if comparisons between the divine precepts of the blessed Saviour and the moral aphorisms of the Grecian sages, were admitted altogether, or, if expressed, so that nothing like a similarity of character between their authors might for a moment be suspected of being implied. We are sure the Editor will agree with us in allowing, that when the ill effect which has followed such comparisons is considered, the possibility of its recurrence cannot be too strongly guarded against. We must now, however, conclude our notice. That Plato has been hitherto an author much more talked of than read, and much more frequently read than understood, even among those who constitute what has, perhaps, been unjustly termed the learned world, is principally, we imagine, owing to the previous want of an edition of his works, executed upon the plan at present so judiciously adopted. Now that the principal difficulties are in the course of being removed, we hope that an ardour for availing themselves of their favourable opportunities will exist in a proportionate degree among students of the classics in general. The Editor has done all in his power to smooth the path to an acquaintance with the most poetic of ancient philosophers; and those of the present day, who are crossing the threshold of the literæ humaniores, may consider themselves fortunate in having that information presented them at the price of a very moderate quantity of attention and study, which it would formerly have demanded years of severe mental labour to acquire.

A Complete Concordance to the Old and New Testament; or a Dictionary and Alphabetical Index to the Bible. In two Parts. To which is added a Concordance to the Apocrypha, with a Compendium of the Bible, and a Brief Account of its History and Excellence. By Alexander Cruden, M.A. with a Sketch of the Life and Character of the Author. By William Youngman.

The original work of Cruden has been before the public for nearly a century. The preface to the first edition gives an historical account of preceding similar undertakings, and the author states very clearly the advantages of the great work on which he exerted the energies of his mind, and employed the most active portion of his life. The numerous editions which have been published, and the innumerable copies which have been sold, prove its excellence, and its perfect adaptation to the wants of those who delight to read and study the Holy Scriptures. As, however, the value of such a work is greatly dependant upon its correctness, much labour has been bestowed in every succeeding edition to obtain this result. With what degree of success this difficult task has been attended may be judged from the fact, that in the first fifty pages of the last quarto edition, have been discovered nearly one hundred typographical errors. The present is not only, in point of paper, size, letter, and execution, far the most complete and beautiful that has ever been published, but the proprietors assure us that they have exhausted the resources of their art in producing a clear and legible page, and they have adopted every precaution for the attainment of the highest possible degree of accuracy. The Life of Cruden by Youngman is a very interesting and affecting memoir. "Few of those," says the biographer, "will consult a Concordance, will think of seeking entertainment from a Life of the Author, as few still would imagine that a man, who could confine himself for years to such an employment, could be the subject of that waywardness of mind which frequently attends the higher powers of genius, and excites the sympathies of mankind? Yet Alexander Cruden was one of those—

'Or crazed by care, or crossed by hopeless love,' who trod the path of life on the verge of that awful abyss, where the hopes and happiness of so many great minds have been engulfed. And if madness was in his case softened into eccentricity, or directed to the correction and amendment of the generation in which he lived, he was probably indebted for his escape to that absorption of mind which such a work as this must have occasioned. What would have been to others intolerable drudgery, was a sedative to his agitated mind; and the labour which would have wasted the energies of a happier man, was the balm of his wounded spirit."

This, which is far the best, is also the cheapest edition of Cruden's Concordance that was ever published. The spirited proprietors richly deserve the most extensive patronage.

Fragments of Voyages and Travels, Second Series. By Capt. Basil Hall, R.N.

With Captain Hall's well-known political opinions we have no desire to meddle in reviewing

one of the most agreeable and instructive books it has ever been our fortune to peruse. Few have a more enviable tact at communicating knowledge. He has not alone skimmed the surface of things, but he has entered deeply into their nature, although it would at first appear that he satisfies himself, and seeks to satisfy his readers, by detailing only such as are amusing and possess interest. He is thus a very profitable acquaintance, from whose long experience and eventful life rational enjoyment and useful information may be derived. There is perhaps no writer who tells an anecdote more pleasantly, or with more graphic power. We extract one that, though of an appalling character, affords a fine and striking proof of the resolute courage and fortitude of the brave men to whom we are mainly indebted for the national glory of which we have been so long and so justly proud. Captain Hall has been describing a gallant but a harsh officer, whose severity towards his crew was awfully avenged:—

"The frigate under command of this energetic officer, when in company with another ship, chased two French frigates off the Isle of France. As his ship sailed much faster than her consort, he soon outstripped her, and closed with the enemy single-handed. The Frenchmen, seeing only one ship near them, and the other far astern, shortened sail, and prepared for the attack, which, however, they could hardly suppose would be undertaken by one ship. In this expectation, however, they underrated the gallant spirit of her commander, who unquestionably was one of the bravest officers in the service. It is said, also, that he deemed himself, at this critical moment of his fate, one of the most fortunate of men, to possess such an opportunity for distinction. Seeing the enemy's frigates within his reach, and well knowing what his men could execute if they chose,—never dreaming for a moment that they fail him at this pinch—he exclaimed, in eager language, 'We shall take them both! right for them! and now, my brave lads, stand to your guns, and show what you are made of!'

"This was the last order he ever gave! The men obeyed, and stood to their guns, like gallant fellows as they were: but they stood there only to be shot to death. They folded their arms, and neither loaded nor fired a single shot, in answer to the pealing broadsides which the unresisted and astonished enemy were pouring fast in upon them! Now had arrived the dreadful moment of revenge for them—as their captain, who was soon struck down like the rest, lived only long enough to see the cause of his failure, and to witness the shocking sight of his gallant and self-devoted crew cut to pieces, rather than move their hands to fire one gun to save the credit of their commander—all consideration for their own lives, or for the honour of their country, appearing to be absorbed in their desperate determination to prove at last how completely they had it in their power to show their sense of the unjust treatment they had received."

The volumes abound with characteristic anecdotes; and while we recommend them to all, we do so more peculiarly to the young, to whom they may prove a source of considerable benefit while they amuse and interest to the highest degree.

An Account of the Province of New Brunswick; including a description of the Settlements, Institutions, Soil, and Climate of that important Province, with Advice to Emigrants. By Thomas Baillie, Esq. Commissioner and Surveyor-General of Crown Lands in New Brunswick. With a Map.

This work is well described in its title, and now that colonization is about to occupy the attention of the Government, and has seized upon the feelings of the people, we wish we had equally clear and satisfactory accounts of all the various parts of the world to which emigrants may be inclined to direct their course.

Mr. Baillie informs us, that on his arrival in England, he was surprised to find how much ignorance generally prevailed on the subject of New Brunswick. No one, he says, seemed to know that it was capable of producing the fruits of the earth in perfection, and that, consequently, a wide field was opened to emigration; but every one appeared to think that the climate was miserable, the land sterile, and the population rude. To remove these erroneous impressions is the design of this little work. "I have filled," says the author, "an important and arduous situation in the province for eight years. I have traversed it from north to south, and from east to west; and I am acquainted with her resources, her capabilities, and her wants. All that she requires is increase of population; and should thousands of families proceed thither, possessing one or two hundred pounds each, New Brunswick would be benefited; and the individuals themselves would, with common industry, find themselves in a few years comfortable and independent freeholders."

Cabinet Cyclopædia.—History of Spain and Portugal. Vol. I.

Spain, with its romantic legends, and no less romantic history, its singularly marked and often erring, yet, in many respects, noble and imposing national character; its once commanding and magnificent aspect upon the political chart of Europe; and its present melancholy condition of abject servitude and debility, would seem to the most indifferent observer a fertile field for the exercise of those talents which delight in the analysis and description of such workings in the human breast as issue in events worthy of the attention and study, the reprobation or praise of posterity. That the history of such a country, during a time when almost every remarkable occurrence which has yet taken place on the great theatre of the world, has furnished separate matter for elaborate research and dissertation, should not, until the present day, have met with a pen willing or able to do it justice, must be considered as affording just ground for wonder. The difficulties attending such a work are, it is true, numerous and complicated, the authorities to be consulted varying and obscure, and the means of obtaining access to the best sources of information exceedingly limited. Yet, since many literary undertakings, at least equally arduous, have been met by men who have thought no time or labour ill bestowed upon their accomplishment, it is really surprising that the attention of the learned should have been hitherto diverted from

the execution of a task that afforded so fair a promise of encouragement and reputation to the successful adventurer. Executed, however, it has at length been, and that so effectually, as, if we may judge from the specimen before us, bids fair to render any similar attempt supererogatory for the future. "The History of Spain and Portugal" will be comprised in four volumes. That already published contains a general view of the state of the Spanish Peninsula, prior and subsequent to its subjection to the Roman power, the establishment of the Gothic and Ostrogothic kingdoms, the civil and ecclesiastical aspect of the countries under their dominion, and lastly, that splendid episode in modern history, the growth, prosperity, and decline of the Moorish and Arabian dynasties planted on this side the Mediterranean. The first volume closes with the death of Hixem the Third, A.D. 1030. It will at once be perceived, that although much has been gathered from this productive field, a plentiful harvest yet remains. We look forward with pleasurable anticipation to the Author's delineation of the chivalrous times of Ferdinand and Isabella, the discovery of the American continent, and the gorgeous drama of the reign of Charles the Fifth. Again: how rich a subject for the display of historic talent will be found in the character and policy of the Spanish Tiberius, Phillip the Second, as well as in the eventful contests in the Netherlands, and our own successful efforts against a power, at that time with apparent reason assuming the title of invincible. The war of the Succession is as yet an unwrought mine; and the mighty and unexpected movements which followed the invasion of Napoleon, and constituted one of the principal causes of the downfall of his colossal power, will form a close suited by its dignity and importance to the preceding series of great events. Certainly, a picture so striking in its outline, will require all the talent that can be bestowed upon the finish of its details; but, from what we have already seen, there seems to be little reason to fear that the subject will lose any of its natural advantages in the hands of an Author who has already executed the least interesting portions of his history with so much ability and success.

The Easter Gift; a religious offering.
By L. E. L.

Easter will have passed by the time our notice of this publication can reach the hands of our readers; but, although "The Easter Gift" is more especially intended for one week in the year, it may afford enjoyment and instruction during any of the remaining fifty and one. If our recommendation be the means of adding to the number of its purchasers, we shall consider we have "done the state some service," inasmuch as the pure and elevated sentiments it conveys cannot fail to produce a beneficial effect. Miss Landon is welcome in any form; but more than welcome when the rich and valuable gifts of her mind are offered in the temple of the Most High, and she becomes the advocate of that holy and unalloyed religion—unalloyed either by cant, prejudice, or ignorance—the fruits of which are peace and goodwill towards mankind. If the pages to which we refer have given her "an opportunity of embodying many a sad and serious thought, that had arisen in hours of solitude and despon-

dency," we sincerely hope that with her "solitude and despondency," her "serious thoughts" will not have an end; but that she will be induced again to dedicate her genius and acquirements to those topics that should press more upon us—that should enter more into our thoughts, and mingle more with our occupations—and that are never so effective as when dwelt upon and illustrated by minds such as hers. Poetry has been ever the most valued handmaid of religion, and in the service of the one have been derived the highest honours of the other.

The *Easter Gift* contains fourteen poems, illustrative of sacred subjects. They were written to accompany a series of prints, already familiar to us, but of great beauty; the paintings being by the rare old masters, and the engravings by British artists of reputation. We extract one of them, not because it is the best, or even among the best, but because we cannot afford room for a longer.

The following accompanies the plate of Hagar and Ishmael, in the Desert:—

"They sank amid the wilderness,
The weary and forsaken;
She gave the boy one faint caress,
And prayed he might not waken.

But death, not sleep, was on those eyes,
Beneath the heat declining;
O'er glittering sands and cloudless skies
The noon-tide sun was shining.

For, far away the desert spread;
Ah! love is fair to cherish
The vainest hopes, but now she said,
'Let me not see him perish.'

Then spoke the Lord, and at his word
Sprang forth a little fountain,
Pure, cold as those whose crystal hoard
Is in some pine-clad mountain.

Oh, blessed God, thus doth thy power,
When, worn and broken-hearted,
We sink beneath some evil hour,
And deem all hope departed.

Then doth the fountain of thy grace,
Rise up within the spirit,
And we are strengthened for that race,
Whose prize we shall inherit.

When least we hope, our prayer is heard,
The judgment is averted.
And comes the comfort of the word,
When most we seem deserted."

"The Magdalen," a poem of considerable length, is, we think, equal to anything Miss Landon has ever written, and would alone have justified the recommendation we give the work. It is "got up" with great taste and elegance, and forms a most appropriate present at any period of the year—to the young more especially.

Memoirs of Sir James Campbell of Ardkinglass. Written by himself. 2 vols.

"An old man garrulous," and a very pleasant companion to sit with and chat away an hour about persons and things familiar to our grandfathers, is Sir James Campbell of Ardkinglass, who,

at the age of eighty-seven, or thereabouts, writes and publishes two volumes that the world may learn what strange scenes he has seen, what singular persons he has known, and in what moving accidents by flood and field he has been engaged. And in truth, the record is a most amusing—a most interesting one. He is a fine, merry old gentleman, and we would willingly give ten times the price of his book to spend a day by his side, and listen to the many tales he tells of times gone by. Sir James was a soldier from his boyhood, and his pictures of a soldier's life are striking and vivid. In battle, or in camp, or in garrison, or "at home at ease," he seeks to describe him as the happiest and most cheerful being in existence, and makes his reader also half in love with his fearful trade. Sir James is but an amateur book-maker, although his progenitors and his posterity have been well skilled in authorship. He throws together all he has seen, heard, or done, that is worth being repeated, and he has consequently produced a far more readable work than if he had written upon system, and used his pen as he did his sword, according to the best established rules and principles. Among many faults and much vulgarity, there is a freshness, an energy, and a sprightliness about the old man's records that cannot fail to make him welcome wherever he may be introduced; and we heartily recommend our readers—men of peace as well as men of war—to cultivate his acquaintance forthwith.

We are tempted to extract one anecdote, though it is certainly not new. The corporation of Bath having been dissatisfied with the political conduct of their representative Lord Trawley, sent him a letter of remonstrance, to which his Lordship laconically replied—"Mr. Mayor and Corporation, ye rascals, I bought ye, and by G—d, I'll sell ye!"

Lander's Discovery of the Termination of the Niger. 3 vols. Numbers XXVIII., XXIX., and XXX. of "The Family Library."

Richard Lander is already well known to all who take an interest in African discovery, as the faithful attendant of the late Captain Clapperton. His brother, John Lander, it was who compiled from Richard's journal and oral narrative the published account of his former journey, including the details of Captain Clapperton's last illness, and the difficulties and dangers he himself had to contend with after that distinguished officer's lamented death. The two brothers, as our readers are doubtless well aware, were subsequently sent out together, for the purpose of ascertaining the course of the great river Niger, which was crossed by Clapperton on his journey to Soccatoo. The travellers succeeded, and the present work contains the particulars of their progress, and of its successful result. The journals were invariably written on the spot, at the close of each day, and are now presented to the public without any alteration, or the introduction of a single additional sentence in the original MS. Their accuracy, therefore, may be implicitly relied upon, and the simplicity and vividness of the descriptions are such as might be naturally expected from the circumstances under which they were

penman, and the rapidity with which they were transferred from the mind to the paper, while yet fresh and full in the memories of the travellers. Of deep research or scientific observation, nothing, of course, is to be expected. Indeed, one of the most distinguishing characteristics of the discovery, considering its magnitude and importance, is the homeliness and comparative poverty of means by which it has been so satisfactorily accomplished. An unflinching determination of purpose, and a strong sense of reliance on the goodness of Providence, bore the simple, unpretending travellers triumphantly through every difficulty; and nothing short of this could have sustained them in the perpetual annoyances, the harassing delays and anxieties, and the debilitating and dispiriting effects of the African climate they had to endure.

Illustrations of Political Economy. By H. Martineau. No. II.—The Hill and the Valley.

Although no kind of argument can be more attractive than that which conveys its propositions and deductions under the form of fictitious narrative, nothing in reality is at greater variance with the rules which must be observed, before we can hope to attain to a just method of reasoning. The whole science of political reasoning rests, of course, upon the same basis of experiment as every other. And the varying systems and opinions of those who have made it their study,—the truth or error of the principles advocated as constituting its essential point, can be determined only by an observation of their actual effects. To represent, therefore, certain fictitious occurrences, as the result of causes under investigation, and to reason upon these as if real, while in truth they have no other existence than in the fertile brain of the writer, is unfair in the extreme, and amounts to nothing less than turning the question at issue into a postulatium, which must *in fine* be conceded. This objection, that will apply to all writings of the same character, is the only remark we have to make to the disadvantage of Miss M.'s work, which in other respects is deserving of great commendation; and if it be (why not?) desirable that ladies should be initiated into the mysteries of capital, labour, machinery, raw produce, and all the et ceteras contained in the "Amateur Politician's Vocabulary," about which it is just now so common and so easy to talk, we do not think they could be furnished with a better guide than this entertaining little production of her talent. Miss Martineau is evidently an enthusiast in her favourite study, and writes *amors*. Some of her ideas respecting the qualifications she thinks necessary for the female sex are, it is true, singular enough, yet they are at least original, and this is some recommendation in an age when novelty of any kind is acceptable from its rarity. Upon the whole, the Hill and the Valley, whether considered by the majority of its readers just or erroneous in argument and statement, deserves, and may reasonably calculate upon, general and respectful attention.

Stanley Buxton. 3 vols.

Mr. Galt may be compared to that monk of Lincoln, who, as Geoffrey Chaucer expresses it, "built a pyramid of books to immortalize his May,—vol. XXXVI. NO. CXXXVII.

name." Now a very reputable column might be erected of our Author's works in any literary Place de Vendôme their worthy parent might select. Never was there a writer whose works could more decidedly be divided into two classes, the successful and the unsuccessful; and these two classes may be termed the real and the ideal. Mr. Galt has observation, but no imagination; when he remembers, he is delightful; when he invents, he fails. "The Affairs of the Parish," "Lawrie Todd," &c. what favourites they were, and are! Their vigorous and true delineation of character, their quaint humour, their shrewd views of action; every reader entered into the nature and liveliness of the picture. But "The Earthquake," "The Omen," &c. who now scarcely remembers their names? The mist of their metaphysics has deepened into utter darkness. Mr. Galt has a mania, rather than a talent, for the mystical, and the shrewdness of the Scotchman is inconsistent with the imaginative phantasmas of the German. The volumes before us contain samples of his tastes and of his powers. Stanley Buxton is a sample of his taste, and is unreal and incomprehensible; Miss Sibbie of his power, and is a most graphic and amusing sketch from real life. The story may be summed up in a few words. Stanley Buxton has, as an infant, been substituted for the daughter of Lord Errington, through the intrigues of the Countess, his real father and mother being servants in the family. After the old Lord's death, Lady Errington, enraged at Stanley's refusal to marry the girl whose place he so unconsciously fills, reveals the secret, and the interest of the story turns on the influence this change of fortune has on the hero's character; and any thing more fervid, more unnatural, or more obscure cannot well be supposed. But the Scottish scenes are the corks that buoy us up, and bear us on; and ancient lady though she be, we would bear a great deal for Miss Sibbie's sake; a singular mixture of parsimony and disinterestedness, ignorant of the world and yet worldly, by pure force of natural character; bawling, to use an excellent old saying, all her wits about her,—we must say, Miss Sibbie is in Galt's best style. The dialogues where she urges the Laird are "maist edifying;" and she concludes some admirable observations on the value of money by wondering that a prudent carefulness of it was not made "one of the commandments."

We copy the following sketch of a visit to a London bookseller, which, though somewhat overdrawn, is full of dry humour.

"But," said he to the bibliopole, gazing at the same moment his glass, 'though it is very evident that your natural sagacity has enabled you to obtain queer peeps into the arcana of the trade, in what way would you advise a young author to proceed with his maiden endeavours? there must be sleights among book-makers as well as among book-sellers.' 'No doubt, no doubt, Mr. Hyams; I see ye have an 'ee in your neck: but if ye're big with book, and near your time, it's no' the likes of me that ye should take for houndy. Your accoucher should be of the flashy order—unless it be some kittle quest in mathematics, then I might do—but the impression should no' be above fifty copies.' 'That,' said Mr. Hyams, interrupting him, 'is not exactly what I mean. I only wish to know if it be still the custom for young authors

to be introduced to the booksellers or the public by their friends. You know in former times first works were always heralded by sheets of complimentary verses to the author, published in front of his preface.' 'Oh no! that's quite rectified: formerly, ye see, Sir, Mr. Hyams, the booksellers never published any thing that was not well certified as to character, by good judges, before they meddled with it; but now they judge for themselves, which is the cause of the great straits they are so often reduced to afterwards, before they can get the best of books into vogue.' 'Surely you do not mean to say that the booksellers themselves now estimate the merits of the manuscripts offered to them. How can they, Mr. Wooden, considering their education and the manner in which their time is occupied with their business? For example; did you judge of that *Essay on Logarithmic Transcendents*, which you published the other day?' 'Oh, Mr. Hyams! Oh, Mr. Hyams! was not that published on the author's account? How could you name me and *Logarithmic Transcendents* in the same breath? No, Mr. Hyams—never imagine that there is one of the trade within the four walls of London would tig with his wee finger such college clishmaclavers. But we are all glad to get jobs from authors able to pay for them.' 'I never question that,' replied Mr. Hyams. 'But for authors of popular literature—poets, and such like, what is the custom towards them?' 'If they be popular, the dons of the trade will take them under their wing, of course.' 'I am persuaded of that; but until they have become popular?' 'That's no' an easy question. If they have friends, and these friends be men of repute—a flash-in-the-pan, new beginner, will risk something on their opinion; but for the most part, popularity is a plant of slow growth; and an author's best days are commonly past, and his best books laid by on the shelf, before he can rationally look for profit.' 'There is, then,' said Mr. Hyams with a sigh, thinking of our hero, 'but little chance for a young man whose sole end in becoming author is profit.' 'There's none at all—dear me! how could you think there was any?' 'But if he be a man of genius, original in the way he looks on the world, and beautiful in the manner he tells what he sees—what then?' 'He will help the trunk makers—unless he has friends to speak of him, and friends in whose opinion the world has some confidence,—it's all a mistake, Mr. Hyams, to think that books, more than any other merchandise, can be sold without advertisement. Good wine, ye'll say, needs no bush; but the quality of the wine must have been tasted. Over and above all, Mr. Hyams, it is not enough that the quality be good,—it must have been relished; for I need not tell a gentleman of your long experience, that the best of all sorts of new things, whether books or wines, do not often please at first: the taste of the public must be, in a manner, educated to enjoy them; and that's a process of time.' 'Your remarks are judicious—very, Mr. Wooden, very; and, to let you into the secret, I am not asking all those questions out of curiosity, nor for myself; but I have a friend, a young man of singular talent—' 'Was he famous at his university?' 'I cannot exactly answer that question; but he is able to have been so.' 'That's not enough: a young man, who has not had a name among his companions at the col-

lege, has no chance.' 'And yet, Mr. Wooden, how many authors of the highest fame have had no juvenile celebrity!—how many have had no renown till late in life!' 'Just so: when ye say late in life, ye only tell us how hard it is to climb into reputation. Nay, nay, Mr. Hyams, don't flatter your friend that he'll find the course smoother than those who have gone before: without friends and trumpet-tots, he must reckon on small gains. Early profits come of patronage in all professions: renown is begotten of time as well as merit.' 'But', thought the booksellers were now the patrons of authors.' 'So they are, after the authors have established themselves.' 'But it is in the beginning and outset that patrons are most needed.' 'Quite true: but surely, sir, ye would not expect merit to be patronised till it has made itself known; ye would not expect a bookseller to patronise a bare lad of genius in an untimely manner. What have the booksellers to do with poets more than the butchers with lambs, or the poulterers with larks?' 'Do they put them to death?' 'That's very jocose, Mr. Hyams; but to come to the point; unless your friend have friends that can promulgate him, he'll do but little good. Nobody should be authors that have not a backing in men or money; all trades need capital, and those that have to live by their calling must dine sparsely without it. It's no' the best books, but those that best sell, which reward their makers. I have heard of a cookery book, that was such a mine of wealth to the publisher, that a topping man of the Row used to call it the *lilad* of cocks and hens; for, among other things, it was grand aient poultry.' Mr. Hyams saw it was needless to prolong the conversation; and, as the bottle was empty, he rose to come away. His host would fain have detained him to partake of another, but the tenour of the remarks had flattened his spirits, despite the wine."

Histoire de Napoleon.

During the last twenty years, *Memoirs, Lives, and Histories of Napoleon* have been incessantly pouring from the press; yet so great is the interest attached to all that regards that extraordinary individual, and so important have been the effects of his agency upon the great mass of society, that, notwithstanding all that has been already said and written, the theme appears to possess as much attraction for writers and readers as ever. The history of M. de Mordacque is one of the best digests we have seen of those great events, which, at the mention of the name of Napoleon, pass before the mind's eye in the shadowy dignity of departed grandeur. It is dedicated by the author to his children, and is written in an easy and correct style, with fewer marks of prejudice than disfigure the writings of so many, who have chosen the same subject as a vehicle for the manifestation of angry passions and political resentments. Bourrienne, we believe, has been the principal authority consulted; and this circumstance is in itself sufficient to impress the stamp of authenticity upon the work. As an introduction to French translation, we apprehend, it will be found exceedingly valuable to schools; and more especially so from the clear and judicious views the writer has taken of the true character of events, which, fatal in themselves to the true

interests of mankind, the vulgar admiration of every thing externally imposing invests with an unwarranted lustre. There is rather too much inductive, however, towards the close of the volume against M. de Bourmont, which, whether deserved or not, is, at any rate, misplaced. The long dissertation upon his imputed treachery is out of keeping with the character of an abridgement; and in this instance only, the author, by a display of strong personal feeling, forfeits the praise of good taste and impartial justice, which we can conscientiously bestow upon the other parts of the volume.

Melange. By Maun de la Voye.

This is a very extraordinary melange indeed. English blank verse and French lyrics from the same pen, neither characterized, it is true, by the stamp of great poetical genius, yet likely to be amusing enough to the circle for whose perusal the work is probably intended. There is nothing within it to demand a lengthened notice, and we shall merely observe, with respect to the former kind of composition, that the author has succeeded in subduing the disadvantages presented by the mechanical structure and peculiar cadences of this very difficult metre, to an extent, which to a foreigner we should have been inclined at once to pronounce impossible.

A Practical View of Ireland from the Period of the Union. By J. B. Bryan, Barrister-at-Law.

There is an old Scotch proverb, that "An ounce of mother wit is worth a pound of clergy," and we hold, after the like manner, that an ounce of fact is worth a ton of theory; and, therefore, we delight in practical views of all sorts of subjects, and especially such a knotty one as Ireland. Now Mr. Butler Bryan's book is full of facts, and he has shown skill as well as industry in the collection and arrangement of his materials. His work is well calculated to afford satisfactory information as to the capabilities of Ireland, its statistical evils, and his opinion of the best mode of remedying them. The evils, in his view of the case, and we believe it to be very near the mark, flow principally from the neglect, or the rapaciousness of the proprietors of the land, who take no thought for the well-being of their tenants, and who grind the faces of the poor. His remedy is an organized system of permanent relief for paupers. He certainly appears to us successful in showing that Ireland can never compete with Great Britain in manufactures or in commerce without a legalized provision for the support of its poor; and he farther proves, that Ireland actually pays already quite as much, in proportion to her means, in support of a countless swarm of sturdy beggars, who do much mischief and no work, as England pays for her poor-law system. This part of the work is full of useful statistical information, and abounds in official documents, illustrations, and details, which cannot fail to render it a valuable manual to all who are concerned in promoting the public prosperity of Ireland. We shall conclude this very hasty and imperfect notice of so important a practical treatise as this of Mr. Bryan's, with a brief but pithy extract from Dr. Doyle's exhortation in favour

of the introduction of poor-laws into his unhappy country:—

"You complain of rack-rents, and tithes, and want of employment, and of the ejection of poor tenants from their holdings. There is but one legal remedy for them, and that remedy is a *legal provision for the poor*. Let every man, therefore, who wishes that a competition for land should cease; let every man who desires to see the poor exempted from famine and disease; who desires to see the widow clothed, the orphan fed, and the stranger taken in; let every man who is sincerely anxious that the law of nature be not violated, but the law of Christ fulfilled, petition Parliament to enact a legal provision for our poor. Let every man who is sincere in his professions of desiring to see the income derived from the soil of Ireland expended within the country, in the improvement of that soil, and in the employment of a people to be supported as labourers that they may not be paupers; let every such man lay aside his doubts and fears, or schemes of personal profit to be realised from the life-blood of his fellow countrymen; let every such person petition Parliament for a legal provision, for our poor."

We earnestly recommend Mr. Bryan's diligently compiled and excellent volume to the attention of every well wisher of Ireland.

Theological Library. No. II.—Consistency of Revelation with Itself and with Human Reason. By P. N. Shuttleworth, D.D. Warden of New College, Oxford.

Religious belief is certainly much more dependent on the will, and on a proper discipline of the affections, than worldly men, or scoffers, are ever willing to allow. We more than doubt that any man ever carefully examined the arguments for and against the credibility of revelation with a sincere anxiety to side with the truth, and thereby arrived at a deliberate, conscientious conviction that Christianity was a cunningly devised fable. The object of Dr. Shuttleworth's dissertation, which is written in that sober spirit of philosophical learning, and deep theological knowledge, which distinguishes all the productions of the same sound and amiable divine, is to do justice to the internal evidences of Christianity, by presenting them in a general and connected view, as integral portions of a great and complex, though harmonious system. Even the most firmly grounded (philosophical) faith, in this life, being established rather upon a balance between conflicting difficulties than upon positive demonstration, it follows that the wider we can make our intellectual range in examining the general system of Providence, the more we become familiarized with those astounding facts which form the basis of every possible theological theory, and the less we are, in consequence, disposed to be offended with what we find to be rather the result of an incurable defect in our own understandings, than a substantial refutation of our religious profession of faith. This much, at least, we are convinced, that every reader capable of following and apprehending the arguments of Dr. Shuttleworth, will find it not taken for granted, but fully proved, that sufficient evidence of the truth of Christianity is afforded the inquirer to satisfy

every purpose of effective moral probation, however inadequate it may be for the gratification of mere curiosity or speculative scepticism.

The Truth of Revelation Demonstrated.

This elegantly illustrated volume consists of an appeal to the reason in favour of the proofs of Christianity, founded chiefly on the evidence of existing monuments, sculptures, gems, coins, and medals. Dr. Wallis had already done much, in his valuable little work, towards illustrating the early history and progress of Christianity, chiefly in connexion with coins and medals of the Lower Empire. The present work embraces a more extensive field, and meets the infidel and sceptic on the wide arena of general modern science. The diligence and research of modern travellers, and the rapid strides which have been made in the knowledge of Oriental literature, during the last fifty years, have produced a prodigious accession to the corroborative evidence of the truth of revelation. The object of the work before us is to collect and to condense the scattered rays of this accumulated evidence from every practicable and accessible source. Among other topics, we observe, that those more recent discoveries in geology, which are thought to present discrepancies with the Mosaic history and chronology of the globe, are particularly animadverted upon. The simplest view of this subject appears to us to be, that the question no more bears upon the truth of Revelation than does the Newtonian theory of the planetary system. Divine inspiration was given to impart to us religious knowledge, not to instruct us in natural philosophy; and wherever subjects of natural philosophy, and not of religious belief or doctrine, are treated of in the Bible, we may conclude that the sacred penman was left to the use of his own reason and human knowledge, unaided by the guidance of the Holy Spirit. If this be admitted, it disembarrasses this part of the question of all difficulty at once.

Woman's Love, a Novel. By Mrs. Lemon Grimstone. 8 vols.

This is an agreeable and graceful work, evidently the production of an amiable and accomplished woman, but with little of a striking or peculiar character to secure for it a reputation beyond the circle in which the authoress moves, and in which she doubtless possesses very considerable attractions. She evinces an ability for a better and higher work than the present. Her intentions are excellent.

Library of Entertaining Knowledge :—Vegetable Substances used for the Food of Man.

Among the numerous works lately published under the auspices of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, we know of none more creditable, both in its design and execution, to all engaged in its preparation, than this treatise upon esculent vegetable substances. From a slight consideration of the nature of the subject, it will be easily seen that no ordinary research and industry

were requisite for the collection of the necessary materials. The labour, however, of the author has fully kept pace with the demand upon his exertions; scarcely a single authority of importance has been left unconsulted, and the quantity of information thus gained is so skillfully disposed, as to constitute the most satisfactory book that has yet appeared upon a branch of Botany, deserving of the widest general attention, at one half of the price that might reasonably have been demanded. An enumeration of the heads, under which the several specific particulars are contained, may give some idea of the extensive character of the publication. The first part is devoted to Cerealia; and their numerous varieties cultivated in all parts of the habitable globe, form the subject of the six leading chapters. To these succeeds a comprehensive view of the history and culture of the potato, and other esculent roots. The leguminous, succulent, alliacious, and acetarious vegetables; together with the spices, edible fungi, &c. occupy the remainder of the volume. Many woodcuts—an embellishment almost indispensably necessary to a treatise of this nature—give additional interest to the printed contents, which only need the addition of an index to leave the reader nothing farther to desire. No occupation, perhaps, has so efficacious a tendency to tranquillise the mind, and to supply an unexceptionable means of recruiting its energies, as inquiries into the constitution and arrangement of the various departments in the Vegetable Economy. To such studies the wisest and best of men have frequently retired from the anxieties and disappointments of more active life, and acknowledged, in seeking an acquaintance with the productions of the garden, a benefit far beyond what might have been anticipated from the employment of means apparently so simple. Every effort to promote, in the least degree, a taste for such pursuits, claims, from its mere intention, the commendation of all who are anxious for the diffusion of right and healthful feelings among mankind at large; and to the author of the present treatise, as well as to its publishers, the thanks of the community are justly due for another successful attempt to induce, by exhibiting its most striking effects, a familiarity with that delightful fund of knowledge connected with the culture of the ground; a knowledge which furnishes the great support of human existence at large, and has been enabled, by a merciful Providence, to convert the primeval sentence of toil and hardship into a widely-felt and acknowledged blessing. Few could rise from a perusal of the pages we are noticing without a very considerable addition to their stock of ideas—still fewer without a feeling of gratitude for the comprehensive view, contained within them, of the stores deposited in the prolific bosom of the Earth, for the sustenance of the myriads who throng its surface. Such a contemplation, to borrow an image from a beautiful fiction of ancient times, is as if the horn of Amalthea were present in sensible reality, and pouring its rich and inexhaustible stores at the feet of the privileged spectator.

History of the Peninsular War. By Robert Southey, LL.D. Vol. III.

We have elsewhere treated of Dr. Southey and his labours at some length. Although this is a

very extensive work and the concluding one of three thick quarto volumes, we must satisfy our readers and ourselves with a brief notice of its contents. It commences with the May of 1810, and terminates with the conclusion of the war and the restoration of King Ferdinand, of blessed memory. It is full of interest,—on we go from page to page, ~~marked by scenes of battles, sieges,~~ "hair breadth escapes," gallant deeds, and horrors that make us shudder. The accomplished author writes with the graceful and easy pen he knows so well to use. We must give him credit for the honesty of purpose to which he lays claim in the following passage, although we must hesitate to admit that he has become an accurate, an impartial or an unprejudiced historian.

My task is ended here, and if in the course of this long and faithful history it should seem that I have anywhere ~~ceased~~ ^{failed} to bear the ways of Providence in mind, ~~or~~ ^{or} to have admitted a feeling, or given utterance to a thought inconsistent with glory to God in the highest, and good will towards men, let the benevolent reader impute it to that inadvertence, or inaccuracy of expression from which no diligence, however watchful, can always be secure, and as such let him forgive what, if I were conscious of it, I should not easily forgive in myself. *Laus Deo* Amen!

The Rectory of Valehead. By the Rev R W Evans

We rejoice to see that this touching and beautiful picture of a truly Christian family, engaged in the various avocations the joys, the comforts, and the duties of a domestic life, has already reached a sixth edition. It is scarcely necessary for us to dwell upon the merits of a work thus stamped with the impress of public approbation, but to those among our readers who happen to be unacquainted with it, we may mention that the work while breathing throughout a spirit of the most ardent and exalted piety, is perfectly free from either cant or affectation. The tone of the book is, indeed, everywhere solemn and decidedly religious, but it is written in simplicity and singleness of heart, distant alike from austerity of manner, and from the enthusiasm of a heated imagination. It abounds, too, in descriptions of natural scenery, vividly and faithfully drawn, and the prose is very frequently relieved by poetry of the same devout and contemplative cast. There is not much of actual quotation from Scripture, or of the direct didactic form, in the book, but religion is represented as becoming (that which in every sincere and well-taught Christian it must ever be) a pervading principle of the mind—"the oil to the silver of our thoughts"—towards which every action of our lives and every feeling of our hearts, must be ultimately directed.

My Old Portfolio, or Tales and Sketches. By Henry Glassford Bell.

Mr Bell has rummaged his Old Portfolio to some purpose. We have here a series of very excellent tales and sketches, many of which may be classed among the most successful specimens of what may be termed "the free and easy style." He appears to have written them without much thought or labour, and consequently gives his reader no very vast degree of trouble. We slip through page after page, always pleased, and never disappointed, and rarely stop to ask ourselves what Mr Bell has been writing, or what we have been reading about. Yet if we have not gained much of information, we have had no inconsiderable amusement, and if he be satisfied with our praise, we are well satisfied with the contents of his Old Portfolio. It is evident, however, that it will be refilled with better stuff—he will trifle less, and think more. There is matter in him, matter of a higher order than that out of which have been produced *Tales and Sketches*—let him produce it in a better shape; he will find no difficulty in giving it the ~~shape and style~~ ^{weight and solidity} and he will hold a station in literature to which he ought and may aspire.

Attila, a Tragedy, and other Poems.

The "other Poems" are better than "Attila," a tragedy. The Author evidently agrees with

'That ancient sage philosopher
Who had read Alexander Ross over,
And swore the world, as he could prove,
Was made of nothing and of love"

Love and murder constitute the staple of every tragedy, and here we have both in abundance, but there is no very particular mark of likelihood about "Attila."

The Death Summons, or the Rock of Martos. A Tragedy. By W. C. Wemberley.

Ferdinand the Fourth, King of Castile and Leon was surnamed "the Summoned," from the circumstance of having ordered for execution two brothers named Carvajal, on suspicion of their having assassinated Benavides, a courtier high in the King's favour. The Carvajals were hurled down the rock of Martos accordingly, but died protesting their own innocence, and summoning the King to answer their appeal within thirty days before the tribunal of God himself. Ferdinand speedily sickened and died. This is, in few words, the main feature of Mr Wemberley's plot. The story is forcibly and clearly developed, and the language energetic and harmonious.

THE DRAMA.

The month has produced only one novelty calling for detailed remark; but that is more worthy of attention, in various points of view, than anything of the kind that has been produced since the "Virginius" of the same writer. "The Hunchback" is a play that would have attracted notice, and preserved itself from oblivion, even if it had been written during the Elizabethan era of our drama; and, with the single exception of the tragedy named above, we do not know that this can be said, with truth, of any other drama that any living writer has produced. Not that Mr. Knowles has hitherto shown himself capable of constructing such dramas as that day has left to us, yet he has all the qualities requisite for so doing—except one. He has, if we may so speak, the *materials*, but not the *power*—he has the materials within him, but not the art of bringing them out. His plays have passion, but it does not burst forth of itself—it is doled out by rule and measurement. His characters are constructed—hewn out—built up—not delineated. His poetry is poetry, but it is not a springing garden, but a *hortus siccus*—not a welling stream flowing at "its own sweet will," but a forced-up fountain falling back coldly into the cold marble basin whence it arose. Even his language, and the rhyme of his verse, partake of this dry and mechanical character; they are hard, adust, untunable. We have heard it noticed as a remarkable proof of merit in Mr. Knowles, that he has never studied, or even read, the poets whom he so much resembles—resembles in spirit at least, if not in form. We know not how true this may be—but if it be true, we look upon it as anything but a merit, and, moreover, as fully sufficient to account for the deficiencies which we have just pointed out in Mr. Knowles' general style. The dramatists of Elizabeth's day did not become what they were by eschewing, but by reading and admiring, and pondering over, and loving, each other. It is true a dramatic poet is not to be made by reading dramatic poetry; but it is equally true that a great dramatic poet is not to be made without that process—if not as a matter of formal study, at least as a matter of love and of delight. In a word, if Mr. Knowles were a less original writer than he is, he would be an infinitely more valuable one.

But it is more than time that we attend to the new production which has been the immediate occasion of these remarks.

"The Hunchback," which was produced at Covent Garden, on Thursday, the 5th of April, is, in many respects, a remarkable work; in point of strength and variety of dramatic interest, the development of cha-

acter, and the stir and display of passion, it is the most remarkable that this writer has yet produced; but not, we imagine, comparable to what he might, ~~and~~ indeed, he must produce, if he would, put himself through that course of dramatic study at which we have hinted above.

The scene is laid about the time of Charles I. Master Walter is a wealthy citizen, who, shortly after the opening of the play, discovers himself to be the rightful possessor of the Peerage of Rochdale; and he uses his knowledge and his power to make trial of his fair daughter, Julia, whom he has brought up in absolute seclusion from the world, and even from the knowledge that Mr. Master Walter, is her father—being urged to the latter course by the fear that his mis-shapen form may mar the affections of his child, if she knows that she is his child, before the temper of her mind and character have been duly tried and fixed. Before his discovery of his claim to the Earldom, he has sought and found for her a fitting suitor, in the person of Sir Thomas Clifford, whom she sees, loves, and joyfully accepts while a simple country maiden, but whom, on being tried and tempted by the gaities of a town life, she falls off from for a time, only to return to her allegiance with more strength and depth of affection than ever, when he has become disgusted with her levities, and has, on his part, renounced her. At this juncture, and while her woman's pride is smarting under the slight of being rejected by the man she still loves, the supposed Earl of Rochdale offers her his hand, which she had once refused, but which she now desperately accepts, and then as desperately dreads the consummation of her hasty and wilful act—her father all the while watching over and directing the course of events to that happy consummation to which he alone is capable of guiding them.

Out of these materials, although, as we conjecture, hastily put together, and, as we must consider, somewhat crudely and indistinctly developed, a drama has been constructed that is full of intense interest, and that of the most natural and valuable kind, and unmixed too with a single touch of that "baser matter," (of mere excitement or mere appeals to the curiosity,) which, in fact, form the staple commodity of the modern English drama. With reference to the somewhat violent change which occurs in each part of the character of Julia, we shall copy (because, though loosely expressed, we think them just in the main) the following remarks from a weekly contemporary—

"The Court Journal."

"It is a shallow criticism to accuse her sudden change,—from a devoted attach-

ment to a country life, to a mad appetite for that of the town,—of being too violent to be natural: it is *because* it is violent that it is natural. Had she been duly wedded to the first, in heart and soul, she would not at all, much less not suddenly and at once, have fallen off from it to the second; it was the fondness for custom, not the force of passion. These women (we speak not of men,) who have known but one mode of life, like those who have seen but one man, cannot love that one. Whether they will love the first, having tried the second, depends on character and temperament; but *till* they have seen more than one, they cannot love any. In the first scenes she loves Clifford just as she loved a country life, because she had seen no other, and she falls off from him as readily and as suddenly as she did from it. But observe the force and depth of her passion for him afterwards, when she had (unconsciously, perhaps, but not the less scrupulously,) compared him with others, weighed him in the infallible balance of a woman's judgment as to personal worth, and found all others wanting." These remarks are just, but they would not have been necessary had there not been a great defect in the development of the points of character to which they refer. We see Julia, in the first act, devoted to a country life, and, without any the slightest preparation for, or expectation of it, we find her in the second still more devoted, not merely to a town life, but to all the most heartless features of it. Here is no "development" at all, but a blank change: it is jumping to a conclusion which, however natural, is never arrived at after this fashion. This is the main fault in the detail of the drama. Another; and the only other that is of sufficient importance to claim separate notice, is the obscurity that hangs over the projects of Walter, in connection with the re-introduction of Clifford in the two last acts. We shall not, however, quarrel with an arrangement which gives us two among the most admirable scenes that the recent English drama can boast, and this no less in relation to the construction than the performance of them. The scene between Julia and Clifford, when the latter comes to her as the (supposed) secretary of the Earl of Rochdale, (now the accepted suitor of Julia,) and the subsequent scene between Master Walter and Julia, when she abjures the coming nuptials, and calls upon him to save her from the perdition that is linked with them, are admirably conceived, and nobly executed; and the interest excited by them, while it is as pure and legitimate as any connected with the drama, is as intense as if it were not legitimate; for we have no hesitation in admitting that at least as active a momentary dramatic interest may be excited on the

stage, (and with a tithe of the talent,) by "foul" means as by fair,—the difference being that in the one case the result is unmixed mischief, in the other unmixed good,—that the one draught is a balm, the other a poison.

With respect to the other chief characters connected with the serious part of the play, that of Master Walter, though a sketch merely, is a powerful and a true one, and accordingly it commands a remarkable degree of attention and interest, considering its slight degree of development; and that of Clifford, though still more slight, is perfectly consistent and coherent, and consequently produces an impression as lasting as it is distinct. We must not take leave of this drama without referring, with almost unmingled praise, to the under-plot, which interposes a lightness and variety between the graver parts. It is that of two cousins, man and maid, who, howbeit they love each other with all their hearts, (this paradox may pass, for, after all, the human heart is made of flesh;) but who would stand a poor chance of coming together if "the weaker vessel" were not, in this instance, also the stronger. The way in which the arch and lively Helen, finding that she is not likely to *suffer* love, contrives to *make* it, and with entire success too, is highly clever and amusing, and the more so that it touches on the very verge of conventional propriety, without for a moment passing it.

We have left ourselves but little space to speak of the admirable manner in which this play was acted in its three principal parts. Miss Kemble's Julia was a noble, and at the same time a most touching performance; noble in the sustained energy of its passion in some of the scenes, and touching in the pure depths of its pathos in others. Her exclamation (in the scene with Master Walter,) of "*Do it!*" with reference to the breaking off the hated match with the Earl, was the most remarkable instance of the first; and her cry—half fond, half toward and impatient—of "*Clifford, is it you?*" was an exquisite example of the other.

But the great novelty of the night was the acting of Mr. Kean himself, in the character of Master Walter; and we are most gratified in being able to agree with all the praise, and but little, if any, of the censure, which have been bestowed upon his performance. It was in many parts the most natural that we remember to have seen on the English stage: it was in some parts vigorous, and even dignified, and it was intellectual and original in all. We speak of the mellowed performance, not that of the first night, in which the actor commenced under an erroneous impression as to the effect and capability of his physical powers with reference to the locality on which they were to be employed.

Finally, Mr. Kemble's Clifford was a delightful specimen of graceful and gentlemanly propriety; and Miss Taylor's Helen, though greatly overdone, was full of sterling comic humour and vivacity.

The Easter piece at each house has been produced with entire success, and with a considerable share of desert in both instances. That of Covent Garden is de-

cidedly the best; but both are well enough adapted to their temporary purpose of gratifying the *eyesight* of those who are either too young or too far off to be "capable" of exercising any other faculty on these holiday occasions. Some of the scenery of both is splendid, but we miss the master-hand of him who can alone make it more than splendid.

MUSIC.

MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

The Summer Fête, a Poem, with Songs. By Thomas Moore, Esq.

This last poetical production of our great lyric poet is very aptly and happily inscribed to Mrs. Norton. When we call to mind how much both Music and Poetry are indebted to Thomas Moore, we hail with feelings of increased pleasure any new effort of his genius in the field where his greatness originated. Had the author of the Irish Melodies and "Lalla Rookh" never wandered from the sweet paths of Poesy—never essayed to triumph in Prose—or record, what in many instances would have been better unrecorded—his fame would have stood upon a firmer basis. If ever there existed a poet who could "add perfume to the violet," and melody to the song of the nightingale, it is the author of "The Summer Fête;" and if his flowers are not as fragrant as in former years—if the warblings of his lute be less tender and eloquent than heretofore, it is because he has failed to cultivate the one and neglected the other. We would not have it so—we would see the poet as we do now, calling back the gay and happy days of our youth by the magic of his music, so that, by the power of his song, Time may be robbed of his dominion.

The musical compositions introduced are eleven in number, and sufficiently varied to suit the grave and the gay. Our favourites are, first, "Array thee, Love!" music, as well as words, by Moore; and nothing can be more exquisite than his playful, except it be his tender, ballads. "The White Doe;"—"On one of those Sweet Nights;" and "O! where art thou Dreaming!" "Who'll Buy?" is a clever song, but it ought to be sung by a clever person, inasmuch as to be effective, it must be given with great expression. "Our Flame is on the Sea," is a feeble trio, into which no three singers could infuse spirit. We are the more astonished at this tameness of music, when we read the animated poetry. What has Mr. Bishop been doing lately?

We do not mean to analyze the poems, but advise our readers to purchase it immediately; assuring them—our fair friends especially—it will form an exquisite addition to their bookcase or music-cabinet.

Songs of Captivity. Written by Mrs. Hemans, and composed by her Sister.

What an exquisite union!—Mrs. Hemans and her Sister! It perfectly disarms criticism; but it gives us honest pleasure to say that there is no necessity for courtesy, for both poetry and music

are beautiful. We have never met with occasional sharps and flats so judiciously, so effectively introduced, as in the pathetic passages of "The Alpine Horn:" the word "mournfully" comes like a wail—

"A wild, shrill, wailing tone,"

upon the ear. And again, in "The Brothers' Dirge," how touching the little *appassionato* movement—

"But thou—but thou, my brother!
Thy life drops flowed for me—
Would I were with thee in thy rest;
Young sleeper of the sea!"

This is rendered still more effective by the spirited manner in which the song commences. We like it, however, better transposed into three flats, than when played in its original key, four sharps, which, unless accompanied by a rich, mellow voice, is very sharp indeed.

"O, ye Voices!" puts us somewhat in mind of "O, ye Dead!" though it is by no means an imitation. The collection concludes most appropriately with "The Song of Hope," itself concluded by a spirit-stirring chorus. Indeed we have never met with six more delightful songs than those produced by these delightful sisters. It is pleasant to know that two such women are so employed—they set a fine example of harmony in every sense of the word; and every body loving music ought to purchase the "Songs of Captivity" forthwith.

Select Airs from "Preciosa;" arranged for the Piano-forte, by Ferdinand C. Panormo.

We are glad to have an opportunity of speaking of Panormo, not only with reference to the Preciosa airs, which are arranged with his usual skill and talent, but because it brings to our remembrance so much of what is good and excellent in composition. He has the happy art of adapting his style to the melodies he harmonizes, be they of Italy, of Germany, of Scotland, or of Ireland; and of producing an effect that few arrangers have ever aimed at, much less succeeded in.

The airs now under our consideration are sufficiently simple for the generality of drawing-room, and even juvenile players, and are quite free from that straining and painful execution by which his early compositions are generally characterised;—himself a most powerful and extraordinary performer, he had little mercy for the fingers of others; but that very defect, if defect it can be called, rendered his music more valuable to those who desire to be something better than players of waltzes and quadrilles.

Songs of the Seasons. The Music by the Author of "The Musical Illustrations of the Waverley Novels."

Spring, Summer, Autumn, and Winter, are characterized in this graceful collection by pleasing and appropriate airs. The sudden change from one flat to the key of D major in "Autumn," is, to our taste, abrupt—but it was evidently done to give due effect to the poetry. "True Hearts! the time is cheery" pleases us the best of any—there is a joyous spirit in it truly inspiring.

Barcarola, a due Voci Musica del Signor Mo Vaccaj.

A great many persons, possessing a moderate knowledge of music, are deterred from attempting Italian compositions by their extreme difficulty

—It has been our privilege to hear many of Signor Mo Vaccaj's Duos and Coros, and we have been much pleased by their melody and arrangement.

Parochial Psalmody—Sacred Melodies. Arranged by John Goss, Organist of Saint Luke's, Chelsea.

Two small pocket-volumes, well worthy the possession of all who cultivate sweet and holy psalmody; the first contains 150 psalm tunes, besides hymns, responses, and chants; the second, some of the best music of Beethoven, Mozart, Haydn, and other eminent composers—in fact, sixty-seven beautiful melodies—and each of these miniature music-books to be had for the small sum of six shillings!—It is quite wonderful. The little volumes are tastefully got up, and the print is exceedingly distinct and clear.

FINE ARTS.

NEW SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.

There is ample room for this society, and we trust it will prosper. In no class of art have British artists made so much progress during the last twelve or fifteen years. It is not therefore either just or expedient that the Society in Pall Mall East, consisting of some twenty exhibitors, should have the harvest all to themselves. The New Society have commenced well—under the highest patronage in the kingdom; let them be active and industrious, and they will soon acquire as beneficial a reputation as that enjoyed by their successful predecessors. They state in their address that "the formation of this Institution has arisen out of the natural progress of Society towards a higher degree of refinement, and also out of the great necessity that was found to exist for extending the means by which men of talent may have a fair opportunity of exhibiting their Works to advantage, and thus be enabled to share in that patronage so liberally bestowed on this branch of the Fine Arts."

"It is, therefore, solely by the talents displayed in his Works, that the Artist can claim any preference—and that the unfriended man of merit, who is unknown to the Public, will receive equal attention, and will have a fair opportunity of publicly displaying his Works without any restraint, except such as reason, good feeling, and impartial justice require."

The first Exhibition has been opened at No. 16, Old Bond Street, and consists of 330 drawings—we did not expect that all would be of high excellence, and consequently were not disappointed. The collection was, however, better than we had anticipated, and does great credit to the

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members by whom it has been formed. If they improve as they ought, we shall within a very few years find it scarcely second to any exhibition in the metropolis. As it is, it will succeed in attracting all who can appreciate so interesting a branch of art, and we venture to assert that few will be dissatisfied.

The more successful of the exhibitors are Mr. Powell, Mr. G. S. Shepherd, Mr. Stanley, Mr. Fuge, Mr. Bentley, Mr. T. Boys, Mr. Derby, Mr. Parris, Mr. Knight, Mr. Patten, Miss Corboux, Mr. Rochard, Mr. Stark, Mr. Uwins, Mr. Wageman, Mrs. Withers, &c.—many of these names are but partially known to us. We have met them elsewhere, but under circumstances by no means favourable to their talents. Here they have the advantage of room and light—matters to which they have been altogether unaccustomed.

Our space will not permit us to enter into a detailed criticism. We must content ourselves with recommending the society to the patronage of the public, which they well deserve, and will amply repay.

EGYPTIAN HALL.

MR. HAYDON'S PAINTING OF XENOPHON.

Mr. Haydon has produced a fine work. It sustains his reputation, and that is much. It is, however, but an episode in the story of the great captain's life, and as far as his personal feelings are concerned, he has told it well. It is in the background of the picture that the wearied warriors behold "the sea—the sea." In the foreground we have the aged men and the tender women who hear the sound that gives them freedom. The group is happily conceived, and executed with that matured skill and accurate

knowledge of his profession for which the painter has been so eminently distinguished. His picture of "the Mock Election," and a variety of smaller works are exhibited with it. An hour spent in the room will be spent both agreeably and profitably.

THE CLARENCE VASE.

Under the same roof, is now exhibited the Clarence Vase. It is seen to greater advantage here than at the Queen's Bazaar. We can scarcely convey an idea of its peculiar and striking character; but our readers will form some notion of its magnificence when we refer them to those tales of Eastern and magical splendour of which we read in our youth to dream of ever after. The inventors are, we understand, about to introduce the plan into vases of a size more easy of access—to form them into ornaments for the drawing-room, lamps, and chandeliers for halls, &c.; and if the designs be as tasteful as the execution is brilliant, they cannot fail to succeed in procuring for their copies "a wide circulation."

[In the Egyptian Hall there is also another extraordinary exhibition, that puzzles the public not a little. It is that of a boy who professes to see every thing blindfolded and with his back towards the object. He is called the double-sighted Scotch youth. "Any one present," says the printed bill, "may write names or figures *ad libitum*, and he will instantly pronounce the same, and tell the name of each figure separately, and their value together. A piece or pieces of money, keys, or trinkets of any description may be produced by any of the company, and he will instantly tell how many there are—whether composed of gold, silver, brass, or copper; the date and value of the coins, and describe every other article very minutely, even should there appear a spot upon them. He will also describe the dress of any persons, and in what position they sit or stand." Certainly "Master Gordon Mac Kean" is a prodigy, and we recommend our readers to go and try to discover his secret, and how he communicates with the boy, in some way or other, although we have failed to ascertain how.]

FINE ARTS—PUBLICATIONS.

The Departure of the Israelites from Egypt. Painted by David Roberts; engraved by J. P. Quilley.

This is a magnificent print, worthy to accompany the Balaam's Feast, to which it is intended as a companion. We have long been admirers of Mr. Roberts; he is a fine painter; there is soul in his designs, and he is a complete master of his pencil. In this picture, however, he has aimed at a more ambitious style than his wont, and he has succeeded. The splendours of Egyptian architecture, the tens of thousands of the Israelites departing from the "house of bondage" with the borrowed jewels and gold of their oppressors, form together a gorgeous work, on which we may look again and again unwearied. It is the creation of a highly gifted mind, finished with minute care in its details, yet as a whole most effective. Mr. Quilley has proved an able assistant to the painter. The engraving, in mezzotint, is excellent.

The School in Repose; engraved in mezzotint by J. Arnold from a drawing by H. Richter.

This print is intended as a companion to "the School in an Uproar," by the same artist, but the engraver has not done justice to Mr. Richter's work. It is a failure, although sufficient of humour and character remains to procure for it an extensive sale among those who possess the print with which it is meant to be associated, and which was one of the most popular of modern publications. "The School in Repose" represents a village school-mistress asleep, while her pupils are playing all manner of pranks around her easy chair, and but merry-hearted tomboys are they all—even to the one who bears the birch and wears the fool's-cap in the corner, and laughs while she cries.

Bonnington's Fishing Boats.

Another fine specimen of the works of an admirable artist, who died upon the very threshold of the Temple of Fame, yet not until he had made good his claim to a niche within it.* This is a delicious print and is engraved in a manner highly creditable to Mr. Quilley, who in this difficult department of his profession is unequalled.

* A selection from the works of another artist, to whom the sentiment equally applies, is announced for publication. A volume of engravings from the paintings of Liverseege will shortly appear.

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

A communication was read at a recent meeting from Captain W. F. W. Owen, on the Maldiva Islands, in the Indian Ocean. Captain Owen's paper may be considered as a supplement to Captain Horsburgh's, which

was read at the preceding meeting, on the same subject. After adverting to our ignorance of these islands, which, consequently, are much dreaded by navigators, Captain Owen gives an extensive account of them, taken from a scarce work, published in

Paris in 1679. Captain Owen describes the method of taking the Cowrie shell, which is used as a substitute for money in Africa, and is found plentifully. The process consists in tying the branches and leaves of the cocoa-nut tree in bundles, which are used by the natives as floats. These people provide themselves with small lines baited at every five or six inches with a piece of meat. The shell-fish swallows the bait, and great numbers of them are hauled up at a time. When the natives have taken a sufficient quantity, they proceeded to land and bury the shells in the ground, by which means the fish rot out of them. They are then washed and become an article of trade, much esteemed in consequence of their not soiling the hands like metal. Captain Owen also mentioned in his paper the method adopted by the natives of obtaining the coral from the bottom at great depths. For this purpose a species of wood is found on the island, which is lighter than cork. The block of coral being selected, a rope is made fast to it by the natives, who are expert divers; they then have no difficulty in sinking pieces of this wood and fastening them to the block. When they believe there is sufficient, they loosen the block by means of the rope, and the wood floats it to the surface. In this manner the harbour of St. Mary's, at Madagascar, was much improved by the French.

The island of Diego Garcia, which is the southernmost of the Maldivas, was also noticed by Captain Owen as being the place of banishment used by the French at the islands of Mauritius and Bourbon. The Maldiva islands are generally well wooded, and abound with fresh water. The derivation of their name is from two words in the Malabar language, one of which, *Mal*, signifies a thousand, and the other, *Diva*, signifies an island.

There has been also read at this society a memoir on the "Progress of Discovery in the Interior of Australia," compiled under the authority of Lord Goderich, by A. Cunningham, Esq., from original documents in the Colonial Office; and forwarded, with a map and letter, from R. W. Hay, Esq., placing it at the Society's disposal.

Mr. Cunningham begins by remarking on the comparatively little interest which has been always taken in researches in Australia, compared to what has been excited by geographical investigation in other parts of the world; and in consequence of this, he considers that less, perhaps, has been really effected, and more remains still to be done here, than might be presumed, considering the length of time that the principal coasts have been occupied by British settlers. Twenty-five years passed away before the Blue Mountains, immediately be-

hind the colony of New South Wales, were traversed; and even the impulse of severe distress from prolonged drought, seemed necessary to accomplish the object. A variety of expeditions have been since then fitted out, in some of which Mr. Cunningham himself took a part; and the success has been various, and on the whole satisfactory. Still, however, the progress made is relatively inconsiderable, and a vast extent of interior yet remains to excite the curiosity and stimulate the enterprise of future adventurers.

It was in 1813 that the successful enterprise which marks the commencement of inland discovery in Australia took place. The individuals engaged in it were Messrs. Blaxland, Wentworth, and Lawson; their great object being, if possible, to discover new pastures for the cattle of the colony, the supplies for which were entirely burnt up in the known plains. They ascended the mountains near the Grose River (a tributary of the Hawkesbury), and by steadily following its windings, and availing themselves of every facility furnished by the ravines traversed by it, they at last accomplished their purpose, penetrating to a point twenty-five miles west of the Nepean River, when the Bathurst Downs were seen to spread out along the base of the mountains. Want of provisions obliged them now to return; but their course was followed up by Mr. Evans, the government surveyor; and in the following year a practicable road was even cut to these plains by convict labour; great additional resources being thus obtained for the colony, and the rivers Lachlan and Macquarrie being progressively discovered.

The next considerable expedition took place in 1817, under the late Mr. Oxley, then surveyor-general, joined, among others, by Mr. Cunningham himself, just arrived in the colony as king's botanist. The first object was to trace the course of the Lachlan, which, it was hoped, might be found to join the Macquarrie at some distance, and form with it a considerable stream. But this expectation was not verified; this river, on the contrary, being found to lose itself in about long. 144 deg. 30 min. E., and without receiving a single tributary along its whole course, in a vast swampy plain, not raised above 250 feet above the level of the sea, and bearing evident marks of being frequently overflowed. From this point, then, Mr. Oxley commenced his return, little thinking that twenty miles more to the south-west he would have found another river, the Murrumbidgee, since ascertained to drain the Lachlan marshes in its progress to the sea at Spencer's gulf; and directed his steps to the eastward, with a view to re-cross the Lachlan, and gain the Macquarrie, to ascertain the direction of its

course. After six days' severe exertion, he accomplished the former purpose; the second was also successfully obtained soon after; and, though now obliged to return, the great width and depth of the Macquarie where thus cut, and its steady progress to the north-west, gave great hopes that, on some future occasion, it would be found to realise the expectation, then at its height, of discovering a navigable river communication, across the whole continent, with the Indian ocean. The following year, however, extinguished this also. The Macquarie was then found equally to lose itself in an extensive marsh; and the chief result of these two expeditions was thus, the discovery of the great extent of the Bathurst, Liverpool, and other plains, which skirt the western base of the Blue Mountains in a northerly direction.

From 1819 to 1823 the chief researches were made to the southward; and the line of mountains being then also passed, the Morrumbudgee, and the fine plains called the Brisbane Downs, which it waters, were successively examined. In 1824 Messrs. Hovell and Hume, two enterprising agriculturists, determined also, at their own expense, to endeavour to penetrate from Argyle, in New South Wales, south-west to the shores of Bass's Straits; and after sustaining and overcoming great hardships and difficulties, they effected their purpose, and came out at Port Philip. Their return was along a more westerly, and, consequently, lower line, and was not, therefore, so fatiguing as their outward course. It still farther, however, added to the knowledge previously gained of this south-east nook of Australia.

KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.

The third annual general court of this Institution has been held, under the presidency of the Visitor, his Grace of Canterbury, supported by the Marquis of Bute, the Lords Bexley and Henley, the Bishops of London, Bangor, Chichester, and Lichfield, Sirs R. H. Inglis, J. Langham, C. Price, and many others of its patrons. The report presented by the Council afforded a gratifying instance of what may be accomplished, with even small means, when cautiously and judiciously applied. In spite of a defalcation in the resources originally calculated upon, not very creditable to the good faith of the defaulters, and which amounts to so large a sum as 13,000*l.* the College has been brought into active and useful operation; nor could a better proof of this be found than in the fact stated in the report, that since its opening in the month of October last, more than seven hundred pupils have been entered upon its books, for general education or partial tuition. In this number are included about 140 students,

who were pupils of the professors in other establishments. Assuming, even, that no accession of numbers should be made between the present time and the close of the Easter term, it was gratifying to hear it stated by the Council that the expenditure for the first year was not likely to exceed the probable revenue by any sum of consequence: this is a promising feature in the outset of such an institution. The completion of the river front, which forms, in fact, the purchase-money of the site, and has been delayed under a resolution of a former general court, was earnestly recommended by the report, in order that the proprietary may fulfil their engagement with the Crown, complete one of the finest buildings of the metropolis, and provide a suitable residence for the Principal, whose constant presence within the College must obviously be attended with the best effects. It is a singular coincidence that the sum of which the College is deprived by the defalcation alluded to, would, within a very few hundred pounds, have provided the means of effecting this indispensable object. We cannot, however, doubt that the appeal which the Court has, in consequence of such defalcation, resolved upon making forthwith, will be cheerfully, promptly, and liberally answered; and the names of the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Marquis of Bute, Lords Henley and Bexley, several dignitaries of the Church, and others, were mentioned, as having been already set down to new and liberal donations in the book of subscriptions which was opened in the room.

ROYAL INSTITUTION.

Professor Ritchie having given, in a former lecture, the experimental proofs of his theory of the galvanic battery, proceeded to illustrate by experiment his investigations on the conduction of voltaic electricity by different bodies, and the temperature and other peculiarities exhibited by water and metallic solutions when employed for this purpose. He conceived that the phenomena of electro-magnetism and voltaic electricity might be accounted for, without the consideration of circulations or currents, merely by supposition of electrical polarity possessed by the molecules of the conducting bodies. He proved, by experiment, that all the different conductors hitherto tried by him gave the same electro-magnetic result when transmitting the same quantity of voltaic electricity, and deflected the magnetic needle in an equal degree when their respective axes of conduction were at the same distance from it. Water contained in a glass cylinder of any diameter, being made the conductor in a galvanic apparatus, was found to produce the same deflection of a needle as wire employed under similar circumstances; and when charcoal or water

was made, the conductor, rotation round the pole of a magnet was found to result in the same manner as when wire, originally used by Mr. Faraday when he first made this celebrated experiment, was employed. The most interesting of these experiments of Professor Ritchie, was that in which the rotation of water alone was effected, while the vessel itself remained fixed. The water was contained in a hollow double cylinder of glass, and on being made the conductor of the voltaic electricity, was observed, by means of a floating vane, to revolve in a regular vortex, changing its direction as the poles of the battery were alternately reversed. When pure water, in a vessel with three compartments, was made the conductor, the temperature was found to be higher in the positive than in the negative end, and considerably higher than either in the middle compartment. With metallic solutions, the contrary was ascertained to take place, the temperature depending upon the specific heats as disengaged at respective poles.

Mr. Bell read a paper on the recent important discoveries of Ehrenberg, relating to the structure, organization, and habits of the animalculæ classed under the term *Infusoria*. These are microscopic animals, discovered in water, vinegar, &c. They appear to subsist by the decomposition of water, and are conjectured ultimately to assume the winged state, although invisible; but they are considered in various points of view by different naturalists. Ehrenberg, by feeding them with very pure coloured substances, as indigo, carmine, and such like, could trace the existence of mouths, stomachs, intestines, &c. drawings and enlarged representations of which were referred to by Mr. Bell in the course of his remarks. These animals are bi-sexual, and propagate by subdivision, by offsets or buds, and by eggs. They have been arranged in two principal divisions or classes, namely, *Polygastrea*, having many stomachs, and *Rotatoria*, which have but one stomach, and include the wheel animalculæ. Mr. Bell expressed his opinion, that the respiration of the *Infusoria*, in one class at least, was carried on by means of the ciliary rotatory organs, which so eminently characterise them.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

At a recent meeting of this Society was displayed a magnificent collection of Roman sepulchral remains, exhibited by Mr. Gage, by permission of Viscount Maynard. They were found on opening three barrows on his Lordship's estate at Bartlow Hills, in the parish of Ashton in Essex, and consisted of glass bottles of various shapes and sizes, two containing burnt human bones; one of which, capable of holding about two gal-

lons, was half filled with a lightish brown liquor; and on the top of the bones in the latter bottle, were a small gold ring and a coin of the Emperor Hadrian; two iron lamps; several pieces of red ware; a wooden cup formed of staves, which had been hooped together—but the bronze hoops and handle had decayed and fallen to pieces, while the wood remained perfect; locks, and various other miscellaneous articles. In one of the barrows had been deposited a large wooden chest, which had decayed, but the spike-nails and iron bands were preserved. In another barrow, some of the most perfect of the glass bottles, &c. were in a brick tomb or bustum. These were accompanied by a very learned and interesting paper from Mr. Gage, describing the articles, and giving an account of their discovery, with a report from Mr. Faraday on analyzing the contents of the bottles, and referring to various past discoveries in different parts of England. There are three large barrows as yet unexplored in the immediate neighbourhood of those opened, which it is hoped Lord Maynard will also have examined.

WESTERN LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTION.

Introductory Lecture on Languages by M. Tasistro.

Among the novelties presented to us by M. Tasistro in his lecture on languages, his own command of the English tongue was not the least remarkable. Indeed, such was his perfect mastery over it, that no one of his auditory could recognise him as a Foreigner, had he not stated the fact that to Italy he owed his birth and education. Thus it was at once peculiarly gratifying and surprising to see a perfect stranger in the land examining and appreciating the intrinsic merits of our British Classics with a judgment and feeling as critical and enthusiastic, as his acquaintance with our literature appears to us to be remarkable.

There are now-a-days so many obstructions thrown across the path of men of real talent in M. Tasistro's profession, by swarms of pretenders who crowd its walks for want of more suitable employment; the world so often conspires to squander praises on individuals who have no manner of claim to popular consideration, that we feel it due to M. Tasistro to state, we do not think we overrate his abilities in the least by saying, that he has not only evinced the greatest capacity as a professor of languages, literature, and elocution, but that he has developed abilities for soaring much higher than the humble walk to which he at present devotes his labours and attainments. In the course of his brief lecture at the Western Institution, he gave convincing proofs of his

having derived considerable advantages from the doctrines of our most distinguished philosophers.

Satirical criticism, when it leads to rectify error and improve the judgment, is not less valuable than legitimate. We were therefore well pleased to hear M. Tasistro's pointed and judicious exposé of the prolix and slovenly modes that have hitherto prevailed for communicating a knowledge of modern languages.

The objects of all public lecturers are to instruct, please, and interest—if M. Tasistro's immediate reputation depended on success in these points, he has most happily accomplished his purpose by blending them together. This was achieved through the agency of numerous and very appropriate anecdotes that at once enlivened M. Tasistro's lecture, and obtained for him well-merited applause. While enumerating the great and various benefits which a sound and comprehensive knowledge of modern languages could not fail to bestow on all classes, and in all situations of life, both at home and abroad, we were particularly gratified by the lecturer's assurance that their *domestic* study might be easily rendered subservient to their full and perfect attainment. We are the more inclined to credit this assertion, from the fact we have stated of his own proficiency in the English language, and his apparent adoption of all our natural tastes, and even prejudices.

We have dwelt somewhat on the merits of this accomplished Foreigner, because we understand him to be a gentleman in every respect deserving of patronage and success. We hope that ample encourage-

ment will speedily attend and reward acquirements and industry so rare and valuable.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS.

Dr. F. Hawkins, the registrar, read a paper, communicated by Dr. Latham, "on the use of opium in fever." The author stated, that there are certain forms of fever in which the affection of the sensorium greatly outguns and is wholly disproportionate to that of the blood-vessels. He described these forms of attack with considerable minuteness, and stated that they are incident, not so much to the sound and vigorous as to those whose nervous systems have been impaired and shattered by their previous life, whether passed in the strife of politics, amidst the anxieties of mercantile gambling, or under the wear and tear of hard professional toil; but to the same condition, also, the lowest and meanest of mankind may be brought by their cares, and hardships, and privations—and there is no cause which produces this state so frequently as intemperance. The author particularly recommended that the nature of each person's disease should be considered with a reference to his previous habits and state of health. The form of fever which he described is distinguished by wakefulness, and sometimes by delirium; which symptoms can only, he thinks, be subdued by opium; but opiates must be administered in much smaller doses than would be necessary if the patient were suffering from the same symptoms, and not affected with fever. In these cases he thinks that life may often be saved by the dexterous use of opium, when it would be lost inevitably without it.

VARIETIES.

Poor Laws Commissions.—The Commissioners appointed by his Majesty for inquiring into the administration of the Poor Laws are—the Right Rev. the Bishops of London and Chester, the Right Hon. William Sturges Bourne, Nassau William Senior, Henry Gawler, Walter Coulson, and James Irwill, Esquires, and the Rev. Henry Bishop. The Commissioners are authorized, or any two or more of them, to call before them such persons as they shall judge necessary, for the purpose of making a diligent and full inquiry into the practical operation of the laws for the relief of the poor in England and Wales, and into the manner in which those laws are administered, and to take the examinations of such persons on oath; also to cause the ministers, churchwardens, overseers of the poor, and other parish officers in the several parishes of England and Wales, to bring and produce

upon oath before them, all and singular orders, books, papers, or other writings belonging to their respective parishes, relative to the administration of the said laws. And the Commissioners are required within one year, after the 17th of March last, the date of the Commission, to certify under their hands and seals or under the hands and seals of any two or more of them, their several proceedings; and at the same time to report their opinion, whether any, and what alterations, amendments, or improvements, may be beneficially made in the said laws, or in the manner of administering them, and how the same may be best carried into effect. The Commission, it is further ordered, shall continue in full force and virtue; and the said Commissioners, or any two or more of them, shall, and may from time to time proceed in the execution thereof, and of every matter and thing therein contained,

although the same be not continued from time to time by adjournment. And that they, or any two, or more of them, shall, and may from time to time have liberty to certify their several proceedings to his Majesty in Council, as the same shall be respectively completed and perfected. Further, that all and singular justices of the peace, sheriffs, mayors, bailiffs, constables, officers, ministers, and all other of his Majesty's subjects whatsoever, as well within liberties as without, be assistant to the said Commissioners for the due execution of their Commission, and that George Taylor, Esq. be secretary of the same.

Population of the United Kingdom.—The following results are deduced from Mr. Marshall's Analysis of the Population Returns of 1831.—

Districts, &c.	Total No. of Persons.		Ratio of Increase 1821-31.
	1821.	1831.	
England and Wales:			
Mining Districts	1,028,078	1,330,856	30 per ct.
Manufacturing do.	2,378,363	2,984,161	25½
Metropolitan, &c.	2,904,260	3,463,288	17
Total . .	6,310,707	7,787,245	23½
Inland Towns and Villages	5,068,168	6,102,430	7½
Total England and Wales	11,378,875	13,889,675	
Do. Scotland . .	2,003,450	2,355,932	
Great Britain . .	14,072,331	16,255,607	15½
Army and Navy .	319,300	377,017	
Ireland	6,802,003	7,734,363	13½
Total United Kingdom	21,193,734	24,366,987	14½

Retrenchment.—A return has just been presented to Parliament, and printed by its order, of the increase or diminution that has taken place, within the year 1831, in the number of persons employed, or in the salaries, emoluments, or allowances, of such persons, in all the public offices or Government departments. The general result of retrenchments thus effected by the present Cabinet is exhibited in this paper; and though they had acquired no other title to the gratitude of posterity, their first year of office could not fail to be celebrated as a striking indication of their patriotic renunciation of patronage, and of their judicious regard to public economy. The diminution in salaries, emoluments, allowances, and expenses, amount to 261,171*l.* and the increase is only 87,389*l.* thus leaving a real effectual saving in favour of the public to the amount of nearly 200,000*l.* In the midst of the agitating discussions with which the public mind has been occupied for the

last twelve months, these comparatively uninteresting facts are for the moment forgotten; but the time will come when the authors of so laudable a change will obtain their due praise, and when the merits of our economical reforms in 1831 will only be regarded as second to those of our political reformation in 1832.

Lead.—The following tons of lead have been exported from Great Britain in the year ending 5th of January, 1832:—Pig-lead and shot, 6777; red-lead, 281; white-lead, 434; and litharge, 334 tons. The principal exports have been to India and China, Russia, the United States of America, and the Brazils.

The New Police.—By an official return it appears that, from the 1st of January, 1831, to the 1st of January, 1832, the New Police force has apprehended no less than 72,824 persons, on different charges—viz. 45,907 males, and 26,917 females.

King's Bench Prison.—The number of prisoners within the walls on the 1st of Feb. last, was 369, of whom 148 were in execution. The number of rooms for which the Marshal receives rent at one shilling per week, is 216, and the rent paid in 1831, was 343*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.*; through the poverty of many of the prisoners the Marshal has been obliged in a great many instances to forego his claims.

Discoveries in New South Wales.—"The Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser," says:—"We understand that an official report has been forwarded to the Government, by the Commandant of Bathurst, of a most important discovery, said to have been made in the interior, to the northward of the colony. It seems that a runaway prisoner of the Crown, who had absconded on several occasions, and has been for many years in the bush, lately surrendered himself to Major Macpherson, at Bathurst, and reports the existence of a noble river to the northward of Liverpool Plains, from which it takes a north-westerly course, and empties itself into the Gulf of Van Diemen. The man states, that he traced the river to its mouth, near to which he fell in with several tribes of natives, armed with bows and arrows, who informed him, by signs, that numerous boats occasionally came there, with black men, who cut down particular trees, and fished for a sort of slug, which they pointed out in the water, answering the description, in every respect, of the beech-le-mer. The trees are supposed to be sandal-wood. On looking at the map, it will be seen, that the Bay, or Gulf of Van Diemen, is nearly opposite to Timor; so that the men in boats, described by the natives, may be fairly presumed to

be parties of Malays, in prows, who come over to procure sandal-wood and beech-lemmer, articles which form so valuable a part of their trade, particularly with China. In addition to these particulars, the narrator reports, that he fell in with numbers of hippopotamuses and orang outangs, animals of whose existence in New Holland we have never before heard even a surmise. The most important part of the discovery, supposing the statement of this man to be correct, is the existence of a river such as he describes; and there is no doubt that the Government will immediately take proper measures to ascertain the fact."

Two small fixed lights will be set during the whole night, one at 120 yards to the S. 41 deg. W. of the Point of the Rock at the left of the entrance into the Port of Harfleur, and the other at 284 yards from the first, in the same direction. To find the course to be steered, in order to enter the port and avoid the rocks, these two lights must be kept in a line. In fine weather they may be perceived at a distance of about a sea league and a half. At the same time, there will also be set two small fixed lights, during the night, at Port Breton, in the Isle d'Ajou; the one at the head of the jetty, to the right of the entrance into the harbour, and the other on the opposite shore. These two lights must be kept in a line in order to enter the port, and may be seen at sea, in fine weather, two leagues off. The entrance into Port Breton is, however, so very narrow, that it cannot be attempted in the night without great danger, even with these new lights, but by a pilot intimately acquainted with the passage. The French Consul at Malta has sent to Marseilles, for the information of navigators, the precise position of the marine volcano between Sicily and Malta, it being necessary to sail with the utmost precaution, when within a certain distance of the spot at which the late island made its transitory appearance.

Assessed Taxes.—The following statement of the Assessed Taxes for the year 1830, under different heads, is given in the Cabinet Annual Register:—

Windows	£1,185,478
Inhabited Houses	1,361,825
Servants	295,122
Carriages	397,634
Horses for riding	362,606
Other Horses	62,450
Dogs	186,124
Hair Powder	15,947
Armorial Bearings	54,745
Game Duties	142,158
Composition Duty	28,093

Slave Population. The alleged diminution in the Slave population in Jamaica, on

which Mr. Buxton's strongest argument for emancipation is founded, having been disputed, that gentleman has made the following calculation in confirmation of his statement:—

The population of Jamaica, in 1817, was (Parliamentary Return, No. 424, of 1824)	346,150
The population of Jamaica, in 1820, December 31, (Parliamentary Return, No. 305, of 1831)	322,129
	23,722
Deduct manumissions, calculated at	4,782

Decrease 18,040
In Jamaica, the males are 158,254; the females, 164,167, (Parliamentary Return, No. 305, of 1831.)

This, says the *Spectator*, seems to settle the question of fact, let the inferences be dealt with as they may.

By the new Hackney-Coach Act, there is a clause in the 56th section, which empowers Magistrates to fine hackney-coachmen who shall use insulting language or be rude to any person whatsoever. This is called the compensation clause, and is but little known.

New Diving Apparatus.—The Board of Admiralty lately sent down to Sheerness the invention of a very ingenious apparatus, for the purpose of making trial of it, under the inspection of Sir John Heresford. The diver descends into the water by a ladder, where he can remain for a length of time, and can walk about the "ocean's oozy bed" with perfect safety, and even without feeling any suffocating sensation. The apparatus is extremely simple in its construction; it consists of a metal cap, or covering for the head, with two tubes or hoses affixed to it; these lead to an air-pump, which is kept constantly at work during the descent. Two glasses are fitted in the cap, by which he is enabled to see any thing, and to pick up the smallest article. His dress, including the gloves, is a preparation of India rubber; so that he is not exposed to wet or cold; for upon removing the dress, the diver appears perfectly dry and warm.

Income of the Bishops of England and Wales. The following is given, by a correspondent of "the Times," as an authentic statement of the present incomes of the Bishops of England and Wales, taking a fair average of seven years: Archbishop of Canterbury, 27,000*l.*; York, 11,000*l.*; Bishop of London, 14,000*l.*; Durham, 18,000*l.*; Winchester, 14,000*l.*; Bangor, 5,000*l.*; Bath and Wells, 5,200*l.*; Bristol, 1,650*l.*; Carlisle, 3,500*l.*; Chester, 3,000*l.*; Ely, 4,000*l.*; Exeter, 2,300*l.*; Gloucester, 1,800*l.*; Hereford, 4,000*l.*; Lichfield and Coventry,

3,800*l.*; Lincoln, 4,200*l.*; Llandaff, 850*l.*; Norwich, 2,000*l.*; Oxford, 3,000*l.*; Peterborough, 2,000*l.*; Rochester, 1,000*l.*; Salisbury, 3,500*l.*; Southampton, 6,000*l.*; St. David's, 4,000*l.*; Worcester, 1,000*l.*—United Kingdom, were—to the United States, 16,724—British North American colonies, 49,388—Cape of Good Hope, 58—Van Diemen's Land, 423—making a total of 66,588.

A Parliamentary Paper, comprising sixty-four pages, contains a list of all the Royal Palaces, with the parties who have apartments therein; also of all houses in every department belonging to Government throughout the United Kingdom, and by whom they are occupied or tenanted.

Sir J. Vaughan, at the Suffolk Assizes, stated, that to draw the trigger of a loaded gun against an individual was a very serious crime, but the proof that it was the intention of the person merely to hurt, was not sufficient for the purposes of Lord Ellenborough's Act; it must be a grievous bodily hurt. Gamekeepers, he wished it to be well understood, were responsible for the use of their fire-arms; they were not warranted to use them upon every occasion, only when there was any determined resistance.

Progress of Crime.—The proportion of crime in the various counties of England, during the past year, is as follows:—In London and Middlesex, one to 344 inhabitants; in Surrey, one to 570; in Kent, one to 670; in Sussex, one to 660; in Hertford, one to 480; in Essex and Bedford, one to 600. In the manufacturing districts the proportions are:—in Lancashire, one to 530; in Warwick one to 405; in Gloucester, one to 480; in Cheshire, one to 516; in Stafford, one to 520; in Nottingham, one to 630; in Worcester, one to 710; and in Yorkshire, one to 990. In the agricultural districts, where distress has prevailed to a considerable extent, there has been much crime. In Wiltshire one commitment has taken place to every 540 inhabitants; in Somerset, one to 560; in Hampshire, one to 680; in Suffolk, one to 760; in Norfolk, one to 800; in Cambridgeshire, one to 850; in Oxfordshire, one to 720; in Dorsetshire, one to 724; in Leicestershire, one to 908; and in Shropshire, one to 930. In the more remote counties, where the inhabitants are dispersed in small towns and villages, the number of criminals has been comparatively low: the smallest portion is in Northumberland, where there has been only one commitment to 1470 inhabitants. In Westmoreland there has been one to 2150; in Durham, one to 2460; in Cornwall, one to 1369; and in Rutland, one to 1260.

Emigration.—By a return just published, we learn that emigration was greatly upon the increase during the year 1831. During the half-year ended on the 5th July, 1831, the total number of emigrants who left the

By an order in council, published in the Supplement to the "Gazette" of March 27, it is decreed that all vessels carrying fifty passengers, including the crew and master, to the British possessions in North America, or to the United States of America, shall carry a surgeon, in order to prevent, as far as possible, the disease called cholera reaching those places. By another order in council, all vessels departing from Scotland will be required to do the same; and the surgeons, who are to continue the whole of the voyage, it states, will be required to show certificates of their having passed their examination.

The Bridgewater Bequest.—The late Earl of Bridgewater left 5,000*l.* for the production of a work, having for its object to exemplify the "Wisdom of God in the Creation." The money was to be at the disposal of the President of the Royal Society. Mr. Gilbert Davies relieved himself of the responsibility, by applying for the advice of the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of London; and they have selected eight persons, mostly clergymen, to write on eight different branches of science, each to produce a quarto volume, price four guineas, and to receive 1,000*l.* In this way the noble bequest that might have called forth another Paley, will be rendered comparatively use-less to the people.

Trade with the Interior of Africa.—One of the brothers Lander, whose courage and perseverance have at length decided that great geographical problem, which has for so many ages excited and baffled the curiosity of mankind, namely, the termination of the Niger, has been in Liverpool for some time, making arrangements for a second expedition into the interior of Africa. The object of the expedition is partly commercial and partly scientific. Two steam-boats, one much less than the other, have been purchased, and loaded with British goods; and it is expected that with the smaller of them Mr. Lander will be able to make many many hundred miles up the Niger, and to carry on an extensive trade with the negroes on the banks of the river. The larger vessel will also be able to advance a considerable distance up the Niger. It is very well known that immense fairs, at which many thousands of persons assemble from the whole of central Africa, are held from time to time in the large towns on the banks of this river. The only European goods at present exposed to sale at these fairs are

brought from Tripoli across the desert on the backs of camels, and, owing to the expense and difficulty of this mode of transport, these goods are brought in very small quantities, and sold at extravagant prices. By means of the recently discovered mouths of the Niger, a much easier, safer, and cheaper entrance is furnished into central Africa. The use of steam-boats on the African rivers is itself an interesting circumstance, and perhaps may in a few years produce a complete revolution in the habits of the people, at the same time that it opens new channels of trade and sources of wealth to England, which will, we hope, compensate it for all the British wealth which has been spent, and all the British lives which

have been sacrificed, in exploring the interior of the African continent. The country lying along the banks of the Niger, and the rivers which fall into Lake Tchad, is not inferior in fertility to the valley of the Nile itself; it yields the finest indigo, and indeed every product of tropical climates, and teems with population. We hope most sincerely that Mr. Lander's present expedition will be crowned with success, and that, after having had the honour of adding so greatly to the scientific reputation of England, he will be successful in establishing a commercial intercourse equally advantageous to his own country and to the immense regions which he has opened to European enterprise.

FOREIGN VARIETIES.

Magnetic Observatories.—At a recent meeting of the Academy of Sciences, Baron de Humboldt communicated the important information, that a magnetic observatory had been founded in the island of Cuba, which, together with that of M. Arago at Paris, that of M. de Humboldt at Berlin, and that which the learned Baron has established at Peking, extends the means of making diurnal magnetic observations over 198 degrees of longitude. All these observatories are furnished with similar instruments by the same maker.

Cholera.—The following statistical returns embracing 2000 cases of Cholera, and occurred in Berlin, show the different ranks of persons attacked with the disease:—

	Attacked.	Died.	Cured.
In the highest ranks	24	19	5
Among the military in service and unemployed	43	20	23
Medical persons (and their families)	9	3	6
Weavers	104	115	79
Servants	112	51	61
Boatmen	79	70	9
Cholera nurses, porters, and sextons	48	20	28
Widows	172	128	44
Workmen	11	6	5
Married women and children	74	43	31
Alone women, Invalids, &c.	80	65	15
Day labourers	682	430	250
Prostitutes	8	4	4
Of unknown occupations	147	88	59
Of various trades (9)	208	—	—

Discoveries at Pompeii.—Some recent discoveries have been made at Pompeii, particularly a chamber full of amphoræ—several of quite new form; for the most part they bear Greek or Latin inscriptions, written in black characters. In some of them was found dried wine, which, when liquefied,

had preserved not only its odour but its taste; charcoal and cinders were found in one of the hearths of a kitchen; near it was found a settle, supposed to be that in which the slave who had the care of the palace slept. These late discoveries have given a new spur to the spirit of search on the part of the Neapolitan Government.

Substitute for Printing.—A new process has been discovered and brought into use at Brussels, whereby French books and journals may be pirated with great facility and perfect accuracy. It consists of an operation, by which, in less than half an hour, the whole of the letter-press upon a printed sheet may be transferred to a lithographic stone, leaving the paper a complete blank. By means of a liquid, the letters transferred to the stone are brought out in relief within the space of another hour, and then, with the usual application of the ordinary printing-ink, 1500 or 2000 copies may be drawn off, resembling minutely the original typography. The immense advantage of this discovery, for which M. Mecus Vandermaelen has solicited a patent, may be easily conceived. A first application of the discovery has been made by him upon the "Gazette des Tribunaux," which is to appear at Brussels under a new title.

Railway across the Isthmus of Darien.—A company having for its object the construction of an iron railway from Panama to Porto Bello, was formed in the United States in the year 1828, and it obtained the sanction of the Colombian Government. Having met with some obstacles, the undertaking was abandoned soon after the death of Bolivar. The project has however been

The Editor of the "Literary Gazette" states that a suggestion of the kind was made in that journal a few years ago.

revived, and two English engineers have been appointed to make an exact survey of the Isthmus, preparatory to the commencement of operations.

Plague and Cholera in Persia.—According to late accounts from the frontiers of Persia, the plague and cholera had hardly begun to subside in that country. In some provinces those formidable diseases had carried off more than two-thirds of the population. The province of Ghillan appeared to have been among the greatest sufferers. Out of a population of 300,000, only 60,000 men and 44,000 women and children remained. The eggs of the silk-worms have been completely destroyed there, and it was calculated that it would take seven years to produce the same quantity of worms as formerly. Before the arrival of these diseases, the revenues of Ghillan were usually farmed at 350,000 tomauns. Since then, no more than 80,000 tomauns could be obtained.

Progress of the cultivation of the Vine in the Crimea.—A traveller who has long resided in the Crimea, and has visited the greater part of Europe, especially the wine countries, gives it as his opinion that the trade in wine from the Crimea with Hamburgh (where he now is) and England, may in time become very considerable; the strong wines of the south of the Crimea may be substituted for port and for several Spanish wines. The *kokour*, a good table wine, peculiar to the Crimea, may likewise meet with an extensive sale. As a proof of the rapid progress of this branch of agriculture, it is added, that in 1831 the Crimea produced 600,000 vidros (9,600,000 bottles) of wine, and that the whole quantity has been sold. It is expected that this year the produce will be a million of vidros. Even the Tartars begin to cultivate the vine; the price of land has risen extremely, new roads are opened, the population increases, and every thing in the country prospers. To give an idea of the improvements in the Crimea, it will suffice to say, that in those parts where traders and others could pass only with oxen or on horseback, a kind of diligences are about to be intro-

duced, and will begin running in the month of June.

The present force of France, as appeared from the statement of Admiral Rigny, Minister of Marine, consists of 40 ships of the line, 50 frigates, besides several lighter vessels, and 97,000 seamen, of whom 60,000 were perfectly available for actual service. In answer to some suggestions as to the more general employment of steam-vessels for purposes of war or commerce, the Admiral observed—and his experience in maritime matters is not small—that in his opinion steam-boats could never be used with advantage in long voyages, because of the great weight and expense of the fuel. Eleven days was the longest voyage that could be properly undertaken with such vessels, and even under such circumstances, he doubted if the freight, as regarded merchandise, would not be lower by sailing-vessels.

The late earthquakes in Italy seem to have been more serious than was at first imagined. The Naples Journal of the 17th March states that at Catanzaro, the royal library, the governor's palace, the hospital, the prison, and a great number of private houses, were seriously damaged, although, most happily, the number of lives lost was very inconsiderable. The "*Diario di Roma*" of the 21st March contains a letter from Assisi, dated the 15th, stating, that in addition to the other damage done by the earthquake on the preceding night, the magnificent church of Santa Maria degli Angeli was entirely reduced to ruins. At Reggio, the number of chimneys thrown down amount to above 2000. Every house has been more or less damaged, and a great number are rendered uninhabitable. The church of Saint Peter is reduced to a heap of ruins; the steeple of the cathedral must be demolished to its foundation, and not a single public building remains uninjured. At Modena many houses were injured, and such was the terror of the inhabitants that many of them spent several nights in the open air. The Ducal Palace was violently shaken, and the Duke is still so much alarmed, that he passes the night in his carriage in the middle of his gardens.

RURAL ECONOMY.

Spade Cultivation.—Mr. Weyland has brought in a Bill into the House of Commons to authorize, in parishes enclosed under any Act of Parliament, the letting of small portions of land, by overseers, to industrious cottagers. The following are the particulars of the plan adopted by the Rev. T. E. Miller, of Bockelton, near Tenbury, Worcestershire, as described in the notices

issued by the direction of that Rev. gentleman:—"With a view to the full employment of time, in cases where it might otherwise not be turned to account, and especially to the encouragement of the industry of females and children, it is proposed to let such persons applying for them, as shall hereafter be fixed on, portions of land, at the rate of a quarter of an acre to each

family, to be cultivated by hand management entirely, and on the following, and such farther conditions as may be thought necessary: — every thing to be sown or planted in rows, and not less than nine inches apart. Not more than one-half of each to be potatoes the first year; nor more than one-third afterwards. Not more than one-half to be wheat in any year. One-fourth in each plot to be worked as fallow every year. The rent to be 6s. free of tithe and poor-rates, to be paid half-yearly. Occupation to begin at Lady-day next, to continue for a year, and so on, subject to the usual notice to quit. To encourage variety of produce, rewards will be offered for different crops of seeds and vegetables, and occasional assistance given in procuring lime and other manure. Of grain, wheat, beans, peas, and vetches, are most desired. Of vegetables, turnips, both common and Swedes, cabbages, winter greens of all kinds, carrots, onions, mangel wurzel, and clover. One great object being to increase the means of keeping and taking proper care of a pig, all such variety as shall best contribute to that end will be most desirable. And lastly, as the greatest object in view in the proposed arrangement, is the enabling families to assist themselves, and not be burdensome to others, the greatest forbearance in regard to this, and the most steady

and judicious industry, will be the most noticed and the most encouraged."

To Restore Frosted Potatoes.—This is partially done by steeping potatoes, or any other frosted vegetables, in cold water till thawed. A better and more effectual method has been discovered by a Cumberland gentleman. This method is simply to allow the potatoes to remain in the pits after a severe frost, till the mild weather has set in for some weeks, and allowing them to recover gradually. If once exposed to the atmospheric air, no art will recover frosted potatoes.

[It may be well to caution farmers that carts laden with manure are allowed to pass through toll-gates, according to the provisions of a recent Act of Parliament, toll free. There is one specific clause, however, not generally known, which may lead to trouble and vexation, if not attended to; it is to this effect:—the owner of an empty cart, which is going for a load of manure, is bound to pay the toll, taking a ticket; upon the return of the cart with manure, the money is returned by the bar-keeper, on the ticket being produced. This appears to be an equitable clause, but from ignorance of it, a tradesman of Boston was lately summoned to the Police-office, and compelled to pay all the expenses incurred.]

USEFUL ARTS.

New Lamp.—In the course of the first meeting, at York, of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, the Rev. W. Vernon Harcourt exhibited a lamp constructed upon a new principle, and explained the nature and construction of it. He gave it the name of an *oil gas lamp*; not because it was lighted by gas formed at a temperature below that of flame, (for this was common to all lamps,) but because, as in the gas-lights of the streets, the gas issued from a reservoir, and owed the perfection of its combustion, not to an ascending current of hot air, but to the force with which it was propelled from the reservoir, and carried the air along with it. It differed, however, from the common gas-lights in these points; that the reservoir formed part of the burner; that the gas was formed as it was consumed; and that it was propelled, not by a *vis u tergo*, and in a state of condensation, but by the expansive force of its own heat. In consequence of this circumstance, the current of the gaseous jet was more rapid in proportion to the quantity of matter contained in it than in the common gas-lights, whilst it was also at a much higher temperature, so that it could

issue with a greater velocity without being liable to blow itself out. The practical difficulty of the construction consisted in the obtaining a steady supply of oil, especially with the cheap oils. This difficulty had been in a great measure surmounted; but the instrument was still imperfect, and had been charged by some accident that evening with a vegetable oil, from which a clear light could not be obtained.

Curious Clock.—The Journal of Geneva gives the following description of a clock, exhibited in that city, and executed by M. Bianchi, of Verona. This machine, which is especially remarkable on account of its extreme simplicity, is composed only of a pendulum, a large wheel, two escapements, and a quadrature: such are the visible parts. We must, however, suppose that a pinion and a wheel make the communication between the great wheel and the quadrature, though we cannot see them. The pendulum at each vibration causes one of the escapements to advance the great wheel one tooth, which, after this movement, has a pause marking the dead second. As there is no metallic moving power to set the machine going, we find, on examining

what keeps up the motion, that the pendulum, which is almost out of proportion with the clock, descends into a case, and there, at each vibration, the ball or bob, that is furnished with a conductor, approaches alternately two poles, to which voltaic piles supply their portion of electricity. So that the pendulum, when once put in motion, retains it by means of the electricity alternately drawn from the two poles. This machine, which is equally simple and ingenious, is worthy of the attention of the artist. Perhaps other interesting results may be obtained by employing the electric fluid as a moving power, however slight the force such an agent may seem capable of communicating.

Improvement in the Manufacture of Paper.—The instrument used in this case is common, simple, and efficacious. It is composed of three brass rings or hoops, pierced with a number of holes in their flat sides, to receive as many rods of wood, which make the three rings into a sort of drum. The rings have spokes or radii, uniting to a centre nut of iron, which forms the bask of a spindle or axis, on which the drum is to revolve. This drum being covered with wire-cloth, and made to work in the pulp-cutting machine, becomes by name and profession a strainer—and in character an improved strainer. It is connected with a pipe which carries off the dirty water; its motion is rapid, and the meshes of its wire-cloth cover, are small, so that the lesser particles of the pulp-wheel, which hitherto have been apt to slip away with the dirty water, to the great injury of the paper-maker, and for the peculiar property of the rag merchant, are now saved from their sudden exit, and promise to become stationary as the well regulated material of the paper manufacture ought to be. We are quite sure that no difficulty will be experienced in the perfect comprehension of this plan. The old strainer works away in the machine at the same time with the new one, but not on the same spindle. The consequence is, that the pulp is forced by the action of the old strainer, in the direction of the tumbril we have described, and by that sent back again to the old strainer, so that between them, the pulp is kept in rapid circulation and continuous action.

The above invention improves the preparation of pulp; another is intended to improve the paper. The machine of many rollers with the endless wire-cloth is well known to paper manufacturers; and equally well known and appreciated are the barrels and winders on which the paper is received and coiled. Now, the present invention lies between those instruments. The object of the inventor (Mr. Joquier) is to make any length of wire-wove paper with longi-

tudinal wire marks, both sides alike, and without transverse bars or water-marks.

The machine in common use, the rollers, the wire-cloth, &c. are to be maintained as at present, and the vibration of the machine which causes the even spread of pulp, and the equal substance of the paper, is as essential as ever: but when the paper quits the wire-cloth and the long series of equidistant rollers over which it has been taken and shaken, the inventor proposes to receive it on an endless blanket or felt of unequal fineness, in order to strain it, and gloss it, and prevent the transverse bars which are caused by the reception of the paper on to the hand-frame. His apparatus is chiefly this endless-felt cloth, and the rollers or cylinders over which it moves, and between which it is pressed. There are three in addition to the usual series; they are of much greater diameter and power, and are every way calculated to improve the surface of the paper. A brush is ingeniously applied to the cloth so as to brush out any unnecessary remains of water, and to clear away any remnants of pulp, or any other obstruction. The brush as well as all the machinery revolve by the endless chain rolling round a large cylinder near the *primum mobile*. The paper, often passing over these cylinders, conducted by this cloth, and having suffered all these brushings, and bruising, and washings, and wipings, is received as if from the hand-frame, and carried forward to the roller, round which it is wound up as usual.

Zinc plates for the roofing of Buildings.
—Zinc rolled into large plates is now a good deal employed as a substitute for lead and slates, in the roofing of buildings, both in Britain and on the Continent. The great advantage is in their lightness, being only about one-sixth of the weight of lead. They do not rust, which is another great advantage, and has led to the employment of zinc pipes both for cold and hot water. No covering is better adapted for verandas and summer-houses.

Steam Carriages.—A Bill for regulating the tolls to be levied on steam-carriages has just been printed. It states in the preamble that, by some local acts excessive tolls have been imposed, while in others no toll whatever has been contemplated; it repeals the former, and enacts, that in all places in the United Kingdom where toll is at present leviable on carriages drawn by horses, the following rate of tolls shall be levied, after noon of the 1st of July next, on all steam or other mechanical carriages. When the passengers are not more than six, the same toll as a four-wheel carriage with four horses; double tolls to be levied when the wheels are less than three and a half inches in

width, or have a greater convexity than half an inch. Carriages for goods to be charged the same as a cart with one horse for each ton, or part of a ton, of which the load consists; the engine carriage, if separate, is not to be charged, and each carriage in the train, after the first, is to be charged half of the single toll. The exemptions from toll are, carriages belonging to, or in the employment of his Majesty, or the

Royal Family; carriages conveying mails, King's stores, officers or men in the army, yeomanry, or volunteers, or the navy, &c.; agricultural produce, persons going to or from church, or a funeral, or a county election, in conveying the surveyor of the road, or in the transmission of vagrants. A penalty of 5*l.* is attached to the toll-taker demanding a larger toll than allowed in the act.]

PATENTS LATELY GRANTED.

George Freeman, of Tewkesbury, in the county of Gloucester, lace manufacturer, for improvements in machinery for ornamenting and producing devices upon lace net.

Alexander Beattie Shankland, of Liverpool-street, in the City of London, for a new method of cutting, working, and planing of wood, minerals, and metals, by means of machinery. Communicated by a foreigner, resident in America.

William Crofts, of Linton, in the county of Nottingham, frame smith, for improvements in machinery for making lace or net, commonly called bobbin net lace.

Ralph Watson, of York Place, Portman-square, in the county of Middlesex, Esq., for the invention of a certain improved lamp. Communicated by a foreigner, residing abroad.

Thomas De La Rue, of Crown-street, Finsbury-square, in the county of Middlesex, card maker, for improvements in making or manufacturing, and ornamenting playing cards.

William Church, of Bordeley Green, near Birmingham, in the county of Warwick, gentleman, for his improvements in machinery for making nails.

Samuel Walker, of Millshaw, near Leeds, in the county of York, clothier, for improvements in gig machines for dressing woollen cloths.

John Joyce, of Portland Road, in the parish of Saint Mary le Bone, and county of Middlesex, gentleman, for a certain improvement or improvements in machinery for making nails of iron, copper, and other metals. Communicated by a foreigner, residing abroad.

Charles Beard, of Coggeshall, in the county of Essex, ironmonger, for his improvement in the construction of cocks or taps for drawing off liquids.

George Oldland, of Hillsley, in the parish of Hawkesbury, in the county of Gloucester, cloth worker, for improvements in machinery or apparatus for shearing, dressing, and finishing of woollen cloths, and other fabrics.

William Wells, of Manchester, in the county of Lancaster, machine maker, for a new and improved mode of making and constructing gig machines, otherwise called raising machines, or machines for raising the nap or pile of, and brushing and dressing woollen and other cloths.

Thomas Petterick, of Penpelleck, in the parish of Tywardreath, in the county of Cornwall, mine agent, and John Fillimore Kingston, of Ilington, in the county of Devon, gentleman, for improvements in certain machinery and apparatus for separating copper, lead, and other ores from earthy and other substances with which they are or may

be mixed, the said improvement being applicable to the machinery for which a patent was granted by his late Majesty, to the petitioner Thomas Petterick, bearing date the 23rd of April, 1830.

Frederick Collier Bakewell, of Hampstead, in the county of Middlesex, gentleman, for certain improvements in machinery or apparatus for making or manufacturing soda water, and other aerated waters or liquida.

Joseph Gibbs, of the Kent Road, in the county of Kent, engineer, and William Chaplin, of the Adelphi, in the county of Middlesex, coach maker, for improvements in wheeled carriages and in the means of constructing the same.

Henry Warner, of Loughborough, in the county of Leicester, hosier, Charles Hood, of the same place, frame smith and setter up, and Benjamin Abbott, also of the same place, frame-work knitter, for their improvements upon machinery for making stockings, stocking net, or frame-work knitting, warp, web, warp net and point net.

John Day, of Birmingham, in the county of Warwick, brass founder, for an improvement in the manufacture of cocks used for stopping and drawing off gas and water, and for other purposes for which cocks are now used.

Henry Brewer, of Surrey Place, Old Kent Road, in the parish of St. George, Southwark, in the county of Surrey, wire weaver, for his improvements in machinery or apparatus for making paper.

John Walmsley, of Manchester, silk winder, for a machine for cutting off the fur or hair from beaver and other skins.

Matthew Towgood, of Dartford, in the county of Kent, paper maker, for his improvements in cutting paper.

William Day, of Gate street, Lincoln's-Inn-Fields, in the parish of Saint Giles in the Fields, in the county of Middlesex, lithographic printer, for his improvements in the construction of printing presses.

Bennet Woodcroft, of Manchester, in the county of Lancaster, printer, for his improvements in the construction and adaptation of a revolving spiral paddle for propelling boats and other vessels on water.

William Alexander Brown, of Liverpool, in the county of Lancaster, merchant, and Herman Hendricks, of Passy, near Paris, in the kingdom of France, but now residing in Russell street, Covent-Garden, in the county of Middlesex, gentleman, for an improved method or methods of manufacturing the prussiates of potash and soda, and the prussiate of iron; also for the construction of certain apparatus, vessels, or machinery to

be used in the said manufacture, and a new or improved method or methods of employing the said prussiate of iron, or other prussiates of iron, as a substitute for indigo in dyeing all sorts of wools, whether in the fleece, skin, spun, or woven into cloth, stuffs, or otherwise; also in dyeing silks, cottons, linens, and, in fact, all other sorts and descriptions of textile or other substances fit for the purpose of receiving colour of a blue, blue black, black, bronze, or any other colours for which indigo has hitherto been used, either as a ground-work or auxiliary; and also for an improved arrangement of certain utensils and ma-

chinery to be used in the said dyeing process. Communicated by a foreigner residing abroad.

Benjamin Cook, of Birmingham, in the county of Warwick, brass founder, for an improvement in the application of a material hitherto used in the manufacture of paints, varnishes, and for various other purposes.

Peter Young, of Fenchurch-street, in the city of London, rope and sail maker, for a new mode of manufacturing mangel wurzel for the purpose of producing certain known articles of commerce. Communicated by a foreigner residing abroad.

LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BIOGRAPHY.

Memoirs of Sir James Campbell of Ardkinglas, written by Himself, 2 vols. 8vo. 1*l.* 4*s.*

Valpy's Classical Library, No. XXVIII.—Platarch. Vol. VI. 4*s.* 6*d.*

Autobiography, Vol. XXXIII.—Memoir of William Sampson, Esq. demy 18mo. 3*s.* 6*d.*; royal 18mo. 6*s.*

Memoir of the Rev. Matthias Bruen, 12mo. 7*s.*

EDUCATION.

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Hickie's Livy, Books I. to V. royal 12mo. 6*s.* 6*d.*

Jenour's Treatise on Languages, 12mo. 3*s.* 6*d.*

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Hume and Smollett's History of England, 1 vol. imperial 8vo. 1*l.* 5*s.*

History Philosophically Illustrated, by Dr. Miller, 4 vols. 8vo. 2*l.* 2*s.*

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A Tale of the Tories, 18mo. 2s. 6d.

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D'Aguilar's Officer's Manual, 18mo. 5s.

Young's Elements of Mechanics, 12mo. 10s. 6d.

The Bee and the Wasp, plates by G. Cruikshank, 18mo. 1s.

Hastings' British Archer, royal 4to. 16s.

The Little Girl's Own Book, by Mrs. Child, 4s. 6d.

The New Gallomania, 8vo. 8s. 6d.

Lady Sandford's Stories from the History of Rome, 18mo. 2s. 6d.

Parker's Villa Rustica, royal 4to. 1l. 6s.

LITERARY REPORT.

Mr. Washington Irving will immediately publish a new Sketch Book, to be entitled "The Alhambra."

"A Highland Tale," by Mr. Fraser, author of "The Persian Adventurer," is in the press.

Mr. Morier, author of "Hajji Baba," is about to produce an Oriental Romance, to be entitled "Zohrab."

A series of Stories of different countries and times by Mr. Arnold, Jun. son of the proprietor of the English Opera-house, will soon appear.

Mr. Roscoe, having already given to the world Specimens of the German and Italian Novelists, is on the point of producing "Specimens of the Spanish Novelists."

"Lights and Shadows of American Life," a series of Transatlantic stories and sketches, edited by Miss Mitford, may be shortly expected.

A new edition, comprising additional personal sketches, of "Cavendish, or the Patrician at Sea," is just ready.

"Memoirs and Correspondence of the late Sir David Baird," will appear in the course of the month.

"The Anniversary Calendar, Natal Book, and Universal Mirror."

"Lectures Latine; or Lessons in Latin Literature, in Prose and Verse, from the Writings of Celebrated Latin Authors, with Translations." By J. Rowbotham.

"The Excursion, or a Trip to Margate; with Humorous Illustrations." By Robert Cruikshank.

"A General, Historical, and Practical Treatise upon Elemental Locomotion." By Alexander Gordon, Esq. Civil Engineer.

"Popular Zoology," in one small volume, containing the Natural History of the Quadrupeds and Birds in the Zoological Gardens, with numerous authentic Anecdotes; intended as a Manual for Schools and Families, and a complete Guide for Visitors. The book will contain upwards of 100 embellishments, including figures of the principal Animals, drawn from life.

In June will be published "The Literary Pancreatum; or a Series of Dissertations on Theological, Literary, Moral, and Controversial Subjects."

"Travels of an Irish Gentleman in search of Religion, with Notes, by the Editor of 'Captain Rock's Memoirs.'"

"Elements of Greek Grammar." By the Rev. S. Connor.

The Rev. J. Fletcher, D.D. is engaged in preparing a Life, &c. of the late Rev. R. Roby, of Manchester.

"Select Library." Vol. VI.—Lives of Celebrated Missionaries. By John Caste, Esq. Author of "Letters from the East."

BIOGRAPHICAL PARTICULARS OF CELEBRATED PERSONS, LATELY DECEASED.

GOETHE.

Although we shall elsewhere have occasion to speak of the illustrious individual whose loss to literature is lamented throughout Europe, some particulars relative to his life belong to this department of our Magazine. We are indebted for them to various sources, but chiefly to the excellent weekly paper "the Examiner."

John Wolfgang von Goethe was born at Frankfort on the 28th of August, 1749, and died at Weimar on the 22nd of March, 1832, aged eighty-two years and seven months. Like his illustrious coeval, Bentham, he was a sickly child, and consequently participated but little in children's pastimes. Habits of reflection, and an independence on others for amusement or

formation of opinions, were thus generated, which, operating on his exquisite organization, contributed to make him the master-spirit of his age. In the interesting account he gives of himself, in his auto-biography and diary, it is to the highest degree instructive to mark the effect of the various circumstances in which he was placed, on his trains of thought. Events, which on most children's minds "are only reflected as on looking-glasses, but make no impression," produced an effect on him of which the influence was never effaced. The coronation of Joseph II. at Frankfort, the annual mass, and the noble old city itself, with its associations of feudalism and German art, are portrayed by him seventy years after the feelings they had excited, with all the vividness of yesterday's impressions. It is probable that no one ever possessed such acute sensibility as Goethe.

Goethe's father was a man of easy circumstances, and of some literary merit. He had travelled in Italy; had a great love for the fine arts; and had made a small collection of what Italians call objects of virtù. All this worked on the young poet, and at eight or nine years old he wrote a short description of twelve pictures, portraying the history of Joseph. At fifteen years of age he went to the University of Leipzig, where the lectures of Ernesti and Oellert offered him more attraction than the dry philosophy of the pedant, Gottsched.

In 1768, he left Leipzig, and after a short tour settled for some little time in Alsace, where the beautiful Gretchen won his heart, and obtained for herself, in Faust and Egmont, a more lasting monument than brass. On leaving Alsace, he returned home; but soon left it again, on a visit to Weimar, where another love-affair gave birth to his romance of "Werther," in which he incorporated the Suicide of Young Jerusalem. In 1775, he went to Weimar, on an invitation from the Grand Duke, whom he had met travelling, and there remained till the end of his life, loaded with all the honours a German Sovereign could bestow, exalted, a privy councillor, and for many years of his life Prime Minister, a treatment of genius hitherto unknown in the annals of literature, or of Mæcenasship; and a splendid exception to the indifference with which rulers generally regard intellectual excellence.

Goethe's first appearance in print was in short articles in the annuals and literary journals. But his "Götz of the Iron Hand," published with his name in 1773, and his "Werther," in the year after, called at once the attention of his countrymen to the young master-mind. Never, probably, did two works produce such instantaneous effect on the literature of a

country. For more than a year after *Götz* was published, imitations by all the multitudinous penny-a-line men (that fruitful growth in Germany) could not be produced too fast. *Götz* and the Middle Ages were only put to flight by the Young Werther, which produced still more imitations, and for a still longer period, until Goethe himself, by his wit, his irony, and his eloquence, put an end to the sickly sentimentalism, which he first had called into action. *Götz* and Werther alone survive the creations of which they formed the nucleus, and *he* is not to be envied, who can derive no pleasure from the perusal of each. Such a production as the first indeed, by a young man twenty-three years of age, at once placed Goethe at the head of his country's literature, a place which he preserved undisputed, undisputable to the hour of his death. His mind indeed never seems to have grown old, but to have presented a new phase at each stage of his existence. Having brought forth his feelings, in every species of poetry, he loved to measure his gigantic mind with the abstrusest problems in science, with the same pleasure no doubt (as *Hume* remarks) that men of great muscular power seek occasions for exertion. Comparative anatomy, geology, botany, the theory of colours, &c. were all studied by him most unweariedly, and most of them written on. To all these qualities of mind and varied acquisitions, Goethe joined a most courteous and affable bearing. Although his, and his friend Schiller's "Xenien" kept all the literary pretenders of Germany in fear and trembling, he never evinced the slightest jealousy of literary merit. Of this a complete testimony is afforded by his correspondence with Schiller, which affords a rare instance of the cordiality and intimacy with which two great writers laid themselves open to one another. The grandeur of Goethe's intellect is also vividly set forth in this correspondence, through which we may observe Schiller's noble mind—

"Contending with low wants and lofty will,"

and cowering before the superiority of his friend. It may add to the interest attending Goethe to know that he was as richly gifted in person as in mind, and that, in the words of a native of Weimar, "his eyes were like two lights."

Only one thing in Goethe we may regret, that he was no politician; but this the character of his mind forbade. A chilling scepticism, as to the progressive improvement of man, runs through all his writings, and of course prevented all attempts to make human institutions more productive of human happiness.

The death of Goethe seems in a manner to mark the close of a social æra, and to

sever one of the latest links between the past and the present. His name has long been associated in our minds with the impression of a mighty moral influence over European society; and the moment when that influence has for ever ceased to be personal, suggests inquiry what was its mode and character. Some have made an epoch in intellectual history by publishing a new revelation in morals or religion; others by addressing themselves to patriotic impulses; while others again have been followed as the guiding lights of philosophy, or of practical or scientific culture. None of all these influences was pre-eminently exerted by Goethe: (his enthusiasts have claimed for him the praise of embracing and wielding all.) His muse was neither that of devotion, philosophy, nor patriotism, though ~~flowers from~~ each and all these fields have been distilled to grace his poetical wreath; and a future age will edify or amuse itself with the spectacle of one who was an intellectual giant in his generation, yet indulged himself in a sort of semi-sceptical "aloofness" from all the mystic influences which have given prophets and poets their empire.

During the last two years, and particularly since the death of his son, his spirit lost its energy, and he was but the shadow of that which he once had been. To his daughter-in-law he was indebted for that tenderness and assiduity which soothed his declining years. Goethe retained his faculties to the last. Though more than eighty years of age, he still meditated literary projects, and talked of completing his "Faust," and of executing other elaborate works, with as much confidence as if he was in the vigour of his youth and genius.

Few men, in the walk where Goethe shone so conspicuously, enjoyed more happiness than he did. His superiority no one attempted to dispute. He maintained a tranquil empire over the literature of his country, which was implicitly acquiesced in by every candidate for literary fame. In his intercourse with the world, Goethe acted as a man of practical good sense: his enthusiasm and romanticism he reserved entirely for his productions. He lived to see his name universally worshipped; and upon

Weimar, the place of his residence, he has conferred an undying interest. The death of Goethe cannot be regarded as an event of importance merely to the literary world; it marks distinctly the termination of one era, and the commencement of another. He expires with the literary age of his country, at the instant almost when its political existence begins.

Goethe has appointed Dr. Eckermann, of Hanover, to be the editor of the unpublished MSS. which he has left. This is a choice with which the world has reason to be satisfied, as Dr. E. has already rendered great service by the care he bestowed on the complete edition of the author's works. The admirers of Goethe will certainly be delighted to hear that among the finished MSS. there is an entire volume of his own life, which follows in order the third volume of "Wahrheit und Dichtung." It contains the account of his first appearance at Weimar, and of the early years of his life and literary labours in that town, a period in which some of his finest works were composed. This volume nearly fills up the interval till his visit to Italy. We may also expect an entire volume of new poems, and the original MS. of "Gotz von Berlichingen," which is said to differ very materially from the published play. Besides these, among many other precious relics, there is the second part of "Faust," complete in five acts. The last two acts were composed in inverse order—the fifth in the winter of 1830-31, immediately after the receipt of the dreadful news of the death of his only son, which had nearly proved fatal to him. The classic-romantic phantasmagoria, *Heleña* (which has been long known,) forms the third act, as a kind of *intermezzo*. Among the collections of his letters, a whole volume will be published of his correspondence with his friend the musician Zelter, in Berlin, more interesting even than that with Schiller.

The mortal remains of Goethe were deposited, on the 26th of March, with great pomp, in the grand ducal family vault at Weimar, near to those of Schiller. On the same day, the theatre, which had been closed out of respect to his memory, was opened, with the representation of his "Iaso."

INCIDENTS, ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERENCE, MENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

Waterloo-street.—The long projected arrangements for the new street from Waterloo-bridge to Long-acre are about to be carried into effect. Workmen are now employed in clearing the foundation for Mr.

Arnold's theatre, to be completed in the course of the summer. The principal entrance to the boxes will be under a handsome portico in the new street. That which was formerly the chief part, in the Strand,

will afford admission to the pit, and there will be various other passages to the private boxes, stage, &c.; so that all the inconveniences which resulted from the confined position of the former theatre will be completely got rid of. When the building is completed, the houses in the Strand will be removed, the tenants having for some time received notice to quit, and the street, as far up, at least, as the entrance to the theatre, will be forthwith open to the public.

A numerous meeting of Planters, Merchants, and others connected with the West Indies, has been held (the Earl of Harewood in the chair, in the unavoidable absence of the Marquis of Chandos), to take into consideration the distressed state of the West India interest; when resolutions were agreed to, expressive of the injustice practised towards them both by the present and past Governments of the country, and that the policy now adopted had a direct tendency to disserve them from the Empire. A petition founded on them passed to solicit relief from the Legislature.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

The Rev. C. Griffiths, B.A., of Christ Church, Oxon, and P. C. of Llandygwydd, in the county of Cardiganshire, has been collated by the Lord Bishop of St. David's, by commission, to the Prebendal Stall of Treffoyden, in the Cathedral Church of St. David's.

The Rev. J. B. Graham, M. A., has been inducted into the Rectory of the one mediety of Burnsall in Craven, in the county of York.

The Rev. S. W. Packer, clerk, B.A., has been instituted to the Rectory of Woodton, in the county of Norfolk.

The Rev. H. Daniel, formerly of Jesus College, Oxford, has been instituted by the Lord Bishop of Lincoln to the Vicarage of Swinstead, Lincolnshire.

The Rev. J. C. Hall has been instituted to the Rectory of Cressingham Magna, and St George's Chapel with Bodney, Norfolk.

The Rev. R. Etonch, D.D., Vicar of Stonesby, Leicestershire, has been inducted to the Vicarage of Croxton Kerrill, Leicestershire.

The Rev. J. Bowstead, B.D., of Peter House, Cambridge, Master of the Free Grammar School of Bampton, and Incumbent of Mardale, has been collated to the Rectory of Musgrave, in the county of Westmorland, by the Lord Bishop of Carlisle.

A dispensation has passed the Great Seal to allow the Rev. C. J. Myers, M.A., vicar of Flintham, Notts, chaplain to the Lord Bishop of Lincoln, and late Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, to hold the Rectory of Ruskington, in the county of Lincoln, vacant by the death of the Rev. J. Myers, M.A., together with the vicarage of Flintham.

The King has been pleased to appoint the Rev. R. R. Bailey, M.A., to the chaplaincy of the Tower of London, with the rectory of St. Peter ad Vincula, on the nomination of his Grace the Duke of Wellington.

Lord Edward Chichester, second son of the Marquis of Donegal, to the Deanery of Raphoe, vacant by the death of Dr. Allen.

The Rev. Mr. Bennett, of Westbury, has been presented to the living of Corsham, on the resignation of the Rev. John Methuen.

The Rev. William Dalby, Vicar of Warminster, has been collated, by the Bishop of Salisbury, to the Prebendal Stall in the Cathedral Church of Salisbury, vacated by the death of the Rev. Henry Hetley.

The Rev. J. Jennings, curate of Westmeon, to the Rectory of St. John the Evangelist, Westminster.

The Rev. J. Stevenson, curate of Whitley and Thursley, to the Rectory of St. Peter's, Cheeskill, near Winchester.

The Rev. John Hall has been presented, by the Lord Chancellor, to the Rectory of St. Maryburg, Bristol, vacant by the death of the Rev. E. Hardy.

The Rev. John Thomas Hinds, M.A., of Trinity College, Cambridge, has been instituted to the Rectory of Pulham, Dorset, vacant by the death of G. S. Penfold, D.D.

The Rev. Edward Gibbs Walford, M.A., has been instituted to the Rectory of Chipping-Warden, in Northamptonshire, vacant by the demise of Dr. Lamb.

The Rev. D. Wilson, M.A., to the Bishopric of Calcutta, vacant by the death of the Right Rev. Dr. Turner.

The Rev. Richard Duffield, B.D. Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, Minister of St. Edward's, and Vicar of Impington, to the Consolidated Rectories of Thorington and Fratling, Essex, vacated by the death of the Rev. Edward Frewen, D.D. Patrons, the Master and Fellows of that Society.

The Rev. Arthur Carrigan, B.D. a Senior Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, and Margaret Preacher in the University, to the Rectory of Barrow, Suffolk. Patrons, the Master and Fellows of St. John's College.

The Rev. Philip Curlew, A.M. to the Rectory of Cranworth with Letton annexed, Norfolk.

The Rev. Henry John Ridley, A.M. to a Prebend in the Cathedral Church of Norwich, vacant by the resignation of the Rev. Edward Bankes, B.C.L. Patron, the Lord Chancellor.

The Rev. E. Crane, B.A., has been appointed by the Trustees, Chaplain of Berkeley's Hospital, in the city of Worcester, upon the resignation of the Rev. R. Grape.

The Rev. H. Le Mesurier, M.A. Fellow of New College, Oxford, to the Second Mastership of Bedford School.

The Rev. J. Romilly has been elected Registrar of Cambridge University.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

William Mackworth Praed, Esq. has been appointed Recorder of Barnstaple and South Molton, in the county of Devon.

The Court of Directors of the East India Company have appointed Lieut. General Sir Frederick Adam, K.C.B., Governor of Fort St. George.

The Lord Chamberlain of his Majesty's House

hold has appointed John Beaumont, Esq. Gentleman Usher of his Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Chamber, in Ordinary, in the room of Captain Henry John Hutton, R.N. deceased.

The following gentlemen have been elected Directors of the East India Company:—William Astell, Esq.; Russell Ellice, Esq.; Campbell Majoribanks, Esq.; John Masterman, Esq.; Charles Elton Prescott, Esq. and George Smith, Esq.

His Majesty has appointed William Woods, Esq. Officer of Arms attendant upon the Knights Commanders and Companions of the Bath, vacant by the decease of Sir George Naylor; and Sir Harris Nicolas, Secretary appertaining to the said Knights Commanders and Companions, in the room of William Woods, Esq.

Married.] At Falmouth, J. L. Nogueira Da Gama, Esq. eldest son of Colonel Da Gama, and nephew to the Marquis Baebenay, Brazil, to Emma, fourth daughter of Thomas Andrew, Esq. Penryn.

Sir W. L. Young, Bart. of the 8th Hussars, to Caroline, sixth daughter of John Harris, Esq. of Hughtendon House, Bucks.

At Hunsdon, Henry Warre, Esq. to Mary, third daughter of Nicolson Galvert, Esq. M.P. of Hunsdon House, Herts.

At St. John's Church, Lambeth, James Dunn, Esq. Purser in the Royal Navy, and of Stamford-street, Blackfriars, to Lucy, only daughter of the late Richard Dore, Esq. formerly his Majesty's Deputy Judge Advocate of the Colony of New South Wales.

At Trinity Church, Marylebone, John Lloyd Clayton, Esq. son of Sir William Clayton, Bart. of Harleyford, Bucks, to Louisa Sophia, daughter of Charles Littledale, Esq. of Portland-place.

At Haydon, Lincolnshire, Sir Edward 'holmeley Dering, Bart. of Surrenden Dering, Bart. Kent, to the Hon. Jane Edwardes, youngest daughter of Lord Kensington.

Lieutenant Colonel the Hon. George Ralph Abercromby, son of the Right Hon. Lord Abercromby, to Louisa Pennel, youngest daughter of the Hon. John Hay Forbes, one of the Senators of the College of Justice.

At Fareham, Captain Richard Kirwan Hill, of the 52nd Light Infantry, to Jane Margaret, eldest daughter of Vice-Admiral Halkett.

Edward Fitzgerald, Esq. to Charlotte, daughter of the late Sir R. Jephson, Bart.

At Barkby, Leicestershire, the Rev. G. Stratton, nephew of the Earl of Roden, and rector of Somersell, Derbyshire, and of Thornton-le-Moor, Lincolnshire, to Eleanor, eldest daughter of R.

Norman, Esq. of Melton Mowbray, and niece of the Duke of Rutland.

Lieut.-Col. John Geddes, to Miss Magdalena Hensing, of Stockwell, Surrey, daughter of the late Colonel George William Hensing, of Deegha, near Patna, in the East Indies.

James Sedgwick Wetenhall, Esq. to Eliza Emily, daughter of the Hon. John and late Lady Louisa Rodney.

Colonel Berkeley Drummond, to Maria, daughter of the late William Arthur Crosbie, Esq.

The Rev. Henry Beauford, Vicar of Eaton Socon, Bedfordshire, to Isabella Elizabeth, daughter of John Linton, Esq. of Stirtloe House, Huntingdonshire.

Died.] The Rev. Thomas Bartlam, A.M., a Prebendary, Canon, and Precentor of the Cathedral Church of Exeter.

Harriet, wife of Sir T. Phillipp, of Middle Hill, Worcester, Bart., and daughter of Lieut.-General Molyneux.

In his 63rd year, John Molyneux, Esq. youngest son of the late Right Hon. Sir Capel Molyneux, Bart. of Castle Dillon, Armagh, Ireland.

In the 70th year of his age, Edmund Alexander M'Naghten, Esq. for many years one of the Representatives in Parliament for the county of Antrim, and one of the Lords of his Majesty's Treasury.

March 3rd, at Grant's Braes, East Lothian, Miss Annie Burns, the eldest sister of the Scottish Bard; for nearly half a century she was an inmate of the family of her excellent brother, Gilbert, whose death was recorded in November 1827.

At Paris, Catherine Creighton, wife of Sir George Beeston Prescott, Bart. of Theobalds-park, Herts.

On board his Majesty's ship Alfred, off Napoli di Romania, Lieutenant Alexander Baring, fourth son of Alexander Baring, Esq. M.P.

At Streatham Castle, in the county of Durham, in the sixty-second year of her age, the Right Hon. Lady Anna Maria Jessup, last surviving daughter of John, ninth Earl of Strathmore, and Mary Eleanor Howes, of Gibbsdale.

At Blackheath, Stephen Groombridge, Esq. F.R.S., R.A.S. in his 78th year.

At Highbury Place, Islington, John Morgan, Esq. aged forty-eight.

At Sandhills (the seat of the Right Hon. Sir George Henry Rose, M.P.) in the fourth year of her age, Harriet Bridget Emily, seventh child of the Earl and Countess of Morton.

At Eby, Lady Penrose, relict of the late Sir C. V. Penrose.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES

IN THE COUNTIES OF ENGLAND, AND IN WALES, SCOTLAND, AND IRELAND.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

It is with pleasure we give publicity to the following. Cases of similar atrocity are so frequent that it is high time for the legislature to interfere. At the Bedfordshire assizes, Jonathan Cranfield

and William Preston were indicted for conspiracy, under the following circumstances:—In June last, Cranfield was an overseer, and Preston a constable of Cardington. On the 12th of that month, a poor woman was found lying by the road side, in

that parish. She was naked to the waist, without bonnet or cap, and on one side of her head all her hair was cut off. The prisoners heard of this, and instead of taking her into the workhouse, as casual poor, went to her, and half walked and half dragged her along the road, till they got her into the parish of Hawnes. Several persons collected, and taunted them with their inhuman conduct. They replied that they had got her out of their parish into Hawnes, and now the Hawnes people might put her into another parish. The poor woman, an unknown wanderer, was in a dying state, she was taken to the Hawnes poor house, where she died in the evening. She was buried at the charge of the parish of Hawnes. The defence was, that the woman was not in a dying state, and that she was asked by the defendants several times where she was going, and she always answered "to Sberford." The defendants, as is customary on such occasions, called persons to vouch for their humanity and goodness of disposition. The jury found them guilty of conspiring to exonerate the parish of Cardington, by conveying the woman, when too ill for removal, into Hawnes parish, from the barges which might ensue from the woman remaining in Cardington.—They were sentenced to be imprisoned for a month, and to pay each a fine of fifty pounds.

CORNWALL.

The rage for emigration that now prevails in the north of this county is wholly unprecedented in Cornwall in different parishes from 200 to 300 persons each, have either departed, or are preparing to leave for Canada or the United States.

DEVONSHIRE.

The communication with Dartmouth across the river Dart, by means of the newly invented floating steam bridge, is daily becoming of the greatest importance to the agricultural and commercial interests of the surrounding district. This beautiful specimen of mechanical ingenuity and national utility (being the first bridge of the kind in the kingdom) excites general admiration, from the facility with which it conveys stage-coaches over a stream of 1700 feet with perfect safety, and without taking off the horses or the passengers descending.—The royal assent has been given to a Bill for erecting a similar bridge on the river Tamar at Saltash, which, from the facility it will afford of communication with the neighbouring county, cannot fail to prove of incalculable advantage to the population of Plymouth, Devonport, Stonehouse, and their vicinities. The scientific skill displayed in this novel application of steam to mechanical powers in a floating bridge, does great credit to Mr Rendell, the engineer, and to Mr Mare, of the Plymouth foundry, who executed the machinery.

HAMPSHIRE.

The Visiting Magistrates of the Gaol and Bridewell of Winchester have forwarded a Report to the Secretary of State, made at the Epiphany Sessions of the present year, which announces an alarming increase of crime within the county, and attributes the large and disproportionate increase chiefly to two measures recently passed by the Legislature—the Game Laws Amendment Act, and the new Beer Act. According to this Report, 97 persons have been summarily convicted before

the magistrates for offences against the Game Laws in the short period included between the 1st of September 1831, and the 31st of December of the same year, and this, too, exclusive of twelve cases of murder in a poaching affray, and several cases of night-poaching still to be tried. The ratio of increase is, it appears, more than double, as compared with the corresponding period of the former year.—As for the Beer Act, the Report imputes the more immediate cause of the increase of crime to the effects arising from that measure. "The Visiting Justices possess, unfortunately," says the Report, "such conclusive evidence of the pernicious effects of the licence to vend and consume beer in these houses, that they can have no hesitation in declaring that the moral character of the agricultural labourer has already received a general and very severe injury in consequence of their existence, and that this lamentable effect is daily becoming more and more manifest, so that if the law be not altered, and the licence to drink upon the premises withdrawn, the condition and character of the peasantry of this county, if not of the whole kingdom, will, at no very distant period, be totally changed and destroyed. These houses are many of them situated in retired places, and almost all of them have secret and retired apartments, where, removed from the sight and observation of the public, the idle and dissolute resort to plan their deeds of mischief and crime, and in the more public parts of the premises, quarrels, riots, and assaults, the consequences of intoxication, are constantly occurring. Many of the unhappy men whose names appear in the calendar for capital offences, and some of them for murder and arson, have been brought to their present ignominious and pitiable condition in consequence of frequenting the beer shops."—Whether this be the fact all over the kingdom, or whether it be confined to the immediate county whence the Report emanates, it is evident that something must be done immediately to check the torrent of vice which appears to be spreading upon the rural population. We trust that the Report will be well considered, not only by the Ministers, but by every man who professes to sit in Parliament with a view to promote the interests of the country at large.

KENT.

An experiment has been successfully tried at Cheshunt Land has been taken at 271 including an area of 13 acres, 2 roods, and 38 perches, and this has been rented to 49 cottagers, four only having failed to pay their rents. Two tons of potatoes, and abundant summer vegetables, have been the produce of each strip of land. There is no doubt that if this example were followed, much good would ensue.

LANCASHIRE.

Some idea of the extent and importance of the trade between Ireland and Liverpool, may be formed from the following list of Irish articles imported into Liverpool during the year 1831. It would not be easy to form an accurate estimate of the value of these imports, but it must amount to several millions sterling. It will be seen that the articles imported consist entirely of agricultural produce. Ireland, in fact, seems destined to become the granary of England, and we cannot help hoping that the continually increasing intercourse between the two countries, will at last

the effect of raising the rich and beautiful country to its proper rank amongst nations. The invention of steam has already done more for Ireland than a thousand Acts of Parliament, and it must sooner or later either raise it to the same level with England, or drag down England to the level with Ireland. Our interest in the prosperity of Ireland is, therefore, scarcely less deep than that of the Irish themselves. The following is the table to which we refer:—

Cows	90,715
Horses	208
Sheep	134,702
Mules	243
Bacon	13,000 hies.
Pork	14,554 barrels.
Ditto	910 half do.
Beef	6,391 tuns.
Ditto	1,789 barrels.
Hams and Tongues	709 hhdts.
Butter	5,754 cools.
Ditto	256,087 arkins.
Ditto	19,217 half do.
Lard	465 tuns.
Ditto	4,542 hhdts.
Pigs	158,001
Calves	1,196
Lambs	25,725
Eggs	2,506 crates
Wheat	277,000 quarters

Wheat	280,670 do.
Barley	21,328 do.
Oats	413 do.
Beans	8,452 do.
Peas	1,724 do.
Malt	8,850 do.
Meal	140,815 loads.
Flour	98,154 sacks.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

This will be a most unprofitable year for mixtures of all kinds of stock, neither fat nor lean cattle, or sheep, being worth but little more than they cost in autumn. Corn markets are very languid and receding. Rents are reducing, and proprietors find it necessary to give more encouragement to the farmers, and the latter more wages to labourers.

IRELAND.

Lord Anglesey has rejected an application from the magistrates of Kilkenny for "extraordinary measures," (meaning, we presume, the renewal of the Insurrection Act, with all its despotic and dreadful provisions,) on the ground that the existing powers of the magistrates are amply sufficient, if duly enforced, for the preservation of peace and the ends of justice. His Lordship has, however, reinforced the civil and military power, and appointed three stipendiary magistrates in the disturbed districts.

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY-MARKET REPORT.

Commerce is still, from the precautionary measures adopted against Cholera, in a state of great languor, and, with respect to the Mediterranean trade, is absolutely torpid. Even in the French ports, there has not been so prompt and complete a relaxation of the restrictions as was expected, when the violence with which the disease raged in Paris had rendered evident the utter futility of quarantine regulations as preservatives against the evil. At Havre, however, vessels are only subject to a mere visit of inspection, without distinction as to the ports from whence they may have arrived.

In our home trade, the protracted discussions on the Reform Bill continue to throw a damp upon speculation. There has, however, been some improvement in the state of the Manchester manufactures. The petition from the great body of planters, merchants, and ship-owners interested in the trade of our West India Colonies, for "a full and impartial inquiry into the state of the laws and usages of the Colonies, the condition of the slaves, and the measures adopted for its amelioration," having been complied with, by the appointment of a Committee of the House of Lords for that purpose, it may now be expected that the difficult but important question as to the time and mode in which slavery shall cease to exist in the British Colonies, will be dispassionately examined, and will lead to measures which, while they provide for the eventual abolition of a state of society at variance with the principles of Christianity, and with the progress of civilization, will also protect the colonists in their legally recognized interests, and will guard against the gift of liberty to the Negro being to him a curse instead of a blessing. The demand for some articles of colonial produce received a stimulus

early in the month from the favourable reports of the state of the markets in Hamburg and in Flinders. Foreign and East India Coffee maintained, in consequence, an increase of 2s per cwt. Large parcels changed hands by private contract, in one instance amounting to 5000 bags for shipment to Holland, besides 2400 bags of Batavia, advertised for public sale, but subsequently withdrawn for the same destination. At Liverpool, the transactions have been almost exclusively confined to the trade, the stock in the hands of the importers being nearly exhausted. The rise of 1s to 2s per cwt. during the month, will, therefore, probably be supported until the arrivals from Jamaica, which are shortly expected. A similar demand for exportation gave some animation to the Sugar Market, and caused an increase of 1s. to 2s per cwt. in British Plantation and in Refined Sugars, however, have been shy at the increase, those for home consumption limiting their purchases to their present necessities, and looking forward to the new importations under these circumstances, prices have gradually given way again, except Mauritius of low quality, which have been firm at the increase. The stock of West India Muscovades is so low, that there are no transactions worth quoting.

The last average price of Sugar is 14. 0s per cwt.

In Cotton, the London market has been firm throughout the month, with a tendency to improve. In Liverpool, the market has been generally in a state of inactivity, prices have been maintained, but if any considerable sale had been attempted, they must have given way the purchases have chiefly been for home consumption.

Early in the month there was a brisk demand for Rum, to supply some extensive export orders,

BANKRUPT

FROM MARCH 30, TO APRIL 20, 1832, INCLUSIVE.

March 30. **DUNCAN MACRAE**, the younger, of Glasgow, merchant.
 April 1. **S. HARRISON**, Finsley, Mid-
 dlesex, brewer.
 April 2. **J. H. DAVY**, Parker-street, Mid-
 dlesex, coach-builder.
 April 3. **L. E. COHEN**, Brighton,
 Sussex, printer.
 April 4. **J. BALLINGER**, Orchard-place, Mid-
 dlesex, grocer.
 April 5. **H. HEWSTON**, Strand, Middlesex,
 cigar dealer.
 April 6. **C. T. WATSON**, Newmarket,
 Essex, coal merchant.
 April 7. **B. KENT**, Bangay, Suffolk, iron
 keeper.
 April 8. **Q. WARE**, Cranborne, Dorsetshire, iron-
 keeper.
 April 9. **E. BUNTING**, Clerkenwell, Middlesex, lep-
 tery.
 April 10. **H. TOWN**, Cornhill-road, Surrey, grocer.
 April 11. **E. ELIAS**, Cirencester, Gloucestershire, mercer.
 April 12. **J. AU-
 BERRY**, Hatten-garden, Middlesex, money scrivener.
 April 13. **R. THORNION**, Northam, Sussex, common brewer.
 April 14. **R. HODGKINS**, Halifax, Yorkshire, dyer.
 April 15. **J. MEE-
 CHER**, Thrapston, Northampton, iron keeper.
 April 16. **COCK**, Strimham, Berkshire, linen draper.
 April 17. **J. BEARD**,
 Ludworth, Yorkshire, corn dealer.
 April 18. **J. WATHEN**,
 Redbourn, Gloucestershire, clothier.
 April 19. **W. FAYLER**, Malden, Surrey, gunpowder
 manufacturer.
 April 20. **W. MARSHALL**, Holborn-lane, pocket
 book maker.
 April 21. **J. and G. DOBLE**, Ketish building-
 Southwark, hop factors.
 April 22. **W. H. MAY**, Great George-
 street, Mansion-house, merchant.
 April 23. **S. PARKER**, Argyll-
 place, Regent street, bronzist and lamp maker.
 April 24. **J. TURNER**, Norwich, soapfactor.
 April 25. **J. CARTER**, Work-
 ington, Nottinghamshire, corn factor.
 April 26. **E. HENRY**, Drury lane, timber merchant.
 April 27. **J. GALLIEN**, Park-street, Grosvenor-square, carpenter.
 April 28. **C. LEACH**, New Manor street, Chelsea, E.
 April 29. **BEAM**, Thame, Oxford, draper.
 April 30. **N. NEWLAND** and
 B. WHITE, Potton, Hants, drapers.
 May 1. **R. WAYLING**,
 in Ramsey, Essex, butcher.
 May 2. **J. PINKMAN**, White
 Lion-street, Fentonville, licensed victualler.
 May 3. **WIL-
 LINGSON**, Cornhill building, accountant.
 May 4. **J. NICHOLS**
 and T. WALTER, Skinner street, ironmongers.
 May 5. **T. HAYNES**, Great Yarmouth, Norfolk, cabinet maker.
 May 6. **J. E. AKERS**, Birmingham, victualler.
 May 7. **R. J. W.**
 POWELL, Hertford, Southampton, fellowmonger.
 May 8. **W. BCO-
 RAFF**, East End, Kent, cabinet maker.
 May 9. **J. LATHAM**,
 Ormsall, Great Harting, Essex, miller.
 May 10. **J. LATHAM**,
 Llanelli, Carmarthen, spirit merchant.
 May 11. **A. H. HOWARD**, London-wall, looking glass

manufacturer.
 May 12. **T. BYDGE**, Mount-row, Lambeth,
 hat manufacturer.
 May 13. **H. HEWITT**, Upper Thames
 street, merchant.
 May 14. **Q. DUNHAM**, Bon lane, iron and
 tin plate agent.
 May 15. **W. BLACKNELL**, Bourne End, Hart-
 ford, retailer of beer.
 May 16. **J. FERNEAUX**, Princes street,
 Red lion square, cabinet maker.
 May 17. **H. N. DRAKE**,
 Clifton, Devon, tile dealer.
 May 18. **J. H. DICKNELL**, Strat-
 ford open-Avon.
 May 19. **S. TURNER**, Bill's pond, Islington, builder.
 May 20. **W. H. GARDINER**, Norton folgate, ironmonger.
 May 21. **J. WARD**, Barnwood street, Southwark wine merchant.
 May 22. **T. MACE**, son Gresham street, Regent's park, coach
 wheelwright.
 May 23. **P. RACHAIL**, Hoxter lane, glass dealer.
 May 24. **R. H. VINSON** and **W. SHOULF**, Manu, Southwark,
 builders.
 May 25. **E. J. HURRIE**, York street, P. rman
 square, auctioneer.
 May 26. **J. MERRILL**, Hayte, brewer and
 coal merchant.
 May 27. **J. JUBY**, Norwith, money scrivener.
 May 28. **J. HAWORTH**, Barnley, Lancashire, ironmonger.
 May 29. **R. VINCENT**, Bristol, tailor.
 May 30. **J. SMITH**, Milk street,
 Bristol, currier.
 May 31. **W. L. ROBINSON**, King'swayton inn,
 Highbury, innholder.
 June 1. **J. J. HOGG**, Great Yarmouth,
 Norfolk, hatter.
 June 2. **W. H. WILLIAMS**, Newport, Mon-
 mouthshire, corn merchant.
 June 3. **T. BROCKBANK**, Cer-
 lisle, Cumberland, and E. BROCKBANK, George street,
 near Carlisle, timber merchants.
 June 4. **J. BROADBENT**,
 Huddersfield, Yorkshire, clothier.
 June 5. **J. MA-
 KEY**, Barnley, Lancashire, cotton spinner.
 June 6. **W. HAY-
 WOOD**, Birmingham, bookbinder.
 June 7. **J. and A. MCOR-
 MICK**, Leeds, drapers.
 June 8. **W. CHIAKIEN**, Warrack square, Ken-
 sington, boarding house keeper.
 June 9. **J. BOHLEY**, Lower
 Grosvenor place, boat and shoe maker.
 June 10. **G. CROOKS**,
 Anleson place, 1 time-house, baker.
 June 11. **J. JAMPSON**,
 Museum court, wine merchant.
 June 12. **J. VIZEP**, Crawford
 street, Brynston-square, stationer.
 June 13. **H. WILLIAMS**,
 Lutetian court, rudd, chemist.
 June 14. **W. FAUL**, Cam-
 bridge, watch maker.
 June 15. **J. GREI NACRE**, Brompton,
 builder.
 June 16. **W. B. GADSBURY**, Leadenhall street, a silken
 draper.
 June 17. **G. RAMSAY** and **S. LANCANTI**, R. Mark
 lane, yarn merchants.
 June 18. **C. RAFF**, Jan Walsh, Staf-
 fordshire, brush maker.
 June 19. **T. WALKER**, Butte-m, chief
 fordsire, iron founder.
 June 20. **W. HANNAY**, Liverpool,
 merchant.
 June 21. **F. ROOKER**, Chorlton row, Manchester,
 yarn dealer.

MONTHLY METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL,

FROM MARCH 23, TO APRIL 22, 1832.

March to April.	Latitudes.	Thermo- meter. Mean Alt.	Baro- meter 0 hour	Winds.		Atmospheric Variations.					Prevailing modifica- tion of Cloud.
				A.M.	P.M.	9 A.M.	3 P.M.	8 P.M.	During Night		
Fri. 23	8 h. 48' P.M.	43	29.70	W.	W.	Cldy.	Cldy.	Clear	Fair	—	Cumulostratus
Sat. 24	(	43	.58	N.W.	N.W.	—	—	Cldy.	—	—	— Cirrostratus
Sun. 25		40.5	.05	N.	N.	Clear	Clear	—	—	—	Cumulus —
Mon. 26		42	29.80	—	—	Cldy.	Cldy.	—	—	—	Cumulostratus
Tues. 27		46	29.90	—	Var.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wed. 28		40.5	—	N.E.	E.	Clear	Clear	Clear	—	—	Cumulus
Thur. 29		44	.92	—	N.E.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fri. 30		48.5	.86	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	— Cumulostr.
Sat. 31	5 h. 2' A.M.	44.5	.78	—	—	Cldy.	Cldy.	Cldy.	—	—	—
Sun. 1	●	43	.65	Var.	Var.	—	—	—	—	—	Cumulostratus
Mon. 2		48	.92	S.W.	S.W.	Clear	Clear	Clear	—	—	Cirrostratus
Tues. 3		53.5	29.36	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wed. 4		50.5	.42	Var.	Var.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thur. 5		57	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Comoid cirrostr.
Fri. 6		46	—	N.E.	E.	Cldy.	—	—	—	—	—
Sat. 7	1 h. 40' A.M.	45.5	.32	E.	S.E.	—	—	—	—	—	Cirrostratus
Sun. 8	)	45	.15	—	E.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mon. 9		46	—	—	E.	—	—	—	—	—	Cumulostratus
Tues. 10	+	—	—	N.	N.	—	—	—	—	—	Comoid cirrostr.
Wed. 11		40.5	.19	N.E.	N.E.	Clear	—	—	—	—	—
Thur. 12		45	29.85	—	—	Shrs.	Shrs.	—	—	—	Cumulostr. Nim.
Fri. 13		47	—	S.E.	S.E.	Cldy.	Clear	—	—	—	Cumulus
Sat. 14	4 h. 0' A.M.	48.5	.99	R.	E.	—	—	—	—	—	Cirrostratus
Sun. 15	○	51	.94	Var.	—	—	Cldy.	Rain	Rain	Rain	Cumulostratus
Mon. 16		51.5	—	W.	W.	—	—	Clear	Fair	—	Cumulus —
Tues. 17		50	—	Var.	N.E.	—	—	—	—	—	Cirrostr.
Wed. 18		50.5	.60	S.	S.	Clear	Clear	Rain	Rain	—	Cumulus
Thur. 19		50	.39	W.	N.W.	Cldy.	Hail	Clear	—	—	— Cumulostr.
Fri. 20		45	.50	S.W.	W.	—	Rain	Cldy.	—	—	Nim. —
Sat. 21		54	.98	W.	W.	Clear	—	Clear	Fair	—	Cumulus
Sun. 22		56.5	—	S.W.	S.E.	Cldy.	Cldy.	—	—	—	—

Mean temperature of the Month 51 deg. Mean atmospheric pressure, 29.60. Thunder on the 10th P.M.

THE NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

JUNE 1, 1832.

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POLITICAL EVENTS.

GREAT BRITAIN.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

May 7. Their Lordships met pursuant to adjournment. On the motion of Earl Grey, the House resolved itself into a committee on the Reform Bill. The consideration of the title and preamble was postponed. His Lordship stated, that when the first clause was discussed he should propose to alter it, so as not to name the number of boroughs to be disfranchised, until schedule A had been considered.—Lord Lyndhurst said the Noble Earl had proposed an alteration in the first clause, he should propose the postponement of the clause altogether, and if he succeeded in that, he should propose to postpone the consideration of the second clause. His object was to determine what number of places should be enfranchised, before they entered into the consideration of what places should be disfranchised. After all that had taken place, and looking to the feeling of the country on the subject, he was disposed to

endeavour to render the Bill satisfactory in fact, he and the Noble Lords with whom he acted, wished to approach the question in a temper of conciliation, but they considered that if the Bill were passed in its present state, it would destroy the right and authority of the Crown and the House of Lords. His proposition was founded upon this principle—their Lordships should inquire to what number of places it was necessary to give members, having done so, they would then know how many it was necessary to disfranchise, for the purpose of supplying the enfranchised places with members.—The Lord Chancellor said it was impossible for any person who did not shut his eyes to what was going on around him, not to see that this motion was not devised by his Noble and learned friend—for the purpose of catching the votes of all who were against the Bill, for any essential reason, or who had objections

to particular parts; but if not devised for that purpose, such at least was its tendency. From whom, too, did this motion come?—from his Noble and Learned Friend, who had avowed his open hostility to the measure—who had declared it to be in violation of the Constitution—who had maintained that it would destroy the balance of power between the three estates, and who had opposed its second reading:—when he found that this proposition came from him, if they were to admit of the postponement of the question of disfranchisement to that of enfranchisement, he must confess that his hopes of carrying schedule A would be but very feeble.—The Earl of Harrowby supported the amendment. Under present circumstances it had become expedient, for the purpose of securing satisfaction in the country, without which it was impossible for any Government to exercise its functions, to follow up the principle of enfranchisement by a disfranchisement to a liberal extent; but if they began at once to disfranchise the decayed boroughs, before considering the enfranchising clause, how could they know where to stop?—Lord Bexley supported the amendment, and the Earl of Radnor opposed it.—The Duke of Wellington said they might amend the Bill as they pleased; but in his opinion, with all the alterations they might make in its details, it never would prove otherwise than a measure fraught with evil. He had opposed it conscientiously and fearlessly whilst there was any chance of success, but he would not oppose it factiously when the principle of the measure had been decided on. He, as an honest man, felt it to be his duty to make it, as far as in him lay, a measure fitting for the country, and fitting also for the support and preservation of the Government. He thought it right, therefore, to support the Noble and Learned Lord's motion; and he could tell their Lordships, notwithstanding what might be insinuated to the contrary, that it was not with any dirty view of getting rid of the Bill by a side-wind, or for the purpose of destroying its effect, that he supported that motion.—Lord Holland said he did not mean to insinuate that the Noble and Learned Lord who proposed, or the Noble Duke who supported the motion, intended to act directly contrary to their own recorded decision, or to defeat the principle of the Bill by a side-wind; but he would say this fearlessly, that the postponement of the disfranchisement clause was tantamount to a rejection of the principle of the Bill.—The Duke of Newcastle had no objection to the enfranchisement of large towns, but in all other respects he was opposed to the Bill.—Lord Ellenborough and the Earl of Winchelsea supported the amendment.—Lord Wharnccliffe said the amendment would not defeat the principle of the

Bill. It was not intended so to do; and he did not, and would not, concur in any proposition to mutilate or defeat it. If the amendment succeeded, he would vote for the whole of schedule A, and would not give his consent to any amendment that would reduce the amount of disfranchisement.—The Earl of Harewood said, though he supported the motion, he had no idea that the object was to get rid of schedule A, and if it were, he certainly would not join in any such object.—Earl Grey said, to the proposition made he gave his most decided opposition, and he hoped that Noble Lords would not deceive themselves by supposing that, if they acceded to the motion, it would be possible to carry the Bill successfully through. The Noble Earl proceeded to make some remarks upon the principles of the Bill, in the course of which he said, that to the principle of the £10 qualification he felt himself irrevocably pledged, and he could admit of no alteration in that, other than such as might secure it from abuse. He would resist, with the most fixed determination, any proposition which, under the pretence of regulation, would have the effect of raising the qualification. The Noble Earl thus concluded—"Should the amendment proposed by the Noble Baron be carried, it will be necessary for me to consider what course I shall take. More I will not say, than what on a former occasion was stated by the Noble Earl on the other side, and it was not denied by any other person, that this Bill had found support in public opinion."—The Earl of Carnarvon said it had been insinuated that the amendment was a trick to get rid of the disfranchising clause; if he thought so, he would not vote for it. In his opinion, if there was any trick going on it was with the other party, in endeavouring to find some mode of slipping out, and of throwing on the opponents of the Bill the result of the conduct of the introducers of the measure, which whether it was characterised by obstinacy or timidity he would not take upon himself to say. The great question now before their Lordships was the degree of Reform that ought to be granted. If the plan of the Ministers were to be adopted, it would be a plan characterised by revolution.—Earl Manvers and Lord Clifford opposed the amendment.—The Committee divided. The numbers were—

For the amendment 151
 For the original motion 116
 Majority against Ministers 35

Earl Grey said, that after the vote to which the House had just come, he felt it to be his duty to propose that the further consideration of the Bill in Committee be postponed until Thursday (the 10th).—Lord Ellenborough stated it to be the intention

of the friends with whom he acted to propose a considerable disfranchisement, and to establish, in addition to the £10 qualification, the old scot-and-lot right of voting.—Earl Grey congratulated the Noble Baron on this and other odd changes in his opinion on the subject.—The Committee was postponed, and the House adjourned.

May 9. Earl Grey rose to present several petitions in favour of Parliamentary Reform. Having done so, he addressed the House.

"My Lords, after what passed in this House on Monday night, and the result of that debate, your Lordships will probably be prepared for the information which it is now my duty to give. The result of that decision certainly was such as to reduce me to the alternative, either, in conjunction with my colleagues, of at once withdrawing ourselves from his Majesty's service, or of tendering to his Majesty our advice, which then appeared justified by the necessity of the case, to take such means as might insure the success of the Reform Bill now before your Lordships, or in the event of that advice being refused, to tender humbly and respectfully our resignations. My Lords, the latter alternative we, after much consideration, adopted. We offered that advice to his Majesty which we thought our duty in the circumstances of the times required, and the alternative submitted to his Majesty has been accepted by him, and he has graciously accepted our resignation—at the same time honouring us with the fullest expression of the approbation of our services during the time we have been in his Majesty's Councils, and during which we certainly have received from his Majesty a confidence and support, for which I must be thankful during the years I have yet to live. My Lords, under these circumstances then, we now, having given in our resignations, and those resignations having been accepted, only hold our offices till our successors can be appointed; and, therefore, my Lords, I think your Lordships will see the propriety of our not proceeding with any public business, on which anything like a difference of opinion or contest could arise, until a new Administration shall have been formed. I shall, therefore, not propose to morrow to proceed with the Committee on the Reform Bill.

Lord Brougham, having presented a petition in favour of Reform from Birmingham signed by 200,000 persons, said—

"I stand in the same situation as my Noble Friend, having with him humbly tendered my resignation to his Majesty in consequence of the advice, which with my Noble Friend I had humbly tendered to the King, not having been accepted by his Majesty. My Lords, with my Noble Friend, to the latest hour of my existence, I shall never cease to entertain the deepest heartfelt sense of the gracious kindness and confidence which my Noble Friend and his colleagues have received from the King during the period I have had the honour to be a Member of his Majesty's Council."

After a few words from Lord Suffolk, the Earl of Carnarvon expressed his gratitude for the constitutional manner in which his

Majesty had treated the "atrocious" advice and measures of the noble Earl and his colleagues.—Earl Grey condemned this language as most unparliamentary and unbecoming; but expressed his conviction that his character would not suffer in the House, nor with the country, by such aspersions. That advice which had been denounced as "atrocious" he had delayed till the last moment; he was prepared to defend it; and it had become absolutely necessary, unless he would consent to be the shadow of a Minister, and to see the Bill mutilated. "I certainly cannot," said the noble Earl, "proceed with the Bill under the circumstances I have stated. I trust that out of all these unhappy differences of opinion that exist, a measure of Reform, a great, extensive, effectual, and beneficial plan of Reform—for if it is not great, extensive, and effectual, it cannot be beneficial—will be produced, and will restore the confidence of the public in the Institutions of the State. I trust, I say, that out of these unhappy differences now prevailing a measure will arise that will give satisfaction. If it fall short of what I think is right and necessary, yet if it has that effect, it will give me sincere pleasure and satisfaction; but I could not attempt, under the circumstances in which I was placed, to carry a measure, subject to daily defeats and alterations that would be forced on me by a majority of the House differing with me so widely in opinion."—Earl Carnarvon moved "that the House go into Committee on the Reform Bill on Monday next," which was agreed to without a division.—The House then adjourned.

May 14. The Earl of Carnarvon moved the postponement of the Committee on the Reform Bill, as the details of the New Administration were not yet arranged. The motion was agreed to.

May 15. Earl Grey moved the adjournment of the House until Thursday. He did so because he had received a communication from his Majesty.—Lord Kenyon asked, were the House and the country to understand that the result of the communication was the reinstatement of the Noble Earl and his colleagues in the places they had lately held?—Earl Grey was sure the House would see that it would not be discreet in him to explain farther. He had stated all he had a right to state under the circumstances—namely, that he had received a communication from his Majesty.

May 17. The Duke of Wellington, after presenting a petition from Cambridge against the Reform Bill, described the late Ministerial negotiations, as far as he was concerned. He said, that in consequence of what had occurred in that House on Monday so'night, his Majesty's Ministers had been pleased to tender such advice to their Royal Master,

which the Sovereign refusing to comply with, had caused them to resign office. His Majesty thus deserted, sent for a noble and learned friend of his, for his advice under the peculiar circumstances in which he was placed; and that noble friend was commissioned to honour him with the King's command to assist in forming another Cabinet, so as to prevent the destruction of the House of Lords by a large creation of Peers. Under these circumstances, he waited upon his Majesty and gave him the best advice in his power; not with any view to his own appointment to office, but to recommend others to his Majesty who, he thought, would be fully qualified to carry on the Administration of the country. And in doing this, he did no more than he should always do, by giving all the assistance in his power to his Sovereign, whether he was in office or out of office. In & out of place, he had always given the best advice he was capable of giving. Some of his best and oldest friends thought that he ought to have been excluded from office by the strong language he had formerly held against Reform, and they felt that they themselves must be so, from taking a prominent part in the Government at this juncture. Owing to that feeling, in conjunction with what had occurred in the other House of Parliament on Monday night, he found that it would be impracticable to form an Administration which would secure the confidence of the country and the prosperity of the nation. In consequence, he, on Tuesday, waited upon his Majesty, and communicated that fact, when the King was pleased to state that he should communicate with his former Ministers.—After a few conversations to the same effect by Lord Lyndhurst—Earl Grey, at some length, proceeded to state his opinions and conduct with reference to this Bill, from the time when the Noble Lords opposite had left their master deserted. He had accepted office with the view of carrying the question; and, at all events, he could not be accused of giving up his opinions for the sake of office. He had always thought that a full and extensive measure of Reform was necessary, and would be most likely to set the country, as related to it, at rest, and it was with that view he had introduced the present Bill. He was not prepared to state at that moment the result of the communication he had had with his Majesty. All he should state was, that his continuance in office must depend on his ability to carry into full effect the Bill on their Lordships' table, unimpaired in all its principles, and in all its essential particulars.

May 18. The Archbishop of York entered into an explanation of the conduct he had pursued, and meant to pursue, in regard to the Bill. He was most friendly to its prin-

ciples, and to its essential details; but he thought enfranchisement should lead, and disfranchisement follow. He admitted, however, that his residence in Yorkshire, where there were many unrepresented towns and few close boroughs, might have biased his judgment on this point. He expressed his confidence in Earl Grey, as the only man who could carry the Bill, and earnestly hoped that the towns in schedules C and D would soon receive the boon which they so earnestly courted and so justly deserved.—Earl Grey said, the communications which were the result of the Duke of Wellington's having given up his commission to form a new Cabinet had ended in this:—In consequence of his Majesty's gracious desire to that effect, and in consequence of his perceiving those grounds of confident expectation of ability to enable him to redeem his pledge of yesterday, not to continue in office unless possessing an authority which might afford security for passing the Reform Bill unimpaired in principle and in all its essential details—in consequence of now finding himself able to state that he had a confident expectation of being able to pass the measure, and having received his Majesty's gracious commands expressed to that effect, he had now to announce that Ministers were to continue in office.—A long discussion followed, in which the Duke of Rutland, the Earl of Harewood, the Earl of Winchester, Lord Brougham, Lord Wharncliffe, Lord Radnor, and the Earl of Carnarvon took part.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

May 7. The House met pursuant to adjournment.

May 8. On the motion of Mr. Hume, a return of the number of clergymen of the Church of England who hold more than one living; the gross value of their incomes, at an average for three years, and also the amount of stipends paid to the curate, was ordered.

May 9. Lord Althorp having made a similar statement to that given by Lord Grey in the House of Lords, Lord Eldon rose. He felt deep regret at having heard this statement, and thought it his duty, although he wished that duty had been placed in able hands, to give notice, that he should to-morrow move a respectful address to his Majesty upon the present state of the affairs of the country, and he should follow that up by moving that the House be called over.

Mr. G. Langton was sure that the communication which had been made would spread terror and alarm throughout the whole country.—Lord Althorp wished the motion to be postponed, in order that no impediments might be thrown in the way of the formation of a new Ministry; but several

Members protested against this delay.—Mr. James asked what was the nature of the advice, the rejection of which had led to resignation?—Lord Althorp said he was not prepared to make any farther communication.—Mr. Labouchere, in urging Lord Ebrington to persevere in his motion, expressed a hope that the friends of Reform would not now act as “cravens,” but do their duty.—Mr. Baring would not anticipate the debate of to-morrow, but he would venture to hope, that whilst the House justified its own opinions, it would respect that of other Committees of the legislature, and that whilst they did not behave like “cravens,” neither would they behave like bullies. He rose, however, principally to suggest to the Noble Lord, whether it was not fit that he should follow the course customary upon such occasions, and state to the House what that advice was, the rejection of which by his Majesty had occasioned the breaking up of the Administration.—Colonel Davies declared that the Ministers had required a *carte blanche* to create a hundred Peers if necessary; if such advice had been given, the King had acted well in rejecting it.—Sir R. Peel submitted that the House ought to know the causes which led to the dissolution of the Ministry, and his Majesty's leave ought to be obtained to make a communication on the subject.—Lord Althorp said he had no farther communication to make; the Ministers had tendered advice which was not received, and thereupon they resigned.—Lord Ebrington afterwards stated, that he should persevere in his motion, especially after the rumours of the last few days of strange changes of opinion in particular quarters.—The call of the House was ordered; all the orders of the day were postponed, and the House adjourned.

May 10. Lord Ebrington having spoken at much length upon the subject of the recent change, moved an Address to his Majesty, to the following effect:—

1. To express regret at the retirement of the Ministers, and to state that the House continued to repose unabated confidence in the authors of the Reform Bill.

2. That, in compliance with the recommendation of his Majesty's Speech, they had prepared a Bill to amend the representation of the people, but that it had experienced resistance in the other House, which had led to the resignation of Ministers, the authors of the Bill.

3. That the people were looking with intense anxiety for the passing of that Bill; so much so, that the adoption of any proceedings that would impair the efficiency of the Bill would create the most serious disappointment.

4. In consequence of such opinions, to

implore his Majesty to call to his Councils such persons only as would carry into effect, unimpaired in all its essential provisions, that Bill for the Reform of the Representation which had recently passed the House of Commons.

Mr. Stuart seconded the motion.—Mr. Baring said, he should oppose the Address; the more especially as he was unacquainted with the cause of the resignation of Ministers, on which point he thought the House ought to receive some information.—Lord Althorp, although he regretted that the motion was brought forward at all, considered it his duty to vote for it.—Mr. Hume, Mr. Macaulay, Lord Moir, Mr. G. Robinson, and Mr. O'Connell, supported the motion, which was opposed by Sir Robert Peel, Sir C. Wetherell, and Mr. Hunt.—The House divided.—For Lord Ebrington's Motion, 288; against it, 208; majority, EIGHTY.

May 11. On the presentation of a petition from Manchester, by Mr. J. Wood, Sir F. Burdett said he had just been at a crowded meeting of his constituents, and the feeling of that meeting was one of undisguised regret at the resignation of Ministers. He wished, however, that all exciting language might be abstained from at such a moment. The change in the government would be most disastrous, for the confidence of the country in Lord Grey had risen to an unprecedented extent. He trusted that his Majesty would recover from his surprise, and cast away the leprous distilment which had been poured into his ear. He could not understand how any persons could be mad enough to take office and deny Reform.

On the third reading of the Anatomy Bill, Mr. Robinson moved an Amendment, that it be read that day six months. For the third reading, 42.—For the amendment 4.—Majority 38. On the question that the Bill do pass, an amendment was proposed;—Ayes, 5.—For passing the Bill, 43.—The Bill was passed.

May 14. Lord Ebrington took the opportunity of inquiring if there were any truth in the report that the Duke of Wellington had been appointed Minister. His Lordship commented very severely on the supposed fact. If the Duke had been induced to accept office with the intention of passing the Reform Bill, after solemnly protesting against it, such conduct would be most mischievous in effect—it would be the greatest example of public immorality he ever witnessed.—Sir H. Hardinge contended, that from the well-known character of the Duke of Wellington, it was impossible to conceive that he would be guilty of any political immorality.—Mr. Baring also bore testimony to the high character of the Duke, and felt convinced that he would never take

office upon the condition of carrying measures which he thought hurtful to the Constitution. Change of opinion did not necessarily lead to political immorality, though so great a change as that contemplated in the report was calculated to shake all confidence in public men.—A long and desultory discussion followed: Sir G. Murray, Sir R. Peel, Sir E. Sugden, and other Members urged the House to have patience; whilst Lord Ebrington, Sir F. Burdett, Mr. Macauley, Mr. T. Duncombe, Mr. Hume, and others, contended that the House ought at once to declare that it could have no confidence in men who had recorded by public protest their conviction that the Reform Bill was prejudicial to the country.

May 15. A number of petitions praying for Reform having been presented, Mr. Baring rose, and suggested the expediency of not discussing the subject. He had to inform the House that the negotiations for a new Ministry had terminated, and that they would not be resumed. He had only, therefore, to hope, that the measure adopted by the late Administration, now they had resumed power, would be such as would tend to perpetuate the happiness and prosperity to the country.—Lord Althorp, who entered the House during the time Mr. Baring was speaking, said that he intended to take the earliest opportunity of informing the House that Earl Grey had this day received a communication from his Majesty, and in consequence to move that the House should adjourn until Thursday.

May 17. Lord Althorp, being called upon by Mr. Paget, rose and said, that having stated on a former evening that a communication from his Majesty had been received by Lord Grey, he now rose to say, that the arrangements were in a train to be completed, and he had no doubt they would be found to be satisfactory to the country. The House might be assured that Earl Grey

and his colleagues would not feel justified in re-accepting office unless they had every possible assurance of carrying the Reform Bill in all its essential and main principles.—Lord Ebrington congratulated the House on what they had just heard, and expressed an anxious hope that no time would be lost in bringing the arrangements to a final termination, because, although a comparative calm had succeeded to the frightful state of alarm into which it had been thrown, the country would not be satisfied until positive assurance had been received of the completion of arrangements, and the consequent absolute certainty of the passing of the great measure of Reform.

May 18. Lord Althorp having explained that it was the intention of his Majesty's Ministers to retain their places, Sir Robert Peel entered into an explanation somewhat similar to that of the Duke of Wellington. On Wednesday se'nnight he was called on by Lord Lyndhurst, to know if he were willing to enter into his Majesty's service. Lord Lyndhurst explained the embarrassed situation of the King, from the resignation of Ministers consequent on his refusal to create Peers; that he had communicated with the Duke of Wellington, who would not take office himself, but would, if necessary, support Sir Robert Peel if he would accept of the Premiership. The clear understanding was, that if he did so, he must support an extensive plan of Reform. His reply to Lord Lyndhurst, given on the impulse of the moment, was, that it was utterly impossible for him to take office on such a condition. He had been decidedly opposed to the present and every extensive plan of Reform, and he could not come into the Ministry when an extensive plan was to be carried.—A discussion took place, in which Lord Althorp, Mr. Baring, Sir Richard Vyvyan, Mr. J. E. Gordon, Mr. Hume, and Lord Stormont took part.

THE COLONIES.

CANADA.

A Bill has passed the Assembly and Council of Lower Canada, imposing a tax of 5s. currency on every passenger or emigrant that shall arrive at the Port of Quebec or Montreal after the 15th April, 1832, from any part of the United Kingdom, if such passenger or emigrant shall have embarked under the sanction of his Majesty's Government; but should the passenger or emigrant have embarked without such sanction, the tax is to be 10s. currency for each individual so arriving at Quebec or Montreal. The duty thus levied is "for the purpose of creating a fund for defraying the expense of medical care and attendance for sick emigrants, and of enabling persons of

that description to proceed to the places of their destination."

SWAN RIVER.

The last accounts from Swan River were cheering. The crops were said to look well, the country over the mountains was located; the soil was good; there was but little wood met with; vegetables were in great abundance, growing to a very large size; the charter had arrived and Captain Stirling was proclaimed Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Western Australia on the 7th of October. A weekly paper, called the Western Australian, has been published at Fremantle. It is of a very small size; but this is accounted for in the fourth number, in which it is stated, that "in the printing and

compositor's department we have but one person to act, there being no other in the colony, and thus the whole weight of those departments falls upon one young man, who is obliged to work day and night to get the paper out at all." The cholera morbus raged at the date of the last accounts, and six or seven persons had died of the disorder. At certain seasons it appears that this complaint has always been common in the colony.

WEST INDIES.

The Jamaica House of Assembly was opened on the 5th of March, with an address from the Governor, in which he regrets the difficulty of providing the necessary supplies occasioned by the late disturbances. The reply of the House to this address is, as usual, a mere echo; but there are passages in it which evince how independent a tone the Legislature of Jamaica is inclined to assume in regard to the late insurrection, as well as the unsatisfactory feelings entertained by the planters with respect to the recent Orders in Council forwarded by Lord Goderich, and their unwillingness to comply with them.

[The Colonial Department is busily engaged in preparing a series of documents, and a succession of information, illustrative of the progress made by the colonies to ameliorate the condition of the slaves.

Some of the documents will be—1. Copy of reports from the Bishop of Jamaica, and any other information in the possession of the Government, showing the means furnished by that colony for the religious instruction of the coloured and slave population, the number of churches, chapels, and other places of worship, and of the rectors, curates, and catechists, and schools therein.—2. As regards Barbadoes and other colonies.—3. Returns of the civil, ecclesiastical, and military establishments of Jamaica, the expenses of which are defrayed by any revenue raised in that island; the annual amount of such expenses, and of any other expenditure incurred, and which is defrayed by a revenue raised in the island; and of the annual ways and means for raising such revenue, during the last ten years.—4. The like returns regarding all the other West India islands.—5. Copies of the laws passed by the several Colonial Legislatures, "for the removal of the disabilities of the free persons of colour," during the last six years.—6. Of all laws passed by the several Colonial Legislatures "for the amelioration of the slave population" since 1822.—7. Returns of all "manumissions" granted in Jamaica, and in the other West India colonies, distinguishing the numbers in each year, and those which are "gratuitous," or "for which only a nominal consideration was paid," from those which are paid for.]

FOREIGN STATES.

AMERICA.

The Senate at Washington have agreed to the resolution proposed by Mr. Clay, on the 9th of January, for a modification of the tariff, by a majority of 23 to 18, and it was ordered that the committee on finance should report a bill accordingly. The following is a copy of the resolution referred to:—"Resolved, that the existing duties upon articles imported from foreign countries, and not coming into competition with similar articles made or produced within the United States, ought to be forthwith abolished, except the duties upon wines and silks, and that they ought to be reduced."

BELGIUM.

The people of Brussels are exceedingly dissatisfied at the qualified recognition of Russia. The Ministry are not much more agreed than the people. The Chambers, in their address, call on Leopold—"If Holland should persist in opposing just arrangements—if it should continue acts of hostility,—then, Sire, at whatever cost it may be, we pray you to vindicate the national honour." The King entirely agrees with the Chamber; and perhaps their agreement may weigh with Holland. The Convention respecting the demolition of the for-

tresses, Menin, Ath, Mons, Philippeville, and Marienburg, has appeared. Preparations for their demolition are to commence immediately, and it will be completed by the 31st December 1833.

BRUNSWICK.

A conspiracy has been formed at Brunswick, the object of which was to restore the expelled Duke, and to replace the Government in the state in which it was before the Revolution of Sept. 1830. As the banished Duke has recovered none of his popularity during his absence, but is as much dreaded and detested as ever by his former subjects, the project could have had no chance of success.

CHINA.

Canton papers have contained the Governor of India's letter to the Governor of Canton, and his reply to Lord Bentinck; the former referring to the inimical and insulting character of the measures adopted by the Foo-yuen of Canton towards British subjects; the factory taken possession of; the portrait of the British Monarch treated with disrespect, at a time when no differences existed between the Chinese and British. He trusts this procedure is not sanctioned by his Excellency, and requests that the wrongs

may be immediately considered. His Excellency's answer states that the Factory, on Barbarian Hall, had been much enlarged, and buildings added and land taken, without authority from the Chinese Government; that all these encroachments were commanded to be destroyed by a secret order of the Emperor, which was done with as few excesses as possible. The whole of the misunderstanding is thrown upon the Hong merchants. No insult, it is alleged, was offered to the picture of the King of England. That, to sum up all, the British have traded to Canton for 100 years—that they have looked up with gratitude to the great Emperor, for his abundant liberality and profound benevolence in stooping down to bestow compassion on them—that all the people in authority imitate the Emperor's tenderness; but that it is necessary that the English merchants should be selected in future from intelligent classes. His Excellency then orders the English Captain to take advantage of the north wind, and fly with his reply.

FRANCE.

The "*Moniteur*" has published the convention between France and the United States, alluded to in the King's speech at the beginning of the session, for settling the claims of their respective subjects on each other for captures made during the late war, or under the authority of the anti-commercial decrees of Napoleon. France advances to the Government of the United States 25,000,000*fr.* (or 1,000,000*l.*) in satisfaction of all these claims; and the United States reciprocate by an advance of 1,500,000*fr.* (or about 60,000*l.*) When it is considered that many of those claims were created by captures made in 1806 and 1807, the perseverance of the United States' Government in its endeavours to obtain satisfaction for its subjects is above all praise. The convention stipulates for a commercial intercourse between the two countries, in which the duty on French wines is reduced by the Americans, in exchange for the reduction on American cotton wool by the French.

A Royal Ordinance has been issued appointing Count Montalivet Minister of the Interior, (but leaving the Presidency of the Council open, on the contingency of M. Perier's recovery,)* and M. Girod de l'Ain, lately President of the Chamber of Deputies, to the office of Minister of Public Instruction. M. Montalivet, in his new ca-

pacify as Minister of the Interior, has addressed a circular to the Prefects of the Departments, in which he avows his adhesion to the principles and policy of the preceding Government, and refers them entirely to the instructions which they received from it for the rule of their future conduct.

HOLLAND.

The Russian ratifications of the Treaty of the 15th of November with Belgium have been exchanged at the Foreign Office, Downing-street. It remains now to be seen what effect the unanimous decision of the Five Great Powers of Europe will have on the disposition of the Dutch King. The King of Belgium is now as legitimate a Sovereign as the King of Holland, having obtained the recognition of the same Powers who placed William on the throne.

POLAND.

The accounts from Warsaw are very melancholy; that city, formerly so full of activity, is now, as it were, desolate. Besides the Russians, who alone have money to spend, hardly any men except cripples are seen in the streets. Equipages are rarely met with, because the nobility, who, from the complete indigence of the lower classes, have to bear almost exclusively the whole weight of the taxes, confine themselves to what is indispensably necessary. In the country the misery and poverty are still greater.

PORTUGAL.

Don Miguel has published a long manifesto against the pretensions of Don Pedro. It concludes thus—"The clergy of the whole kingdom, the firm supporters of religion and the throne, renew the noble example they have at all times given. The nobility are in the ranks of the army, and the numerous and valiant troops hasten to arms. Every moment his Majesty receives proofs of their fidelity. Lastly, the whole nation rises like one man ready to defend itself; and as it took a solemn oath to me by its representatives in the Three Estates, I have to perform that which I took before the same Estates; and the promise of the Assembly made to the holy King Don Alphonso Henriques, on the plains of Ourique, will continue to be fulfilled, and to save these kingdoms from impicity and anarchy."

TURKEY.

The Sultan proceeds in his course of adopting European institutions and usages—having made Hussein Pacha a field-marshal, he has appointed a council of war to attend him, who are to try offences by court-martial, so that the commander-in-chief will no longer have the power of inflicting punishment by his own arbitrary will.

* Although the death of M. Cassimir Perier has since taken place, his successor has not yet been appointed.

CRITICAL NOTICES.

Principles of Geology, being an Attempt to explain the former Changes of the Earth's Surface, by reference to Causes now in Operation. By Charles Lyell, Esq. F.R.S. &c. Vol. II.

The first volume of the *Principles of Geology* attracted, as it deserved, a considerable share of public attention. Professor Lyell's work is the nearest approach towards establishing geology as a science, of any thing we have met with. Yet many improved positions are assumed as principles; and the Professor has occasionally betrayed a wildness of speculation which sets him in needless hostility to the cosmogony of Moses, without advancing his claims as a philosopher. It is true, we have, in our last number, stated our opinion, that the questions involved in the principles of geology no more bear upon the truth of Revelation than does the Newtonian theory of the planetary system. That is, it formed no part of the design of Revelation to instruct mankind in human science, or to check the faculties of the mind by discoveries which would render the exertion of those faculties unnecessary on subjects which are within the range of inquiry, and belong exclusively to reason and philosophy. Yet we confess that it would not tend to strengthen our belief of the truth of Revelation, if where it has spoken out, where it has made unequivocal statements involving its chronology, and some of the most important facts in its history, it was fairly contradicted and disproved by the inductions of philosophy. Geology, as a science, is even yet in a too chaotic state to be considered as affecting these questions in the slightest degree; and where writers have attempted to bring the two into collision, they have not well understood either the one or the other. We are persuaded, even if it were established by the most cogent evidence that there were pre-Adamic worlds, and that the epochs of each could be distinctly marked, and their chronology made as clear as that which traces its date from the Mosaic account, that the truth of the Pentateuch would remain unimpaired; that the question as to Divine Revelation would be untouched, and as safe as if no such discoveries had ever been made. But we think, if these discoveries can be reconciled with the Scriptural narrative of the Deluge, and the phenomena which preceded it, and which have in a succession of ages arisen from it, that something is gained in the form of corroborative testimony, and one great occasion for scepticism removed out of the way. Now Mr. Granville Penn, and the very learned and ingenious Author of "*The Truth of Revelation Demonstrated*," have laboured, and, as it appears to us, with more than probability in their favour, to show, that there has yet been no evidence adduced that the earth existed before the period stated by Moses, and that it is mere assumption, and contrary to many stubborn and conclusive facts, to assert, that the changes which the earth has certainly undergone were anterior to that period; that its different strata were formed at various times, and that each marks what geologists have denominated a geological cycle. We are extremely glad that

the controversy between the sceptical philosophers on the one hand, and the advocates of Revelation on the other, is creating an interest on the subject which will be highly beneficial to the cause of science, and, as we are likewise convinced, to that of revealed truth. If we make Christians philosophers, and philosophers Christians, by free and fearless discussion, it will be the noblest triumph that reason ever gained over prejudice. We earnestly recommend that the work to which we have now referred, and of which we gave a critical notice in our last number, "*The Truth of Revelation Demonstrated*," may be read in connexion with the volumes of Professor Lyell, which form a judicious arrangement of valuable and interesting facts. The first, as our readers are probably aware, treats of the changes which have taken place in the inorganic world within the historical era; the second is devoted to an inquiry into those now in progress in the animate creation. Could we devote sufficient space, we would with pleasure give an analysis of this very amusing and instructive work. We are obliged, however, to content ourselves with the Author's development of his general plan. The first treats of species, and the vicissitudes to which they are subject; and this leads him to inquire, among other topics, first, whether species have a real and permanent existence in nature, or whether they are capable of being indefinitely modified in the course of a long series of generations? Secondly, whether if species have a real existence, individuals composing them have been derived originally from many similar stocks, or each from one only, the descendants of which have spread themselves gradually from a particular point over the habitable lands and waters? Thirdly, how far the duration of each species of animal and plant is limited by its dependence on certain fluctuating and temporary conditions in the state of the animate and inanimate world? Fourthly, whether there be proofs of the successive extermination of species in the ordinary course of nature; and whether there be any reason for conjecturing, that new animals and plants are created from time to time to supply their place?

The second grand division of the subject commences with chapter twelve, and is an inquiry conducted through the six succeeding chapters, "into the effects produced by the powers of vitality on the state of the earth's surface, and on the material constituents of its crusts."

"By the effects produced on the surface," observes the Professor, "we mean those modifications in physical geography of which the existence of organic beings is the direct cause; as when the growth of certain plants covers the slope of a mountain with peat, or converts a swamp into dry land; or when vegetation prevents the soil, in certain localities, from being washed away by running water.

"By the agency of the power of vitality on the natural constituents of the earth's crust, we mean those permanent modifications in the composition and structure of new strata which result from the embedding therein of animal and vegetable remains."

This portion of the work will not fail greatly to interest those who are labouring to solve the why, and the wherefore which are perpetually crossing the path of our curiosity; and if we have not yet obtained a perfect science, we have, by the exertions of the geologist, collected together the grand and elementary materials out of which it may ere long be constructed.

The Alhambra. By Geoffrey Crayon.
2 vols.

Nature and romance have alike their favourite haunts; and as on some spot nature lavishes all that beauty which made the prophet exclaim of Damascus, "It is too delightful!" so on the other, will be assembled those memories of war, love, and sorrow, that make "a divinely haunted place," and the natural loveliness yields in interest to the acquired. Nowhere are the associations more poetical or more picturesque than those which belong to the Moslem reign in Spain. Granada was an European Bagdad, with all the magnificence, "barbaric pearl and gold," which made the history of the eastern capital like that of some enchanted city, with all the deeper feeling, the more exalted creed, and the greater refinement of the later age of chivalry. The Alhambra is the poetry of architecture, both in its former state, when

" ———— carven cedar doors
Flung inward over spangled floors,
Broad-based flights of marble stairs
Ran up with golden balustrade,"

and now, when the ivy creeps around its lattices, and "the bat builds in its towers," to the memory of former splendour it adds lingering beauty and actual ruin. The fancy of most readers will take part with the present writer when he says:—"From earliest boyhood, when, on the banks of the Hudson, I first pored over the pages of an old Spanish story about the wars of Granada, that city has ever been a subject of my waking dreams, and often have I trod in fancy the romantic halls of the Alhambra." The greatest compliment we can pay Mr. Irving is to say that he deserved to tread them. He has entered the desolate and destroyed, but still lovely halls, with eyes turned towards the past, and full of that enthusiasm which alone can understand the melancholy and the beautiful. To our taste, these are two most delightful volumes. The sketches of Spanish scenery and peasants are full of life and animation; the descriptions of the Alhambra "painted in rich words;" and the ancient legends told in a style worthy of the days when the story-teller sat on an embroidered carpet, while the music of a *guitar* accompanied his recital. We suspect these legends owe as much to Mr. Irving as "The Arabian Nights" did to Mr. Galland: but if these fairy tales be "*plus Arabe qu'en Arabie*," we ought scarcely to complain if he who found the silk, has also wrought it into "graceful broderie." This has been the mistake of all the late docters into English of Arabian fiction: they have only given us the raw material, and then boasted of their accuracy—as if accuracy in a fairy tale could ever be asked by any but an antiquary. Mr. Irving, on the contrary, narrates equally fancifully and playfully, with a vein of quiet humour admirably suited to this age of disbelief. We

know no more exquisite specimens of their kind than the "Rose of the Alhambra" and "The Three Beautiful Princesses." If any of our readers can, we advise them to go and visit the Alhambra themselves; if not, let them give full reins to their imagination, read these pages, and fancy themselves at once in the Hall of Lions.

A Description of a singular Aboriginal Race inhabiting the Summit of the Neilgherry Hills, or the Blue Mountains of Coimbatore, in the Southern Peninsula of India. By Captain Henry Harkness, of the Madras Army.

This is a well-written narrative. The singular tribes, whose manners and habits it portrays, are specimens of human nature, but of a character deeply to excite our interest and astonishment. From whence they came, and how, in the situation they occupy, they can be so different from all around them, are questions which may well perplex the moral philosopher. Idolaters without idols, superstitious without temples, and devoted to ceremonies, of the origin, nature, and reason of which they are totally ignorant, exhibit them as a peculiar race. We refer exclusively to the Todas who inhabit the Neilgherry Hills. These hills are said, and according to Mr. Harkness, "not improperly, to form the nucleus of the Eastern and Western Ghats, lying between the parallels of 11 and 12 deg. north latitude, and 76 and 77 deg. east longitude; bounded by the Table Land of Mysore, the Carnatic, the provinces stretching towards the Western Sea, whence the distance is only about fifty miles; they partake of the monsoons of both coasts, a circumstance which gives them an equability of temperature which can but rarely be enjoyed in any other part of the globe. The scenery which they command is sublime and beautiful; but the greatest wonder which they present is their inhabitants. Mr. Harkness describes them as generally "above the common height, athletic, and well made; their bold bearing and open and expressive countenances lead immediately to the conclusion, that they must be of a different race to their neighbours of the same hue; and the question," he says, "naturally arises, who can they be? They never wear any covering to the head, whatever the weather may be, but allow the hair to grow to an equal length of about six or seven inches; parted from the centre, or crown, it forms into natural bushy circlets all round, and at a short distance more resembles some artificial decoration than the simple adornment of nature. The hair of the face also is allowed a similar freedom of growth, and in every instance, except from the effect of age, it is jet black, and of the same degree of softness as that of the natives of the low country. A large, full, and sparkling eye, Roman nose, fine teeth, and pleasing contour; having occasionally the appearance of great gravity, but seemingly ever ready to fall into the expression of cheerfulness and good humour, are natural marks, prominently distinguishing them from all other natives of India.

"They usually wear small gold ear-rings, some of them a studded chain of silver round the neck, and rings of the same description on the hand.

"Their dress consists of a short under garment,

folded round the waist, and fastened by a girdle, and of an upper one, or mantle, which covers every part, except the head, legs, and occasionally the right arm. These are left bare, the folds of the mantle terminating with the left shoulder, over which the bordered end is allowed to hang loosely.

"When in a recumbent or sitting position, this mantle envelops them entirely, and for the night as well as for the day, it is their only clothing. They wear no sandals, nor any kind of protection to the feet or legs, carry no weapon or defence, of the use of which indeed they seem to have no notion, but in the right hand a small rod, or wand, which they use, not so much to assist them in walking, as in the management of their heads, &c.

"The women are of a stature proportionate to that of the men, but of complexion generally some shades lighter, the consequence, perhaps, of less exposure to the weather. With a strongly feminine cast of the same expressive features as the men most of them, and particularly the younger, have beautiful long black tresses which flow in untrammelled luxuriance over the neck and shoulders.

"With a modest and retiring demeanour, they are perfectly free from the ungainly and mental like timidity of the generality of the sex of the Low country, and enter into conversation with a stranger with a confidence and self-possession becoming in the eyes of Europeans, in a strongly marked contrast of system of manners and customs would differ from those of their neighbours. They wear no kales or twisted hair, or black thread with silver clasps and beads in their hair, and suspended to their waists a cowry shell which hangs down from the back of the neck between the shoulders. On the arms and incidentally above the elbow they wear a pair of armbands of brass, those of the right arm being much larger than those of the left. Silver bracelets are worn on the wrists, and on the fingers and thumbs (each hand), a number of rings of various designs. They also wear a zone round the waist composed of a sort of chain work, of either silver or mixed metal resembling brass. Their upper garment, or mantle, resembles that of the men, but it is worn differently and, reaching to the feet, envelops the whole frame.

"This attire as by no means useful it gives them no protection and mortifying appearance, and neither they nor the men having any pretensions to cleanliness, this wrapper is, from that circumstance, often rendered still more unseemly.

They are however, a lively, laughing loving race, and in the sudden transition and free expression of their sentiments, show a strength of feeling and correctness of thought little to be expected under such a garb.

"One of them Nuskoybe, whose name had attracted my attention, came into my room one day, and seating herself on the edge of the cupress, was looking at her son, a fine boy of six or seven years of age, who, to the amusement of himself and several lookers on, was imitating the antics and grimaces of the dancing girls of the low country. On turning towards them, I was amused to observe the expression of Nuskoybe's countenance, in which admiration and contempt were by turns portrayed, a humiliation at the liveliness

and humour of her son, pity and contempt for that which he mimicked. I put several questions to her respecting her husband, all of which she evaded by laughing at the foolery of the boy, and endeavouring to draw my attention to it. The little creature, however, hearing me repeat the same question, cried out in the middle of his gambols, 'My father is dead!' Never have I seen so quick a transition from mirth to grief. The widow, in a flood of tears, the overflowing of that feeling which for a long time she had endeavoured to suppress; the boy motionless, his eyes fixed on her, apparently conscious of having done wrong, and afraid to move. At length the mother caught him in her arms, and with a passionate exclamation told us to look at her hair, that not two months since it reached to her waist, — now it barely touched her shoulders. I was not aware that it was the custom to cut off the hair on such occasions, and had not observed, from the close way in which she wore her wrapper, that hers in any way differed from that of the other women of the tribe. I had unwittingly given pain where I had no intention, and, as a forfeit, presented her with a comb and small looking glass. The trifling, or perhaps the acknowledgment it conveyed, restored good humour, and I afterwards witnessed in my instances of the happy power of reflection, for the men were fully as much amused with looking at themselves as the women, and, from the civility they expressed, it was evident that still very lately the book or sacrament had been the only mirror with which they were acquainted."

Deriving from the habitation of the Tulas, Captain Harkness describes the inhabitants at the bases of the mountains and the adjacent plains. These, though differing from the Tulas, and from each other, possess scarcely any features of the Hindoo character. They are called, so to speak, a *sub-generis*. There are the Tulas, divided into two classes, one called Tulas, the other Curumbars; that is, the rulers and the common people, and their generic name implies that they are all barbarians. The Curumbars are another race, all of one class, they form a perfect contrast to the Tulas, and are notorious for their low art and cunning. Over all the tribes except the Tulas they possess a kind of Satanic influence, is the very precedent to treachery, magic, and the power of inflicting disease and death. The Tulas do not consider the Tulas as forming a part of the inhabitants of the hills, but they allow this designation to the Curumbars, whom they call *Curumbars*, and from whom they receive certain services. The next are called *Cobabars*, because they eat a great deal of bark. They occupy the elevated parts of the mountains. They are a strange race, have no distinction of cast, and differ as much from the other tribes of the mountains as they do from all other natives of India. They are not Hindus but worship ideal gods of their own, which, however, they do not represent by any image. The most numerous, the most wealthy, and what must be considered the most civilized class of the inhabitants, are the *Burghers*. By this general term is understood the whole of the people, who, since a certain period, have migrated to these mountains. They divide themselves into no less than eight different classes, but are all Hindus of the *Brahma* sect, and the dissimilitude among most of these classes is too

trading to be worthy of remark. The Curumbaras are tributary to the Todas and the Burghers, and maintain an influence over them which is highly beneficial to themselves, though they are few in numbers, and in many respects inferior to both.

The Todas are the extraordinary people, and lend the greatest interest to the present work. They open a wide field of speculation to the philosophical inquirer, whose motto is

"Homo sum, nihil humani à me

Alienum puto."

64. The Author concludes his sketches of these singular people by a vivid and most interesting description of a funeral which he witnessed of one of their chiefs. And we have no doubt that his anticipations will be realized; namely, that his narrative will be received by the British public with some portion of the interest which was powerfully created within his own mind while witnessing the actual occurrences he has so graphically described.

The Mythology of the Hindus, with Notices of various Mountain and Island Tribes inhabiting the two Peninsulas of India, and the neighbouring Islands. By Charles Coleman.

We have rarely perused a work more entitled to attention than the learned but highly interesting volume now under notice. Mr. Coleman has evidently collected, at vast labour, during many years, the knowledge of which the results are before us. They are given in as popular a form as the nature of the subject would admit: the style is easy and agreeable, and he has mingled with more abstruse matters so much of anecdote and illustrative remark, that his book is scarcely less amusing to the general than instructive to the more scientific reader.

The Hindu mythology is a vast, an almost boundless field of allegory, containing some of the finest and most diversified imagery of the poet's fancy, with truths as beautiful as those inculcated by the sacred doctrines of the Christian faith, and abominations as gross as any that ever stained the annals of idolatry and superstition. To understand this correctly, it need only be observed, that it is a polytheistic worship of millions of deities, based upon the holy doctrines of a true and only God. These doctrines still remain the creed of the Hindu sage; the superstructure has been the work of Brahminical priestcraft, where, with the pre-eminence of the Brahmins has been built on the mental and moral degradation of their ignorant and deluded followers. In this, we imagine, they have not been singular; for such would appear to have been the causes of the extravagant worship introduced (whatever may have been their origin) by every mythology throughout the world.

The first deviations from the simplicity of worship of an unseen God were, no doubt, the adoration of the sun and heavenly bodies; the most glorious types that could be imagined of his power and majesty. These types seem to have been subsequently personified, and to have given rise, in the shape of metamorphoses, incarnations for avatars, wives, and descendants, (to which may be appended occasional deified heroes,) to the numerous deities of the several mythologies,

including the millions of those belonging to the Hindu Pantheon. To class those millions; to reduce them to limits that a consistent comprehension may be formed of them; and to trace them back to their original source, have been the leading objects of this work.

In the Hindu mythology, gross as it may be in the aggregate, there is much that is commendable, which is not to be found in other mythologies;—viz. the excellence of its original doctrines, as described in their Vedas or Scriptures. The purity of these, and the unity of worship which they inculcate, the following brief passages, taken from their pages, will show:—

"Let us adore the supremacy of that divine sun, the Godhead who illumines all, delights all, from whom all proceed, to whom all must return, whom we invoke to direct our understanding aright in our progress towards his holy seat."

Again:—

"On that effulgent light, which is Brâhm (God) himself, and is called the light of the radiant Sun, do I meditate, governed by the mysterious light that resides within me for the purpose of thought. I myself am an irradiated manifestation of the supreme Brâhm."

The Hindus have certainly a knowledge of the existence of a world before the deluge, as Vishnu, the preserving power of the Supreme Being, is made, in his first Avatar, to foretell it to, and cause to prepare for it, a pious King Satyavrita, (who is imagined to be Noah,) who was saved; and in the second and third Avatars, he is described as recovering the Vedas and other things which had been engulfed in the waters. But here we imagine the chronological data of the Hindus to begin, as they do not appear to have a knowledge of the fall of man, or other events antecedent to the deluge, described in the Bible. Mr. Manrice has, however, affirmed the contrary, and that there is a whole Purana which treats of the fall of man: but it is well known, that many of the Puranas were interpolations in the original Hindu Scriptures. We are, therefore, more inclined to concur with Sir W. Jones, who is of opinion, that although the Hindus have an idea of a first man, or Manu, the son of Brahma, from whom they allege the Vedas were received, and who may be considered synonymous with Adam, the only true chronology which can be relied upon, commences, among them, with the first Avatar of Vishnu, or the Universal deluge.

The Hindus have their Trimugi, or Trinity, but it has no affinity to the Trinity of the Christian faith. It comprises the three great attributes of the supreme Deity, (Brâhm)—Creation, Preservation, and Destruction, delegated to celestial agents, Brahma, Vishnu, and Siva, for the purposes of creating, preserving, and annihilating worlds. Of these operations the author has noticed three legends; one of which describes also the origin of the four great castes of the Hindus.

"As Vishnu (the preserving spirit of God) was sleeping on the serpent Ananta, or Eternity, on the face of the waters, after the annihilation of a former world, a lotus sprang from his navel, from which issued Brâhm, who produced the elements, formed the present world, and gave birth to the God Rudra, or Siva, the Destroyer. He then produced the human race: from his head he

formed the Brahmins, or Priests; from his arms, the Khetties, or warriors; from his thighs, the Vaisyas, or merchants; and from his feet, the Sudras, or husbandmen."

Of the members of the Hindu Triad, *Brahma* is not now much regarded. His temples have been overturned, and the worship of him suppressed by the followers of *Vishnu* and *Siva*. The great Hindu sects, therefore, now consist of five; the *Vishnaivas*, or the worshippers of *Vishnu*; *Shaivas*, those of *Siva*; the *Saurias* and *Ganapatyas*, the worshippers of *Surya*, (the Sun,) and *Ganesha*; and the *Sactis*, who worship *Bhuvani* or *Parvati*, the Sacti, or wife of *Siva*. From these have sprung the hosts of deities with which the fruitful imaginations of the Hindus have so amply loaded their Pantheon.

The ten Avatars of *Vishnu*, the preserving power, comprise a large portion of the Hindu mythology. The first, second, and third clearly have reference to the Deluge; the fourth and fifth describe the punishment of two tyrannical and irreligious kings, (supposed by some to be identified with *Nimrod* and *Bel*), who oppressed mankind; the sixth, seventh, and eighth would appear to represent deified heroes, in whom *Vishnu* is supposed to have become incarnate to overturn a race of giants, who opposed (in many instances successfully,) the Gods, and became the scourges of the human race. The ninth Avatar is that of *Buddha*, assumed to reclaim the Hindus from numerous abominations into which they had fallen, and to teach them more benevolent forms of worship than those which, through the means of animal sacrifices, they then practised. The tenth, or *Kalki* Avatar is yet to come. It is fabled that it will take place at the end of the *Kali* Yuga, rather more, according to Hindu Chronology, than 2,000,000,000 years hence, (a period which must be considered astronomical) when *Vishnu* will appear on a white horse, furnished with wings, and splendidly adorned with jewels, waving over his head the sword of destruction, which is to annihilate the world.

The deities have been described in the order of their several families—*Brahma*, *Daksha*, *Viswakarma*, *Nareda*, *Brighu*, *Suraswati*, (the goddess of Learning, and the wife of *Brahma*), &c. &c. *Vishnu* and his Avatars, *Kama Deva*, (the Hindu Cupid,) *Jaggarnath*; the Monkey Deity, *Hanuman*; and the goddess *Lakshmi*, the sea-born Venus of the Hindus. Then follow *Siva* and *Parvati*, or *Durga*, in their various incarnations; their sons *Kartikeya* and *Ganesha*, (the leader of the celestial armies and the god of Wisdom); the sanguinary Goddess *Kali*; *Indra*, the King of the Heavens; *Surya*, the Sun; *Yama*, the Indian Pluto, and others of the minor deities. To these succeed descriptions of the mystic syllable *Om*; the Vedas; some interesting ones of the Brahmins; the Poeta, or sacred thread; Sectarian marks; Suttees; Infanticide; and the mystical objects of worship of *Siva* and his goddess *Parvati*; the much disputed sects of the *Buddhas* and *Jainas* follow, with accounts of the *Shikhs*, the *Saude*, (the Quakers of Hindostan,) and other sects very little known.

The Second Part of the work comprises notices of the various mountain and island tribes, inhabiting the two Peninsulas of India and the neighbouring Islands, some of which possess

much interest. The Third Part contains farther descriptions of the minor deities, and of the utensils, forms, and terms used by the Hindus in worship and sacrifice, the festivals, &c.

It is impossible within the space to which we are necessarily limited, to render justice to the extraordinary industry, skill, and talent displayed by Mr. Coleman. The brief outline we have given of his explanations of the more prominent features of the Hindu mythology may, perhaps, induce our readers to consult the work. They will scarcely find a page of the whole four hundred that does not contain some attraction. A number of well-executed lithographic prints, illustrative of the text, are given with the volume. Some of them exhibit fine specimens of skill in art; and all are highly interesting taken in connexion with the passages to which they refer.

Church History, through all Ages. By Thomas Timpson.

This work is intended as a book of the Church for Dissenters. The design of it professes to be to give a faithful account of the Church of God through all ages, from the first promise of the Saviour down to the present year of grace. It is compiled in a spirit of undignified hostility to the established Church of England. In our view of the case, this is a mistaken spirit; and thus much is certain, that in describing the existing state of religion throughout the world, it has led the author to depart wholly from the proper business of history of any kind, and for calm and accurate representation of facts, to substitute the violent declamation of angry pamphleteers and speech-makers at public meetings. This is, to say the least of it, injudicious. The state of religion in the United States of America is that of which the Author is most enamoured. He looks upon the "excitements" and "revivals" as the very quintessence of spiritual Christianity. Mr. Jefferson, the philosophic statesman of that Republic, declared his conviction, that before another generation had passed away, every man in America who professed any belief in Revelation at all, would be an Unitarian. Sincerely do we pray that this may not be so; and so, we doubt not, does Mr. Timpson; for there is no appearance of the withering influence of that fatal blight in his book. But we confess we think that those unhappy alternations of apathy and enthusiasm to which he points so triumphantly, are much more likely to lead to the extinction than the spread of that calm devotion which peculiarly characterises the life and doctrines of Christ, and of those true believers who continue to conduct his Catholic Church on earth. We are friends to Dissent—all of liberal minds are so—but their better objects are not likely to be forwarded by Mr. Thomas Timpson.

Biographical Sketches in Cornwall. By the Rev. R. Polwhele of Polwhele, Vicar of Newlyn, and an Honorary Associate of the Royal Society of Literature.

The Rural Rector; or a Sketch of Manners, Learning, and Religion in a Country Parish, tracing the March of Intellect from the Sunday to the Infant School.

Worn out types and extremely ink very decent paper, and form the material

six volumes which their Author has thus ventured to offer to the British public in the nineteenth century. Their appearance is repulsive in the extreme; few will read, and we are persuaded fewer still will purchase them. They are equally a scandal to the mechanical arts and literature of the country. Evans, in Long-lane, of ballad celebrity, is not inferior to them. The commonest modern tracts leave them far behind. We defy any but Reviewers and Ultra Tories to get through them. The Author was born too late for the age, which he labours to throw back at least a century. He is a kind of mummy, possessing the human form, but nothing of its expression and vitality. Age renders him garrulous; vanity makes him an egotist; and the prejudices of early life have converted him into a confirmed High Church bigot. He is indeed a literary curiosity, and if admitted a place into our libraries, ought to be embalmed as a dead thing of other times. His eloquent twaddle is very amusing; but his learning is useless, and his knowledge of men and things, the dreaming absurdities of the cloister. He is a Protestant monk, and the violent and somewhat antique defender of all the corruptions of a worn out hierarchy. That he vituperates Methodism is less the ground of our objection to him, than his gratuitous attacks upon the progress of general education. His Prefaces are fair specimens of his opinions, and these introductions of himself supersede the performance of that duty on the part of his Reviewers; and if the Reader is desirous of any farther acquaintance with him as an Author, why, his works can be easily procured at the moderate price of 11. 16s.

Klosterheim; or the Masque. By the English Opium-Eater.

A historical novel, for so, though compressed into a single duodecimo, we should incline to class "Klosterheim," from the pen of the English Opium-Eater, could scarcely fail of presenting powerful claims to the attention of all lovers of romantic fiction, and none, we think, who engages in the perusal of this volume, will willingly lay it aside until he has fairly devoured the book. Not that there is any false or unnatural excitement, as might, perhaps, be suspected by those who know the Author only in his opium haunted visions. Far from it; the story is an episode in the famous Thirty Years War, and Klosterheim is taken as the representative, in the main features of its political distractions, of a multitude of German cities. It was not on the roll of the free cities of the Empire, but in the nature of an appanage in the family of a certain Landgrave of X—. At the period of the story, the Landgravate was in the occupancy of a Prince everywhere odious for the harshness of his government and the gloomy austerity of his character, with a somewhat suspicious title, and a strong bias to the Swedish interest. At a time when the religious and political attachments of Europe were brought into collisions so strange, that the foremost auxiliary of the Protestant interest in Germany was also the most distinguished Cardinal in the Church of Rome, it did not appear inconsistent with this strong leaning to the King of Sweden, that the Landgrave was privately known to be a bigoted Catholic, who practised the secret penances, and tyrant as he showed himself to others, grieved himself, an abject devotee,

at the foot of a haughty confessor. Rumours, too, of a dark and ominous tendency, arising no one knew whence, nor by whom encouraged, pointed injuriously to the past history of the Landgrave, and to some dreadful exposure which was affirmed to be hanging over his head. His predecessor, the late Landgrave, had been assassinated in a very mysterious manner upon a hunting party. The Landgravate was pronounced by some of the most distinguished jurists, a female, appanage; and a lady, then in obscurity, was aluded to as the agent of redress to others through that of her own heavy wrongs. These rumours were not the less acceptable to the people of Klosterheim, because they connected the impending punishment of the hated Landgrave with the restoration of the Imperial connexion. Conspiracies were moving in darkness both in the Council of the Burghers and of the University. The city, the University, and the numerous convents, were crowded to excess with refugees, who sought shelter in this sequestered nook from the storm of war and desolation that raved and whistled on every side around. Malcontents also, of every denomination, emissaries of all the numberless factions which then agitated Germany, great persons with special reasons for courtier temporary seclusion, and preserving strict incognito; misers who fled with their hoards of gold and jewels to this city of refuge; desolate ladies from the surrounding provinces, in search of protection for themselves, or for the honour of their daughters; and prophets and enthusiasts of every description, whom the magnitude of the political events and their religious origin, so naturally called forth in swarms; these, and many more, with their attendants, troops, students, and the terrified peasantry from the country round about, had swelled the city of Klosterheim, from a total of about 17,000 to 30,000 or 37,000.

All these circumstances, combined with the hope of some dim religious judgment, like that which rained Gildaspis, brooding over the Landgrave, and the slight tinge upon which all men hold their lives in those wild tumultuous times, naturally threw the thoughts of the Klosterheimers much upon the other world; and communication with it and its hushen of secrets, was eagerly sought by every variety of agencies, ghosts, divination, magic, and all other sorts of superstition. Just at this critical juncture, a mysterious masque made its appearance to many persons by night; and on the walls, in the most public places, was found a notice posted:—

"Landgrave, beware! Henceforth not you, but I, govern in Klosterheim."

(Signed) THE MISQUEL."

The strict fulfilment of this threat forms the sequel of the story. There is a love-plot running through the whole, of course; for so much fighting and scuffling without any love, would be dry work indeed. But we mean not to disclose a syllable of the *dénouement*, for fear of dulling the edge of the appetite of one of our fair readers. The fault of the book is its being too short. There is not sufficient room for a full and satisfactory development of the characters. There is a certain Colonel Von Arenberg, of whom we feel quite certain the Author intended to have made a great deal more when he set out. "Klosterheim" should have been in three volumes instead of one.

The Fair of May Fair. 3 vols.

These volumes consist of a number of Tales illustrative of the situations, follies, and vices of high life. The author has attained much popularity as a fashionable novelist, yet we are tempted to regret that she persists in still wearing what has now become almost a thread-bare garment. Until some miraculous revolution produces a total change in the *beau monde*, there can be nothing new to say about it. And, indeed, as it is at present constituted, the less that is said of it the better. While, however, we thus slight the class of works to which they belong, we are willing to render due homage not only to the industry and the talent displayed in these volumes, but also to the object by which they are principally rendered attractive, and which gives to them a character of far higher value than that of mere fashionable *historiettes*.

"The Separate Maintenance" is a useful story, and would, if published in a small cheap form, be an invaluable gift to any young or newly married woman. The gradual coolness, the misunderstanding, and the *double* termination, (if we may so name it) are well brought out, and there is an excellent moral feeling throughout the whole, which gives seriousness and repose to the story.

"The Devotee" is also a tale of deep interest and pathos, well supported from beginning to end. Some few years ago it might have had novelty to recommend it; but unfortunately there have been too many divorcees of late, and its fatal truth is its chief merit. The grace, ease, and pleasantness of the author's style are sufficiently known and appreciated. We desire again to peruse an historic novel from her pen. The *Thouilleries*, although it had some glaring faults, afforded ample proof of what she is capable in another and a higher literary walk.

A Queer Book. By the Ettrick Shepherd.

This "Queer Book" is by no means a queer book. It is simply a collection of poems which the worthy Shepherd of Ettrick has gathered from the north and from the south, from the east and from the west, or in other words, from a variety of periodical works in which they have been printed, and has here published them in a collected form, and in one of the most elegantly printed volumes we have ever seen. The "getting up" is highly creditable to the press of Scotland. With the greater number of them we are already well acquainted; but they will bear, and have borne, a second reading.

Waterloo. A Poem. By Thomas Jackson, Esq.

But that the printed proof is actually before us, we could scarcely have believed it possible that any scribbler could have been tempted by a long-ling after fame, to publish such extraordinary nonsense as this collection of rhymes about Waterloo. So severe a sentence must not be pronounced unaccompanied by the evidence that has led to it. A small portion, however, must suffice:—

"The well known thirtieth now appear;
The thirty-third, too, void of fear;
The sixty ninth move onwards, stern;
The seventy-third with ardour burn.

The eleventh, twelfth, sixteenth, array'd
In lines are dress'd as for parade!
Impatient for the strife they wait;
No soldier fears the battle's fate;
Sleigh, Ponsonby, and Hay, all burn
A name in history's page to earn."

Yet the volume that contains these lines, and some hundreds of the kind, is printed in a very clear and beautiful type, and upon thick wove paper. Verily, we hope that Thomas Jackson, Esq. has more money than wit.

Calabria, during a Military Residence of Three Years. By a General Officer of the French Army.

The translator has performed his task in a very creditable manner. His talents might, however, have been better employed; for in truth, the General Officer of the French Army has had very little to communicate that we at all care to know. He has given us no information of value, and the only amusement he affords us is by a few meagre sketches of the bandits of Calabria—the chief adversaries whom it was the lot of the gallant soldier to encounter, and whom he shot or hung in dozens, according to his own details. The frontispiece, in lithography—an attack of brigands in the Gorge of Orsonago—by Andrew Plecken, jun. is worth all the written pictures put together. But this is evidently less the merit of the Author than of the Artist; the account of the one being as poor and insignificant as that of the other is vivid and picturesque. It is doubtless the work of a young man, with whose name in art we are unacquainted, although it has long been an ornament to literature. A word of encouragement can do him no harm. If this be its commencement, we prophesy for him a very successful career.

Cabinet Cyclopædia.—Spain and Portugal. Vol. II.

The most favourable anticipations which the public may have entertained of the merit of this valuable history from the perusal of the first volume, will be fully justified by the contents of the second, in which, though passing through a labyrinth of difficulties, arising from obscure or contending authorities, the Author has both made his own way successfully, and struck out a path which will obviate every inconvenience and perplexity to those who may be inclined to follow him. The period embraced in the volume just published, extends from the establishment of the independent kingdoms of Cordova, in 1031, to the death of Ferdinand of Arragon, in 1516. The chivalrous wars waged by the monarchs of Castile, Leon, and Navarre against their Moorish opponents, up to the famous battle of Navas de Tolosa, with the foundation, history, and subversion of the Mohammedan kingdom of Granada, are first separately treated. The Author, then leaving the arabesque portraiture of the imposing and valorous Saracenic dynasties, retraces his steps to the days of Pelago, and passes through the eventful times of Alfonso the Emperor, the Sage King of Castile and Leon, and Pedro the Cruel, the source, to so great an extent, of our own glory as well as disgrace, and a tyrant, it may be observed *en passant*, whose counterpart it would be no very difficult matter

to find at the present moment. The events subsequent to the union of the crowns of Castille and Arragon in the persons of Ferdinand and Isabella, conclude the volume. The separate histories of the Asturias, Leon, and Castille, are, therefore, complete: that of Arragon will appear at an early opportunity. It will at once be obvious to all, that, from the very nature of the subject, a very uncommon share of assiduity and talent was required for the production of a history which should give a clear and just view of the state of Spain from the eleventh to the sixteenth century: but those only who are acquainted with the peculiar nature of the impediments so repeatedly occurring, will be able properly to appreciate the industry and judgment that must have been exercised by a writer, who has succeeded in eliciting from the chaotic records of so many independent and contending states, as impartial and rational an account of designs and circumstances as is consistent with the quality of existing materials. The numerous references will give some faint idea of the labour that such an undertaking must have called into exercise. The field, however, is now comparatively open to the historian; and after having reached the dawning of the age of Charles the Fifth with so much credit to himself, and advantage to his readers; since the same good taste and extensive information are now to be employed on subjects of increasing dignity, we are justified in expecting that the remaining volumes of Spanish annals, in interest, though probably not in execution, will even surpass their predecessors. We ought not to omit mentioning in terms of high praise, a table for the conversion of Mohammedan into Christian time, which is prefixed to the first section, as well as some observations explanatory of the method of finding for any year in our era, the corresponding period in time, reckoned from the Hejira. The utility of such an aid in understanding the Arabian chronology is too evident to need enlarged exposition.

Edinburgh Cabinet Library. — British India. Part I.

The principle that partial success should constitute a stimulus to more active exertion, seems to have influenced the proprietors of "The Edinburgh Cabinet Library" throughout the publication of that series of works which has hitherto met with such extensive, and, we may add, well-deserved popularity. After the Polar Seas, Egypt, Africa, and Palestine, we have the promise, and the appearance in part, of British India, a subject inferior in interest to none of the preceding, and which will exercise the talents of an array of literary characters still more numerous than has been enlisted on former occasions. The perusal of the preface to the first volume gives reason to hope that the most important of our foreign territories will receive that justice, in a descriptive point of view, which it demands. The whole account will be comprised in three volumes, and will embrace every point deserving notice in the history, zoology, botany, geology, and climate of that vast peninsula, where Great Britain has acquired a fame, which, if her political greatness should ever be subject to the mutation whose power has successively influenced her several predecessors in dominion and glory, (and may

that day be long absent!) will remain imperishable while enterprise, fortitude, and unexampled prudence have yet a name and a meaning. In furtherance of this highly laudable design, Mr. Hugh Murray is engaged to furnish the historical details. The zoological and botanical department will be conducted by Mr. Wilson and Dr. Greville; and the chapters upon climate, geology, and mineralogy, supplied by Dr. Jameson; while the medical papers, neither few nor unimportant, and containing, among other subjects, a Dissertation upon the Indian Cholera, are entrusted to the pens of Dr. Ainslie and Mr. Rhind. As the mathematical and astronomical attainments of the Hindoos have long been the objects of attention to the learned, this particular has not been overlooked; and Professor Wallace, in addition to an investigation of the question, will furnish the trigonometrical surveys first made under the direction of Colonel Lambton. Nor is this all. That the work may be acceptable to readers of every description, Captain Clarence Dalrymple will contribute an account of the navigation of the Indian Seas, directions for the usual outfits, and an examination of the long discussed question of a steam-boat communication with Hindostan by means of the Red Sea. Such is the promise which the Introduction before us holds out; and from this very high expectations of the merits of the sections yet unpublished will certainly be formed. Whether these prove commensurate with the well-known abilities of the writers employed, we may be called upon to judge upon a future occasion. At present, we have only to consider the contents of the first volume, which, compiled by the diligence and care of Mr. Hugh Murray, contains a general view of the natural features of Hindostan, and its history from the most ancient periods to the fall of Pondicherry before the British arms in 1761, exhibiting, of course, the Ruld of Alexander, the Portuguese conquests and settlements, the several Mohammedan dynasties, and the evanescent establishments of the French East India Company. Of this part of the work we can speak in terms of high commendation. A very happy medium has been preserved between prolixity and a too great conciseness; and the style, preserving that equable harmony and correctness which ought always to characterise historic narrative, is well suited, by its perspicuity, to the popular nature of the design. If the following parts of British India are equally meritorious, the publishers, we may predict, will have no reason to fear the event of their increased exertions; nor will the public be insensible to that triple claim to their attention, which the results of their efforts will present in the shape of elegance of typography, cheapness of price, and the successful combination of some of the most eminent talents of which the age can boast.

Gordon on Locomotion.

Wonderful as have already been the effects of that great mechanical agent, which, no less powerful in its consequences than the inventions of gunpowder and printing, has produced a total alteration in the aspect of operative society, its greatest triumph is probably yet to come; and this, it is reasonable to believe, will consist in the application of steam as a locomotive principle for the purpose of inland communication. The diffi-

coldes in the way of such a project, which at first appeared numerous enough to daunt the courage of the most enterprising adventurer, have successively been overcome. Public prejudice, the old and unchanging antagonist of every improvement, has in vain had recourse to its usual weapons of sarcastic detraction and anticipation of evil; and men are at length convinced of the practicability of what they at first boldly pronounced beyond the reach of human art and human industry, by the incontrovertible evidence of their own senses. Under such circumstances, therefore, the appearance of the above work is exceedingly well timed, and furnishes an interesting record of the successful results of patient industry and unyielding thought under the greatest disadvantages. There is a great deal of sound sense and manly argument in the chapter upon elemental locomotion, which opens the work; and its introduction is well adapted to remove any unfavourable impressions upon the subject which the great majority of its readers may probably entertain. The benefits the Author anticipates from the substitution of elemental for animal power in locomotive machines are too numerous to enable us to specify them individually. We shall merely observe, that he satisfactorily proves that the new system will be productive of a saving in grain sufficient for the supply of at least eight millions of persons, a circumstance sufficient in itself to claim at once a preference to the method now in use, even were every other advantage absent. A concise history of the steps by which the steam-carriage has arrived at its present finished state, and a summary of the evidence adduced before the Committee of the House of Commons appointed to investigate the subject, do credit both to Mr. Gordon's judgment and industry. There are, besides, plates of almost every machine worked by steam, and employed for the transport of commodities or travellers; and these, together with the explanations which accompany them, form, perhaps, the best comment yet extant upon the interesting topic they elucidate. We earnestly hope Mr. Gordon's labours will have the effect of attracting public attention still more forcibly to an invention which, if once properly known, cannot but be immediately adopted, and if adopted, will, in all probability, be attended with results far beyond what its most zealous admirers at present hope or anticipate.

Anglo-Saxon Grammar. By William Hunter.

It will afford every lover of pure English composition great pleasure to hear that the old Anglo-Saxon fountains of our rich and varied tongue, so long unregarded, are cleared from the moss and weeds which the neglect of ages had accumulated round them, and rendered easily accessible to the philological student. Those parts of our language to which the Greek and Latin dialects have contributed, have long been made the subjects of an extensive, and perhaps too minute analysis, while the original Saxon, from which it derives the greater part of its characteristic beauty, has been unaccountably abandoned as unworthy of notice. Yet, in proportion as this standard has been deviated from, will be found the weakness and want of energy which have at several periods been conspicuous in the writings of even the

most popular authors. There is, indeed, a certain freedom, a manly, vigorous, and independent spirit about the primitive diction and phraseology, which we look for in vain among the extraneous additions to our stock of terms which have been derived from the more showy, but certainly less efficacious classical inflexions. The translation of the Scriptures, and the writings of Lord Bacon are two of the best illustrations of this truth. These are decidedly Saxon in character and expression, yet in these nothing is inflated or affected: a chaste propriety, in perfect keeping with the excellence of the thought exhibited, like the tasteful setting of a precious stone, adds to the effect of what it accompanies, without drawing too much attention to the extrinsic accident of a more arrangement of sounds. It is this peculiarity, too, which has given so great an additional interest to the poetry of Shakespeare. Claiming, as he does, the merit of copying nature with a hand incomparably more correct than the stately masters of the Grecian drama, the peculiar charm by which he instantly rivets the attention and secures the sympathies of his readers is, probably, that he is pre-eminently an English author; English in his feelings, English in his faults, and English in the whole style and structure of his composition. But keep us from a British Ciceronianism, and that grammatical bed of Procrustes, to which, framed upon a foreign model, in the first instance, so many modern philologists obstinately persist in bringing every word and sentence which falls in their way. Undoubtedly all who are desirous of speaking English with correctness, and of being acquainted with its true powers and capabilities, should examine it as near to its root as possible, and long before proceeding to the investigation of the structure of those writings produced in what has been unjustly called the Augustan Age of our literature. We are not acquainted with a better work than that of Mr. Hunter to assist in the prosecution of such a course of study. It contains a comprehensive Anglo-Saxon accidence, a very clever attempt to trace the Sanscrit, Celtic, and Æolic dialects to the same primary source, and an analysis of the style of Gawain Douglas, Chaucer, and Spenser, in which the reader will find much to amuse as well as to instruct. The whole work is distinguished by discriminating scholarship, and from its object as well as its execution, deserves a general and favourable reception, if not to the exclusion, at least to the qualification of many less accurate treatises upon the elementary principles of our language.

Family Classical Library. — Plutarch's Lives. Vol. VII.

The lives of Mark Antony, Dion, Marcus Brutus, Artaxerxes, Aratus, Galba, and Otho form the seventh and last volume of the Plutarch of "The Family Classical Library." We have, upon more than one occasion, praised the cheapness and typographical excellence which distinguish this edition of Langhorne's translation; and if every one does not now possess a copy of the Cheronian biographer, it will be his own fault, and it may be added, his misfortune, as the Valpy has done all in his power to obviate the privation. The efforts of this spirited publisher in the cause of ancient literature are, we believe, meeting with extensive encouragement; yet cer-

tainly not to a greater extent than he deserves, as well from his first project of introducing so long a list of Greek and Latin authors to the notice of the unlearned part of the community in an uniform series, as from the manner in which the promises of using every exertion to render his English translations of the Classics universally acceptable, have been since redeemed.

Arlington. 3 vols.

Some persons there are who pass through life and gather flowers, and flowers only—they magnify the dog into the moss rose, and fancy—for we beg-it to be understood that those persons have the organ of imagination (to use the Phrenological jargon) strongly developed—and fancy that the breath of violets scents every gale beyond the angle of Hyde Park corner. Others, and by far the greater number of mankind, are gatherers of thorns—amateur collectors of brambles, nettles, and thistles—not the down, but the stings. It is our lot as reviewers to meet many of both classes: Mr. Lister, however, belongs neither to the one nor the other—he has little to do with natural flowers, or natural thorns, he moves among, and writes about the aristocracy; and though both the sect and its feelings are just now at a discount, we have little fault to find with the manner in which the Honourable novelist has treated them. Mr. Lister's conception of character is not vivid, but it is better, because in nine cases out of ten it is correct—it wants buoyancy, pure animal buoyancy of spirit and of imagination—that indescribable something which is to the conception what health is to the body; but the body, be it remembered, is there perfect, well-proportioned, and intellectual, needing nothing but the vigour of health to make it most delightful to others and happy in itself. We prefer to describe Arlington as a book upon society, than as a novel. As a novel, it wants plot and incident; but as a sensible and true picture of the high and middling class of English people, it is amusing and excellent. Many of the observations are born of sound philosophy, and penned so as to communicate that philosophy to others. The character of Lady Alice, might have been made one of power and beauty—as it is, it only tells, as we have just stated, of what it might have been. So many Lady Crawfords, Lady Eveshams, and Miss Savilles figure in every-day life, that there is little talent required to paint them upon paper. Such characters as those of Denbigh and Beauchamp are portrayed with greater difficulty. Mr. Lister has taken more pains with them, and the development repays his exertion. We are sure it would be always thus if the author pleased that so it should be, for he possesses acute observation and sound sense, two absolute necessities in the composition of a novelist; and if he be deficient in the more brilliant and more immediately attractive points, he has within himself wherewith to make ample amends. Arlington will perhaps be read with more profit than pleasure; still it is a book that few will lay down unfinished who have once begun it. We prefer extracting a chapter to a more serious passage, although, as we have intimated, the principal value of the work is derived from a better source. The following is an admirable sketch of fashionable travelling:—

"Mr. Theobald at that instant was speaking to Lord Bolsover.

'I will just tell you what I did. Brussels, Frankfort, Berlin, Vienna, Munich, Milan, Naples, and Paris; and all that in two months. No man has ever done it in less.'

'That's a fast thing; but I think I could have done it,' said Lord Bolsover, 'with a good courier. I had a fellow once, who could ride a hundred miles a day for a fortnight.'

'I came from Vienna to Calais,' said young Leighton, 'in less time than the Government courier. No other Englishman ever did that.'

'Hem! I am not sure of that,' said Lord Bolsover; 'but I'll just tell you what I have done—from Rome to Naples in nineteen hours; a fact, upon my honour—and from Naples to Paris in six days.'

'Partly by sea?'

'No! all by land;' replied Lord Bolsover, with a look of proud satisfaction.

'I'll just tell you what I did,' Mr. Leighton chimed in again, 'and I think it is a devilish good plan—it shows what one can do. I went straight an end, as fast as I could, to what was to be the end of my journey. This was Sicily; so straight away I went there at the devil's own rate, and never stopped any where by the way; changed horses at Rome and all those places, and landed in safety in ——— I forget exactly how long from the time of starting, but I have got it down to an odd minute. As for the places I left behind, I saw them all on my way back, except the Rhine, and I steamed down that in the night-time.'

'I have travelled a good deal by night,' said Theobald. 'With a dormouse and travelling lamp I think it is pleasant, and a good plan of getting on.'

'And you can honestly say, I suppose,' said Denbigh, 'that you have slept successfully through as much fine country as any man living?'

'Oh, I did see the country—that is, all that was worth seeing. My courier knew all about that, and used to stop and wake me whenever we came to any thing remarkable. Gad! I have reason to remember it, too, for I caught an infernal bad cold one night when I turned out by lamplight to look at a water-fall. I never looked at another.'"

Illustrations of Political Economy. By H. Martineau. Demerara.

Miss Martineau improves by practice. She has already earned a wide and merited reputation by her treatises upon the agricultural and commercial interests; but her last powerful exposition of the misery and folly attached to the policy at present pursued in our West India Colonies, must secure for her a still higher rank in the general estimation. So home a thrust against the slavery system has not been delivered for many a day; and sincerely is it to be hoped that the effect of her reasoning upon the minds of all reflecting persons will be to give additional impulse to that popular feeling which is loudly calling for the abolition of a detestable tyranny, as palpably deficient in operation as it is atrociously unjust in principle. The tale, which is, as usual, a pleasing vehicle for the illustration of the axioms advanced, is replete with interest; and some occasional sketches

of tropical scenery are in the first style of execution. The description of a hurricane at Demerara, in particular, is managed with a masterly hand, and can only be compared with the fearful tempest which so tragically ends the well known romance of *St Pierre*. These, however, when considered in connexion with the great objects of the treatise, are but minor merits. The arguments introduced are incontrovertible, for they have been proved and found just by the evidence of existing facts, and if any thing could produce a conviction among the great body of planters, that their present course must sooner or later prove the most detrimental they could possibly have adopted, we should expect this desirable result from the few pages in question, which, were their simple "argumentum ad crumnam" sounded in the ears of that calculating community, would prove more effectual than whole volumes of moral disquisition, or highly wrought appeals to feelings long blunted, or utterly annihilated by the most potent of mental opiates—self interest. Both the intrinsic value of her writings, and the good cause Miss Martineau now advocates, induce us to wish the widest circulation for this plan, but most effectual narrative, and in our wish we doubt not of being seconded by all among whom high talents, strong sense, and the most praiseworthy intentions are held in the slightest estimation.

Home Colonies. By Rowland Hill

Although the subject of home colonization has lately occupied the public attention to a very considerable extent, it must be admitted by all who are acquainted with the destitute condition of so large a portion of our peasantry and the extreme difficulty of finding an effectual and permanent means of relief for the evil that it cannot be made the subject of too deep and serious consideration. We are indebted to Mr Hill for an account of the manner in which the home colonies, established within the last twelve months in Holland and the Netherlands are conducted, and the beneficial practical result which appears to have invariably followed this economical plan, is a better argument for its adoption than could have been all the pamphlets which have yet been written by speculative theorists upon the fertile subjects of population and pauperism. It is evident to every one that the enormous evils consequent upon the poor laws cannot be suffered to exist much longer, and that the old crazy system by which the parochial funds are managed, or rather mismanaged in such a manner as to produce the least possible benefit with the most extensive means, will tumble about the ears of its interested advocates and upholders as soon as the lever of Reform shall have been applied to objects requiring, by their superior importance, and perhaps greater power of doing mischief, its previous application. In the mean time, Mr Hill's pamphlet may be advantageously consulted by those who are desirous of strengthening their arguments for the cultivation of waste lands cheaply at home, rather than the expensive clearing and management of districts beyond the Atlantic, by the authority of actual experiment. The plan has, at least, this advantage, that it may, at first, be attempted upon a scale which will render its expenses altogether insensible, and that if found

likely to prove detrimental or insufficient, the expedient may be abandoned without any loss of capital, or the slightest injury, in other respects, to the community.

St. John in Patmos. A Poem.

As the Author of this solemn and beautiful poem seeks to disclose himself no further than as "One of the old living Poets of Great Britain," it is not for us to break through his incognito, if indeed he consider it such. The subject of the poem is the revelation made to St John when he was a banished man "in the Isle which is called Patmos, for the word of God, and the testimony of Jesus Christ." It is, in fact, a harmonious verbiage of the sublime book of the *Apocalypse*, relieved with poetical episodes of the lighter and more ordinary events supposed to have occurred to St John during his five years' residence in the most barren and dreary islet of the Sporades. Among these events the most conspicuous are the conversion of criminals in the island to Christianity, by the exiled Evangelist. It is evident that the subject unites picturesque description and the most sublime and awful imagery, with the most elevated and sacred interest, nor could any theme more fitly engage the thoughts of a Christian poet, or the declining age of one who glories in writing himself "an old grey headed scholar."

Six Months in America. By Geoffrey T. Vigne, Esq 2 vols

We like the work before us exceedingly, it is written in a just and temperate spirit, without any sort of affectation or assumption, and perhaps gives a more accurate picture of America than any work with which we are acquainted, as far as its limits and information extend. It is just the actual record of what was seen, heard, and understood by an intelligent young man who had not the presumption that a brief residence made him master of his subject, but who has justly supposed that much that it could both amuse and instruct might be collected in a short stay, if collected in an impartial spirit. We think Mr Vigne has employed his six months very profitably, and we cordially recommend these volumes to our readers.

Essay on the most Efficacious Means of Preserving the Lives of Shipwrecked Sailors, and the Prevention of Shipwreck.

Essay on the Extinction and Prevention of Destructive Fires

Description of Instruments, Apparatus and Means for saving Persons from Drowning, &c. By Captun Manby.

These works of Captain Manby (whose name must be sufficiently familiar to our readers) are the result of many years of laborious and anxious attention to the means of preserving life, and are highly creditable to him as a humane and generous hearted British officer. His first Essay is divided into two heads, 1st, the construction of apparatus for effecting communication with persons stranded on a lee shore, with directions for their uses in preserving the lives of people on

board during the light of day, and also the extreme darkness of the night. Secondly, the apparatus requisite, and method of its application, for affording assistance in the most violent storms to vessels in distress at a distance from land, as well for the preservation of life and property, as the prevention of shipwreck. To fulfil the first of these intentions, Captain Manby recommends a howitzer, or a mortar, which will project a twenty-four-pounder shot, with an inch and a half rope attached to it, to the stranded vessel; or such a rope may be expeditiously despatched by a man on foot, having a frame containing a log-line, coiled for immediate use, slung as a knapsack, with a small mortar in a socket, across his shoulder, and a pouch belted round his waist containing ammunition, &c. The shot used are of two kinds, the one a round shot, used merely for the purposes of communication; the other, "a barbed shot, intended to give relief by hooking in some part of the wreck, and securely holding to whatever it affixes for hauling off a boat." The rope used should possess pliancy, durability, and strength; and that part of it which is connected with the shot should be made of stout strips of hide. For the means of laying out the rope; the bringing persons from the stranded vessel to the shore by means of the clove-hitch; the swing-cot and hammock; and the cork girdle, we must refer our readers to the book. In the darkness of night, "a shell affixed to the rope, having holes in it to receive fuzes, is filled with the fiercest and most glaring composition, which, when inflamed, at its discharge displays so splendid an illumination of the rope, that its flight cannot be mistaken, and the crew are able to secure it, and see on which part of the rigging it falls." For the prevention of shipwreck, Captain Manby says:—

"At a distance from the shore, far beyond where the waves break into heavy surf, an anchor, connected to a chain, is laid out, and the chain suspended by a buoy; below the buoy, a large block, or collar, (confined by a shackle to prevent its twisting,) is fixed to a link in the upper part of the chain, and a warp reeved through the block, both ends of which being kept on shore, are made fast to some elevated station, as a jetty-head, lofty posts, or a dolphin. Both ends of the warp are to be spliced together, making what seamen term a round rope, or messenger, one part being made fast to the bow of the boat, (the weather one, should the wind be not right ahead,) and passed on to the boat's quarter, where it is also to be made fast, and great attention given, that both may, when required, be instantly cast off."

The description of the life-boat given by Captain Manby, is also very good; but for this we must refer our readers to the work also. In his Essay on the Extinction and Prevention of Fire, Captain Manby recommends for that purpose the employment of a solution of pearl-ash in water, in preference to water only, as the heat of the fire forms a solid coating of pearl-ash, which will cover the burnt parts, and prevent their flaming again, and totally extinguish the fire.

An experiment which was made at Woolwich is detailed, in which the superiority of this solution of pearl-ash over common water, was clearly

manifest to every one who witnessed it. The suggestions thrown out for the organisation of a body of fire-police, and the safe methods which the Author recommends of escaping from a burning building, are all well worthy of the most attentive examination and perusal.

The apparatus and means which Captain Manby recommends for saving persons who, from any unforeseen cause, may have fallen into the water, or have been submerged by the breaking of the ice in winter, consist of a rope, having a floating noose of cork, distended by whalebone, with an egg-shaped piece of wood, or cork, at a convenient distance to be easily grasped by the hand. The purpose of this is to have it thrown to the aid of a person hanging by the edges of the ice, or liable to be drowned by its breaking. A portable gig-boat, made of wicker, from its extreme lightness; this is unimmovable by air, and is made to stand upright on the ice, running upon rollers. It is to be used when, at the breaking of the ice, the distance is too great for throwing the rope. The weight will not exceed 16 lbs. Ladders are also used, which may be lengthened at pleasure, and rendered buoyant by having a copper box, covered with wicker, attached to that end which is in the water. This will also serve as a *point d'appui*, on which the drowning person may rest when he has reached the surface. Ladders are also made with hinges, allowing thus of their hanging down vertically in the water; and when such a ladder is dropped as close as possible to the person in jeopardy, he may, by a very small effort, get his feet on it, and then either ascend by his own effort, or greatly facilitate the efforts of those who may have come to extricate him. The utility of the above apparatus is amply verified by the strongest testimonials of persons who have had opportunities of witnessing it. Our space, however, will not permit of our noticing these more at length.

Of the conduct of the Society of Arts Captain Manby speaks in terms of strong reproach and indignation, and if his version of the story be correct, we are bound to say that the Society have grossly committed themselves; we beg, however, to refer our readers to Captain Manby's statement.

We have endeavoured to give as correct and complete an analysis of these works as our limits would allow, and in paying from Captain Manby we are bound to give our testimony in favour of the extreme practical utility of the means which he recommends for the preservation of life under the circumstances of danger from shipwreck, fire, or drowning.

An Account of the Life, Lectures, and Writings of William Cullen, M.D. By John Thomson, M.D. Vol. I.

This is a work especially valuable to all members of the medical profession. They will read in it an account of the life and writings of a man who was the founder of a new system of medicine—who broke through many of the trammels of ancient prejudice and ignorance, and who, by his varied acquirements and splendid stores of scientific knowledge, shed a new light upon the theory and practical treatment of disease. We

rejoice to find that Dr Thomson has written what we may certainly look upon as the best life of Dr Cullen that has yet appeared, and that in doing so he has studiously avoided making any statement that did not bear the strictest investigation. We have been often surprised, that up to the period of the publication of the present work, no true or satisfactory life of Dr Cullen has appeared. Dr Thomson briefly states the reasons why this hiatus in medical literature has not been previously filled. It appears that the late Lord Cullen, the Doctor's eldest son, always entertained the noble desire of writing a biographical memoir of his deceased parent, and therefore refused the offers of several eminent medical men, who were anxious that the profession should be furnished with a life of his father, and who offered to arrange the materials necessary for such an undertaking, if his Lordship would furnish them with the manuscripts. "And," adds Dr Thomson, "that Lord Cullen had not accepted of some of these offers is the more to be regretted, because on his death it did not appear that he had himself made any progress in the execution of his design." Soon after Lord Cullen's death, the papers and selections of which this work is composed, were placed in Dr Thomson's hands by Dr Cullen's surviving family, with a request that he would endeavour to draw up from these sources such an account of the Doctor's life and Writings as might in some degree gratify the curiosity of the public. As far as the literary performance of this work goes, we are bound to say that the author has executed his task with great ability, but we regret that the good effect of this is greatly deteriorated by the fact that only one volume of the life is here presented to us, and Dr Thomson really satisfies himself, by issuing his readers that he himself shall be able to bring out the remaining volume at no great distance of time. Dr Cullen, notwithstanding his literary and scientific acquirements in materia medica, physiology, and the principles of physic, had much to combat against many old and strongly contested theories to overturn and disprove, when first he began to lecture on the sciences. His discourses on Physiology, Pathology, and Therapeutics, were likewise marked by great scientific learning and research, on all of which subjects Dr Thomson dwells most fully. This volume only carries us down to Dr Cullen's appointment to the Chair of Physic in 1771, yet we scarcely remember ever to have met with a work containing a larger stock of scientific learning, or forming a more valuable register of medical literature. We are here presented with a full and complete account of the Physiological Doctrines of Hoffmann, Stahl, Boerhaave, Haller, Whytt, and the theories of the French schools of Montpellier and Paris. To this we may add that the volume is enriched with a valuable Appendix, consisting of numerous hitherto unpublished letters and documents, which illustrate in an authentic manner the state of medical literature and learning in those days. Thus much for the present volume. We trust the publication of the second one will not be long delayed. We cannot, however, take leave of the work before us without thanking Dr Thomson for thus adding another valuable standard work to our library of medical literature.

A Treatise on the Injuries, Diseases, and Distortions of the Spine. By R. A. Stafford.

This work is founded on an essay to which the Royal College of Surgeons adjudged the Jacksonian prize, and we are happy in being able to add our testimony of its value as a work indicating great practical and scientific research into the diseases of which it treats—for, much as our knowledge of the affections of the spine has increased of late years, we are yet in total ignorance of many of the physiological phenomena attending them. Mr Stafford having formerly been house surgeon to St Bartholomew's Hospital, has enjoyed ample opportunities of observing the symptoms, progress, and treatment of all spinal diseases—and the cases occurring in that Institution which he has recorded in his work, form the most valuable *valde precium* of the kind to be met with in our libraries. He has given us also the results of cases which have occurred in his own practice and under his own observation, and his information has been obtained from the bedside of the patient, from the examination of diseased parts after death, or from the morbid preparation. In his arrangement of the work, the author has followed that proposed by the Jacksonian Committee of the College of Surgeons, first treating on the congenital diseases of the spine, then the injuries, the diseases, and the distortions of the vertebra, and lastly, those of the spinal marrow and its membranes. We regret much that our limits will not allow of our making any extracts, but we must do Mr Stafford the justice to say, that his work will prove valuable, alike to the young practitioner, as his best companion at the patient's bedside, and to the more scientific surgeon, as pointing his attention to every indication of disease or injury to be met with in the spine or spinal cavity.

The Jesuit. A Novel. 3 vols.

This is one of the old school romances, reminding us of the days when Mrs Radcliffe frightened us to death with typography. There is nothing in these volumes to divert our minds from the interest and fascination of the story, there are no personalities or political allusions, except to bygone politics, which are as innocent as poetry. There are no attempts at any minute delineations of character, there are comparatively few reflections of the author on life and manners, those few, however, are just, and do not savour of any spirit of paradox. The great interest is—as Madame de Staël, no mean authority, says it should be—in the story. The Jesuit himself is strongly drawn, and his vindictiveness kept up without abatement or remorse, he is quite as reckless as being as Erpingham, in the novel of the "Usurer's Daughter," and perhaps the feeling of revenge is as strong as the love of money. It is impossible, in the short compass to which our notices are necessarily restricted, to enter into an analysis of the plot, nor would it be fair either to the reader or the author to reveal that secret, the discovery of which is a great charm in the perusal of these volumes. Several of the scenes are powerful and dramatically drawn, and the plot gradually and steadily rises in interest to the conclusion.

THE DRAMA.

THE past being the closing month of the season, the Great Theatres have presented but little novelty, none, indeed, that is worthy of detailed notice, except Mr. Serle's play of "The Merchant of London," at Drury Lane; and as that has been reviewed at length in another part of our journal, we shall here confine ourselves to a few words on Mr. Macready's performance of the principal character—Scroope, the Merchant. The nature of the character having been gathered from the notice of the play above referred to, it will be recognised as one peculiarly fitted to the mingled passion and repose of Macready's style; and, in fact, we do not remember any character which he plays in a more *artist-like* manner. But we must also observe that the *artist* is rather too apparent throughout every part of the performance, except those bursts of passion in which Macready rises above all art—even that highest degree of it which consists in its concealment. The storm of indignant passion with which he overwhelms the Lord, his victim, when he visits him in his own house, is the very acmé of the noble art of which Macready is now the highest ornament in this country; but the drooping head, the humble gait, and the subdued tone, which precede it, are too palpable. Nevertheless, the whole performance is an exceedingly interesting and impressive one, and like every new one of recent date, has raised this admirable actor still higher in our estimation than his previous performances had placed him.

The operatic piece, entitled "The Tyrolese Peasant," which has been produced at this theatre with Bishop's music, is really so contemptible in all particulars that we shall not waste words on it further than to express a hope that it was the last expiring effort of those arrangements which, we trust, have given the *coup-de-grace* to the present disgraceful system of theatrical management,

and prepared the way for that new state of things which is evidently at hand, and which even the taking of Covent-Garden theatre by Laporte (which we hear has just been effected), and the continuance of Messrs. Polhill, Bunn, Wallack, and Company at Drury-Lane, cannot possibly retard for more than a season, if so long. In the mean time, the opening of the Haymarket with an excellent comic company, and the Olympic with Arnold's English Opera, promise much light amusement for the summer season.

MATHEWS AT HOME.

Mathews's entertainment of this year is among the very best that he has given us; but its rambling and desultory nature—a "mighty maze" of fun and pun, singularly blended with an observation of character that has never been surpassed, and a power of delineating the outward indications of it that has never been equalled—sets detail at defiance, and (what is more to the purpose) renders it superfluous. There are traits and touches in the *palter* of some of the songs (the hunting one, in particular) that would singly stamp the producer of them as a genius, if he had never done any thing else to claim the title. And one of the characters that are illustrated at length in the body of the entertainment—the old Fisherman—is truly wonderful for its truth, force, and spirit, freed from all vestige of exaggeration. The old Dutch woman—a pendant to the old Scotch woman—is almost equally true, and still more entertaining. The whole of this very clever and amusing production has been put into form by Peake and young Charles Mathews; but we must be allowed to attribute the chief merit of the characters introduced to Mathews himself, whose powers of observation are evidently not second to those by which he is enabled to embody and repeat what he observes.

MUSIC.

MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

Six Romances Françaises. The Music by George Vincent Duval, Esq.

There is a species of song in which the French excel above all other nations;—we mean the light, sparkling lays of the Troubadours. They are quite untranslatable, and only perfectly charming when sung by dark-eyed, animated French women, who have the peculiar art of making something out of almost nothing. Mr. Duval's songs were originally published at St. Petersburg, and are in high favour there. They need but to be known to be appreciated in this country.

The second in the number, "Henri IV. à Gabrielle" is the most attractive. There is much spirit and music in it. The "Refrain, l'honneur, l'amour, et Gabrielle," is effective and new, and the collection will be valued by all who love the simple easy style of the melody of France.

The Dæmon Quadrilles.—The Paganini Quadrilles. Arranged by Mr. John Weir-part.

We give precedence in this notice to the more powerful. The Dæmon Quadrilles are fit only for the large and stately apartments where they have received just and merited applause. We

can conceive nothing more spirited and inspiring when performed by Mr. John Weppart's admirable band.

The Paganini Quadrilles are as beautiful, and better suited for private performers and performance. The arranger has selected with taste and judgment, and the *mélange* is delightful, even as a selection of airs.

La Franchezza. Introduction and Rondo for the Piano Forte, with a Flute Accompaniment. By M. Marielli.

We like music arranged for two instruments: it is encouraging to young beginners to play in concert, and the surest method of forming a good timist. The introduction is a simple, pretty movement, in three flats, and the rondo is sprightly

and animated. The fine accompaniment through out is pleasing, and not difficult of execution.

Twelve Songs, &c. Written by Mrs. Hemans; the Music by her Sister. Arranged with Accompaniments for the Spanish Guitar.

We have so frequently admired the songs and arrangements of these accomplished sisters, that we can add nothing to our former commendation, and have so little, or rather nothing to censure, that the critic's office is harmless in our hands. The present collection is pleasingly arranged, with guitar accompaniments, by C. M. Solis, and cannot fail to be objects of interest and improvement to all who either profess or study that charming instrument.

FINE ARTS.

EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

THE sixty-fourth exhibition of the Royal Academy consists of 1229 works of art, and is, perhaps, taken altogether, the most successful collection that has yet been made within the walls of Somerset House. As usual, just beneath the ceiling, and immediately above the floor, mediocrity predominates; but the visitor will find ample employment, from sunrise to sunset, in examining those that will bear examination. We know not who are the "hangers" this year, but they seem to have given more than ordinary satisfaction—all the best places are not monopolized by the members. Those who desire to see Wilkie's splendid picture of "The Preaching of Knox" must be early risers; otherwise, it is only by waiting patiently for at least an hour, they have the slightest chance of drawing near to this centre of attraction. They may, however, spend the time profitably in noting either Leslie's painting of the "Taming of the Shrew," on the right hand, or Mulready's "Forgotten Word," on the left. It seems universally admitted that Wilkie's picture is not only the most excellent in the exhibition, but that it is, beyond question, the most perfect work of the English school—a work that has never been equalled in England. The subject is given as follows:—

"In Dr. Mc'Crie's life of this extraordinary person is described the event this picture is intended to represent, which took place during the regency of Mary of Guise, in the parish church of St. Andrew's in Fifeshire, where John Knox, having just arrived from Geneva, after an exile of thirteen years, in defiance of a threat of assassination, and while an army in the field was watching the proceedings of his party, appeared in the pulpit and discoursed to a numerous assembly, including many of the clergy, when such was the influence of his

doctrine, that the provost, bailies, and inhabitants harmoniously agreed to set up the reformed worship in the town. The church was stripped of all images and pictures, and the monasteries were pulled down."

The persons by whom the preacher is surrounded are the more distinguished characters of the time. It is not difficult to describe thus far, but it is far less easy to do justice to the powerful pencil of the artist. We have heard that it is without fault, and to us it certainly appears so. The grouping; the judicious arrangement of its several parts; the character observed in the leading actors, in the grand scene; the colouring (the blending of light and shade more especially); even the minor details, are all so many rare specimens of what a master-mind may accomplish. Wilkie is not likely to surpass this work; but to do so is unnecessary. It has rendered his fame as lasting and as sure as our nature.

From Wilkie we may pass, and without descending many steps, to Turner, who in his own walk of art is scarcely less pre-eminent. His picture of "Italy," illustrative of a passage in "Childe Harold," is most magnificent. A rich and luxurious portrait of the classic land in its decay—

"Thy wreck a glory, and thy ruin grace
With an immaculate charm—"

Of the other landscapes, we may here notice those by Callcott, Stanfield, Constable, and Jones. The three last-named exhibit pictures of the opening of London Bridge, but neither of them, to our mind, can among the more successful of their kind. Jones, indeed, has given us a series of traits, rather than a scene; Stanfield made the Bridge the chief object of attention; and Constable has mingled with green so confusedly with little blots of red, as to have produced a droll rather than a

pleasing effect. Collins is, as usual, excellent and attractive, his "Skittle Players," a homely English scene, with true English character, is one of the most delicious efforts of his pencil.

There are but two pictures of Leslie's, one from the "Taming of the Shrew," finely painted and most effective, the other, a family group—the Grosvenor family—in which he has done more, perhaps, than ever has been done previously with a collection of gentlemen and ladies in modern and fashionable attire. There is another picture of the same class, by Mr. J. Hayter, and in many respects, of equal merit. It is a collection of portraits of the Fitzclarences—as fine a family, taken altogether, as any in the kingdom, and, notwithstanding that some assumed political errors have subtracted a little from their popularity of late, we may add, as meritorious a family, with as few blots and blemishes, either of form, feature, or character, as we could meet with throughout the King's dominions. Mr. Hayter has produced an admirable picture of the whole. It is well grouped, judiciously arranged, and painted with extreme breadth and spirit, at the same time that its minor details are accurately finished, saving and except that a few parts, it would appear, the pencil must again touch.

Among the Portraits, those of Pickersgill take the highest stand. Next to him we may place Mr. Briggs, who has this year made good his claim to excellence in this more profitable branch of the profession—having already established it as an historical painter. Those of Sir M. A. Shea, notwithstanding his ancient fault of chalkiness, are worthy of high praise. That of Chantrey will not suffer by comparison with any in the Exhibition.

"The Saint Manufactory," by Thomas Uwins, is universally attractive, not only because of the novelty and humour of the subject, but as a work of the highest merit, both in reference to design and colour.

Here is displayed the whole machinery of Neapolitan devotion, crucifixes, Madonnas, saints, angels, and souls in purgatory. As I passed one day, two Capuchin friars were driving a hard bargain with the saint-maker for a bunch of cherubs suspended from the ceiling, while some countrywomen brought their household images to be newly painted and repaired."

"Hawking," by E. Landseer, is, we believe, the largest work he has yet produced, but it is painted with all the care and delicacy by which he has been so invariably distinguished. The Old Harper in the back ground is a portrait of the once celebrated Blind Gow. And among the other groups are several likenesses of well-known characters.

"The Death of Sir John Moore," by G. Jones, is a fine picture. It describes the hero dying not upon the field of battle, but at his lodgings in Corunna, surrounded by the officers of his staff.—Mr. Brockedon exhibits, also, a description of the funeral of the brave General—

"Buried at dead of night,—
and then—

Left alone in his glory"

The "Eastern Scenes" of Mr. Danzell are, as usual, exceedingly attractive and interesting.

We have been forced to postpone until our next number a more detailed criticism of the works in the Exhibition, and indeed to content ourselves with a spare glance at the more prominent pictures. We shall, however, enter more fully into the subject next month.

FINE ARTS—PUBLICATIONS

The Penny Wedding. Painted by David Wilkie, engraved by J. Stewart.

There are few of Wilkie's prints so circulated to please generally as this of "The Penny Wedding," just published by Moon, Boys and Graves. The artist is at home in his "an country" and of Scottish life and character, who has been, or, we may add, who will ever be, so delightful an historian! Here we have a number of happy groups—all happy, and all occupied—from the young couple, who have no thought of home, as they foot it to the rude but merry music to the aged parents, who seem to feel their youth renewed, and their hearts growing glad and gay as when boys and girls they danced to the same tune, to the same purpose. The scene is most joyous, one though Wilkie is welcome in any shop, he is never so welcome as when he brings with him the people of his own land. The print will find favour in the sight of all who love nature, and can appreciate art. It is, moreover, well engraved, the spirit, humour, and point of the artist have been caught, and conveyed to the copper.

Viztelly's Gold Frame Tablets.

We have rarely seen more beautiful specimens of art than the tinted and gold frame tablets for mounting drawings and prints, recently invented and published by Viztelly, of Fleet street. They are designed in the purest taste, chiefly from models of the classic age of Louis XIV. The gold is firmly but lightly laid upon the tinted card, the colour of which is calculated at once to set off the gilding to the best advantage, and to harmonize with the print it may be designed to harmonize. To the portfolio, or the drawing room table, they are delightful and valuable additions, and may serve as covers to books of drawings, or prints, where elegance and good taste are consulted. Mr. Viztelly has invented many rare and curious specimens of art, but we think this far beyond any he has yet produced. The tinted tablets are of various colours, and of course, much cheaper. Of both there are a variety of sizes and patterns, and it is stated, that neither are liable to tarnish, a great and novel advantage in such matters.

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

BRISTOL INSTITUTION.

We believe that few provincial cities can vie with Bristol in the efforts that have been there made towards improvement in science and the arts. We have had frequent opportunities of noting the zeal of its members in procuring from the most unquestionable sources, information upon all topics that come within the plan of its leading institution. We publish with much pleasure the following lecture recently delivered in its hall by Dr. RILEY,—it is one of a series on Icthyology. After some observations on the order *Saurians*, the Doctor proceeds—

"The genus *Crocodilus* is characterised by the scaly covering of its body, which forms ridges along the back. It has four feet, with five toes before and four behind, three toes on each foot being armed with nails, the feet are palmated, the tail is flattened on the sides, and has a deformed ridge on the upper margin. This genus contains three subgenera: the gaviel, the crocodile, and the alligator. The latter will be described in the next lecture. They in respect to a very large size in tropical climates, having been known to arrive at the length of thirty or even forty feet. They were regarded by the Egyptians with great reverence on account of their use in preserving them from the incursions of the robbers of the Libyan desert. The Dutch, at the present time, fill the ditches round their forts in the East Indies with various animals, to prevent deviation from within and attacks from without.

"On examining the structure of the crocodile, we find it modified almost entirely for existence in water. Besides its palmated feet, the tail furnishes it with a very powerful means of propelling itself through this element. The opening into the nose is guarded by a contractile filament which keeps it in general closed, and with a system of muscles to open it when required, by this means (which is similar to the apparatus connected with the claws in a cat's foot) the water is prevented from entering the air passages when the head is immersed in it. The opening from the mouth to the nose also, is so formed that the rudimentary tongue acts as a valve. In such a manner is to allow the animal to breathe whilst the mouth is full of water. We find none of these adaptations in the land lizards, in them the tail is round, and there is no palmation of the feet.

"In examining the osteology of the crocodile, we perceive that the head is very much elongated, and that the bones are formed of a number of pieces like those of the chelonians. The occipital bones consist of four pieces, the frontal at first of six which afterwards become five, the two central pieces being united into one, to afford greater strength to that part of the head, which is the most vulnerable part of the whole animal, the strength of the scales being sufficient in almost every part of its body to turn a musket ball; for the same reason the two parietal bones are consolidated into one. The lachrymal bones, which in man form a small portion of the lachrymal canal, are here extended so as to fill a considerable part of the face, the nasal bones are also considerably elongated, but the principal part of the open-

ing into the nose is supported by the intermaxillary bone, which is of very large size. The formation of the teeth of the crocodile is worthy of notice. As it feeds entirely upon animal food, it is necessary that it should be well furnished with the means of catching it. The front teeth of the lower jaw, when the mouth is closed, shut into a set of openings in the intermaxillary bone, which forms part of the upper jaw, in such a manner that nothing held in them can escape. The teeth are hollow cones and are constantly being replaced with new ones, which grow up beneath them. The lower jaw is composed of six pieces on each side, a proper acquaintance with which will be of material use to us in assigning to the fossil genus their proper situation. They are called the dental, the opercular, the angular, the subangular, the articular, and the complementary bones. The neck is formed in such a manner as to possess very great strength, but at the same time securely its mobility, the transverse processes are extended in form of a T, so as to prevent lateral motion, and to afford more surface for the attachment of muscles; the transverse processes of the two superior vertebrae are the longest and much elongated, which is a point worth notice, with reference to the fossil genera. The cervical vertebrae are seven in number, the dorsal twelve, the lumbar five, the sacral two, and the caudal forty two. The central portions of these vertebrae are, in all the Saurians, round, and separated from the other elements, affording a ready means of distinguishing the fossil vertebrae of the Saurians from those of other animals. One of the most peculiarities of the crocodile is its power of abdominal respiration when in the water. It is furnished with an abdominal sternum, and seven pairs of cartilaginous ribs. By means of two openings in the parietes of the abdomen, the crocodile has the power of admitting the water into the cavity, the lining of which has the power of absorbing the air from the fluid. This circumstance explains why the crocodile is so much more active and powerful when in the water than on land. Man has been deemed to be a species intermediate to those that follow him. He is far superior to any other animal in the development of his brain and nervous system; but his locomotive organs are inferior to that of the horse, his circulating system to that of many other animals, and we perceive that even that degraded animal the crocodile has a respiratory apparatus in some respects superior to his own. These abdominal ribs exist in a rudimentary state in the white lines across the recti muscles of most mammalia.

"These animals live in holes in the banks of rivers, and destroy their prey by holding it under water, they do not immediately eat it, but deposit it in a secret place until it is softened by decomposition. The female lays her eggs secretly, and afterwards watches them and takes charge of the young. There are sixteen species in the genus. They are classed under three subgenera, the gaviel, the crocodile, and the alligator.

"The gaviel is distinguished by the narrowness and length of its jaws, all the feet are palmated and the skin rises into a deformed ridge on the posterior margin of the legs, forming a small semi palmation, the tail is extremely long, and

the vertical ridge on it very strongly marked; the temporal fossae are very large; the nasal bones only extend half way down the face, and do not, as in the crocodile, surround part of the opening into the nose, which is here entirely formed by the internaxillary bones; the two lateral portions of the lower jaw are joined together for some extent; and the dental and opercular bones are greatly developed. The head is formed for cutting the water with facility; and we see that by the structure of its organs of locomotion, its powers of progression are considerable. According to the law of balancing of organs, noticed in the first lecture, we find a deficiency of power in its organs of offence as compared with those of the crocodile and alligator; for the elongation of the jaws throws the resistance to a considerable distance from the power, and the force is therefore much less advantageously applied, as far as regards strength, than in those animals which have short jaws, and the muscle inserted near the resistance. This animal inhabits India, and abounds in the Ganges. *Ælian* informs us that there were two kinds of Ganges crocodile, the one cruel and the other not so; by the first he probably meant the common crocodile; and by the second, the gaval, as from its want of strength it is less bold and ferocious than the former. *Cuvier* describes a second species of gaval, the *tenuirostris*, from a specimen in the *Jardin des Plantes*; it is not improbable, however, that this is only a variety of the former.

"In the crocodile, the head is shorter than that of the gaval, but is still twice as long as it is broad. The posterior members only are palmated and furnished with serrated edges; the fourth tooth in the lower jaw passes into a groove in the upper jaw; (in the alligator this tooth passes into an opening of the jaw itself, giving it the power of holding it, with great firmness;) the temporal fossa is smaller than that of the gaval. There was not any separation of species of this genus until the French expedition to Egypt, which has been before-mentioned as having much advanced the study of natural history. The crocodile of the Nile is the one which has been the oftenest and best described. The eyes are more distant than in the other species, and there is no crest or elevation between them. It has six plates on the neck, and six very regular rows of rectangular plates on the back. Its colour is a dark green approaching to bronze, but much lighter under the abdomen. It is called in Egypt, *champsas*.

"The crocodiles of the Nile are now found only in Upper Egypt, and are not lethargic, as they were formerly said to be, during four months of the year, the climate being sufficiently warm to keep them constantly in an active state. They frequently attain the length of thirty feet, or even more; they have a strong odour of musk, and their flesh is eaten by the negroes. In some parts of Ancient Egypt, the crocodile was held in great respect, and even worshipped; whilst in others every means was employed to destroy them; we have already stated the use of which they were to the Egyptians in preventing the Libyan and Arabian robbers from crossing their rivers. The same species of crocodile is found in other rivers of Africa, particularly the Gambia and Senegal, and it is remarked that the farther inland we proceed, the greater is the size of the crocodiles found there. The hippopotamus is its most formidable enemy, and conflicts frequently arise be-

tween them, the crocodile being generally worsted. Great numbers of crocodiles' eggs are destroyed by the *Ichneumon*, and many of the young ones become the prey of birds, tortoises, &c.

"*Herodotus* wrote much respecting the crocodile of Egypt, though his account has been generally supposed to be very erroneous; but the observations made by *Geoffroy de St. Hilaire*, and the information which he acquired from the Egyptian fishermen, tend very much to confirm it. It appears that, at the time of *Herodotus*, the crocodile inhabited Lower Egypt; and it is, therefore, not unlikely that the hybernation mentioned by him really took place, though it is not the case at present. The time during which it can remain under water is stated to be ten minutes, and it frequently is not seen to rise to the surface at the expiration of that time, as when it does not wish to be observed, it merely elevates its head sufficiently to obtain a supply of air through the aperture into the nose. One of the assertions of *Herodotus* which has been most ridiculed is, that the wren is in the habit of entering the crocodile's mouth, and removing from it the leeches adherent to the palate. As there are no leeches in the Nile, and as the wren does not inhabit Egypt, his account was considered completely fabulous; but it appears from the statement of the Egyptian fishermen at the present time, that the crocodile is much annoyed by gnats, which suck the blood from the inside of its mouth, and that a species of plover relieves it by entering its mouth when asleep, and removing them. If, then, we translated the word *Τροχιλος* plover, instead of wren, and *Βδελλα* gnat, instead of leech, we shall find the account of *Herodotus* to be perfectly correct. When the crocodile comes out of the water, he turns his head to the wind, and holds his mouth open for a considerable time, as if by this means to make up for the deficiency of his respiration in the air, as noticed in the last lecture. From the veneration in which the crocodile was held in many parts of Egypt, it is not surprising that we find many mummies of this animal. It is not certain whether the species which was domesticated, as it were, in their temples, was or not the common crocodile of the Nile. From an examination of many embalmed specimens, *Mr. Geoffroy de St. Hilaire* has made it a separate species, calling it the *C. suchis*. He says that the head is longer and flatter; that the colour is different; and that the jaws are much less strong; besides which, its length seldom exceeded five feet. The *C. acutus* of *St. Domingo* has six plates fewer than the species we have mentioned. It has the power of bending its tail so as to make it touch the sides of its body.

"After mentioning five other species of crocodile, which present nothing very remarkable to distinguish them, *Dr. R.* proceeded to the alligator, which is characterised by the wideness of its head in proportion to its length; the fourth tooth in the lower jaw passes through an aperture in the upper jaw; the temporal fossae are small; the feet are only semi-palmated, and there is no ridge on the posterior legs. The pike-nosed alligator, (*A. lucius*), which is distinguished by the four plates on the back of his neck, inhabits North America as far as 32 deg. north of the Equator. It hibernates during the winter, and lives usually on insects and fishes, though occasionally it attacks large animals. It is stated

by Bosc, who paid much attention to its habits, that if a white man and a negro were presented to it at the same time, it would prefer the latter. He also mentions a curious stratagem of the dogs which live near the rivers where the alligators abound. When they wish to drink, they go to the water and bark; this attracts the alligators to the spot; the dog immediately runs as he can to some distant part of the river, where he has time to drink before the alligators can come up with him. The *A. sclerops* is distinguished by a mark round the eyes, resembling a pair of spectacles, whence its name, and by the narrowing of the jaw. The distinction between the other species is quite arbitrary; they are named *palpebrosus*, *trigonus*, and *cuvierianus*.

"With respect to the extinct species of this genus, we may remark, that the older the strata in which remains of them are found, the more these remains differ from the animals at present existing. The first fossil Saurian animal of which we have any account, was described by Dr. Stukeley, in the "Philosophical Transactions" for 1718. It was found in the oolite, near Newark, and was at first supposed to have been a human skeleton. Dr. Stukeley considered it to be either a crocodile or a porpoise, though the presence of the pelvis should have made him perceive that it could not be the latter. M. Conybeare has since determined it to be the *Plesiosaurus*. In 1798 a fossil Samian was discovered in the lias on the shore near Whitby. The length of the spine was nine feet, and that of the head two feet nine inches. The form of its head was very similar to that of the gavial, to which it seemed more closely allied than to the other genera. The *Crocodylus prurius* may in the same manner be considered as an extinct species of gavial, though it differs from it in several important particulars, having ten more vertebrae in the tail, and the femur being twice as long as the tibia, whilst in the gavial it is of the same length. It was found in the Jura limestone (an oolite formation.) The teleosaurus affords, in some degree, an illustration of Lamarck's theory of the progressive elevation of the forms of the lower animals, until they arrive at a higher state. It resembles the gavial in many respects; but the development of the organ of smell shows an advance towards the conformation of the mammalia. The *stenosaurus* is found in the oolite near Honfleur. It may be considered an extinct species of gavial. Many remains of the crocodile have been found in the iron-sand of Tilgate Forest, and in the chalk formation."

ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS.

A paper on the subject of diseases reckoned contagious, more especially in connexion with the prevalent epidemic, from the pen of Dr. Heberden, was read by Dr. Hawkins, at a recent meeting. The author appeared to lean to the side of contagion; but in clear and unbiassed language, he reviewed the arguments and facts urged by the supporters of contagion and non-contagion. The course of no disease, he observed, had been traced with more certainty than that of Cholera for the last fifteen years. Was it to be supposed that its ravages were occasioned by a certain

state of the atmosphere? If so, why had it travelled so slowly? Influenza, dependent on that cause, was marked by an opposite character—it travelled swiftly. On the subject of predisposition, the author observed, it was not enough that the seed should be vigorous, the temperature of the atmosphere suitable; the soil also must be adapted to circumstances: clearly implying, we think, that if the system be not made a fit receptacle for a certain class of diseases by intemperance, privation, or inattention to cleanly habits, attacks of this kind will be less frequent and virulent, although aided by peculiarity of sky or climate. On infection some curious remarks were made: *ex. gr.* the inhabitants of a part of the Hebrides, on the authority of the clergyman, it was stated, always "caught a cold," as the phrase is, on the arrival of a stranger amongst them! Again, it was well known that individuals visiting certain parts of the globe, were more liable to peculiar diseases than the inhabitants. Was this owing to insects floating invisibly in the air, who, like epicures, preferred exotics? It appeared, that amongst those who considered Cholera as contagious was Sir Thomas Monro, who fell a victim to its malignant attacks: surrounded by his friends, while on his death-bed, he warned them of the consequences of their kind attention, and called upon them to leave him to himself. After some remarks on the analogy of contagion in small-pox and that in Cholera, where some are susceptible and others non-susceptible—a circumstance which might be adduced, by those who were so inclined, as a refutation of the doctrine of contagion—the paper concluded by a few hints on disinfection and prevention; the former, boiling in water, or exposing to a strong heat, the suspected article; the latter, natural good health and temperance.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE.

An article, entitled "Etruria," was read from a manuscript by Sir W. Gell, on Roman topography; in which the author enters at considerable length into a discussion upon the origin of the nations inhabiting that part of the Italian peninsula; their connexion with the Pelasgi and the Celts; the arrival of colonies of Tyrrhenians, or Lydians, from Asia-Minor, and the migration of Siculi, or Tyrrhene Pelasgians, to Athens, where, according to Pausanias, they were employed in constructing part of the wall of the Acropolis. The author endeavours to explain and to reconcile the various accounts given of the origin of the Etrurians by Herodotus, and the several writers that have followed his opinion (who derive them from the continent of Asia), on the one side, and of Dionysius of Halicarnassus on the other, who describes them as Greeks. Some minor

larities are traced in the memoir between the ancient language of Etruria and that of Thrace; and others between the Etrurian tongue and that of the ancient Gauls or Celts, are accounted for by the extension of the nation to the modern city of Turin, on the west, and to the river Adige, or the ancient Athesis, on the eastern portion of Cisalpine Gaul. An allusion is made to the opinion of Festus, that the name of Tuscans came from *Θυσιαστής*, said to have been given to them from their frequent sacrifices. A connexion also seems to have existed between this denomination and that of the Osci, although it does not appear that this last-mentioned people bore any prominent part in the history of Etruria.

Whatever may have been the importation of Greek colonies or inhabitants into Etruria in the earliest times, the first historical evidence on this subject is the flight of Demaratus from the tyranny of Cypselus, at Corinth, in the year 658 B.C. the date of his settlement at Tarquinii, now Corneto. His son was called to the throne of Rome, under the name of Tarquinius Priscus.

There is every reason to believe that many of the arts of Greece, and the refinements of civilization, were introduced into Etruria on this occasion; among these arts were paramount, that of working in brass, for which Corinth had been long celebrated; architecture, particularly sepulchral; and the manufacture of fictile vases, more than 3000 of which have been discovered in the tombs lately excavated.

Sir W. Gell then enters into a full and expressive description of the sculptures and paintings which were found upon the walls of the tombs at Corneto or Tarquinii, and which were chiefly illustrative of the religious ceremonies and games of the inhabitants, bearing a very strong analogy, almost amounting to an identity, with those which exist on the monuments, and are described in the writings, of ancient Greece.

Tarquinii was reduced to the condition of a Roman colony in the year V.C. 456: and as it cannot be imagined that the heroic tumuli of this city were erected after that period, nor indeed during its decline, the last of these monuments could not have a later date than 300 years B.C.

Many inscriptions exist in these tombs; but as yet the interpretation of this mysterious language, though its remains are so considerable, and though they are written in a character clearly identical, in almost every letter, with the Pelasgic or very ancient Greek, has defied the efforts of the learned. Among the great variety of specimens of the language which exist, a few are bilingual; of these, the writer gives a sufficient number to show in what way the Roman names most familiar to us were formed or corrupted from the Etruscan. His account of what is known of the language of Etruria is concluded with a notice of such words belonging to it as have been left by ancient writers, of which few or none can be traced with certainty in any of the numerous remaining writings of the country.

VARIETIES.

A number of informations have been laid against individuals for using drainage tiles for ordinary purposes, contrary to the provisions of the 7th George IV. cap. 49, sec. 3. In order that our readers may be put on their guard, we extract the following from the Act:—"It shall be lawful for any person to make tiles or bricks for the sole purpose of draining wet or marshy land without being charged or chargeable with any duty, provided that all such tiles or bricks shall be stamped or moulded by the person making the same with the word 'drain' in or near the centre of one of the surfaces of such tile or brick, in so plain and distinct a manner that the same may be easily and distinctly legible to any officer of the Excise or other person examining the same, both before and after such tiles or bricks shall have gone through the process of burning, and become fit for use; and if any person making such tiles or bricks as aforesaid, or any other person or persons, shall sell or deliver, use, or employ any such, so stamped or moulded as aforesaid,

for any other purpose than that of draining wet or marshy land, they shall, for every such offence, forfeit the sum of fifty pounds."

The otter is becoming a rare animal in England; but one measuring 52½ inches in length, and 24 in circumference at the shoulders, was lately caught in the river Coquet, Northumberland. It had nine white spots upon its skin.

The following is an account of the quantities of the different kinds of Corn imported into Great Britain during the year 1830:—

Wheat	qrs.	1,544,060
Barley	ditto	281,713
Oats	ditto	541,859
Rye	ditto	65,010
Pens and Beans . .	ditto	82,130
Wheat meal and flour,	cwts.	401,895

After a conference of the taxing officers of the Courts of King's Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer, the following scale of allowance to witnesses for maintenance and attendance has been agreed to; so that every witness may hereafter know what he

is entitled to receive, and for which he is *compellable* to attend :—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
For travelling expenses per mile one way	0	1	0	0	7	0
Common witnesses, such as labourers, journeymen, &c. per day	0	5	0	0	15	0
Tradesmen, yeomen, and farmers	0	10	0	0	15	0
Auctioneers and accountants	0	10	6	0	1	0
Gentlemen, merchants, bankers, &c. if in London, one guinea only, with subpoena; if at Assizes, per day	1	1	0			
Professional men	1	1	0	2	2	0
Attorneys' clerks	0	15	0	0	1	0
Females, according to station in life	0	5	0	0	1	0

The following return has been issued from the Treasury :—Return, showing in one table the Numbers of the following Descriptions of Armed Force in the United Kingdom on the first of January, 1832—viz. : the Regular Army of all Ranks; the Regiments of Artillery of all Ranks; the Marines on Shore of all Ranks; Militia Staff of all Ranks; Volunteers of Great Britain of all Ranks; Yeomanry of Ireland of all Ranks; Police of Ireland of all Ranks.

	Numbers.
1. The Regular Army of all Ranks	51,571
2. The Regiments of Artillery of all Ranks	4,589
3. Marines on Shore of all Ranks	4,324
4. Militia Staff of all Ranks	2,027
5. Volunteers of Great Britain of all Ranks	20,300
6. Yeomanry of Ireland of all Ranks	31,422
7. Police of Ireland of all Ranks	7,367
Viz. :—Constabulary Police	6,023
Peace Preservation Police	744
	<hr/> 7,367
Total	123,539

Assessed Taxes.—An official notification has been made to the collectors of the assessed taxes, that they will be required to pay to the Receiving Inspector, the King's Taxes in full to the 5th of April current, the second week in May; and that no defaulter's schedules will be received at the time, but under the peculiar circumstances warranted by the Acts of Parliament; such as, void premises, removals without notice, absences under legal restrictions, bankruptcies, poverty, and the like. And to prevent a misconception, that they have the power to forbear enforcing by their warrant a levy on the defaulters, who may erroneously suppose they are entitled to a claim of forty days' indulgence, they are reminded that the Receiving Inspector is empowered by the statute to take their deposition on oath, by examination of the circumstances which they may allege for non-performance of their

duty, and to cause a penalty to be inflicted on them, in not acting in conformity therewith, as regarding the assessed taxes. The land tax acts admitting no defalcation in payment whatever of the full amount under similar penalties, which the Receiving Inspector is called upon to enforce, for any neglect which may be considered as wilful.

The number of patients at St. Bartholomew's Hospital last year was 5275 in-patients, 7458 out-patients, and 15,137 casualty patients, many of whom were supplied with money, clothes, and other necessaries to enable them to return home. At St. Thomas's, the number was 3165 in-patients, and 20,627 out-patients, including casualties; making a total of 53,600 persons relieved in one year by two of these distinctive ornaments of the Christian world.

Blake Medal.—His Majesty has lately purchased from the executor of the late Mr. Trattle, a medal given by the Commonwealth to Admiral Blake, together with another gold medal, and also a silver one of the Commonwealth. These three beautiful medals are published in Van Loon :—Blake, t. 2, p. 366; 2d, p. 23, no. 3; the 3d, p. 23, no. 4.—In Dr. Mead's Catalogue, 1755, Blake's medal is said to have been bought by Dr. Burton for Lord Hardwicke for 21*l*. The one in Mr. Tyssen's Catalogue, 1801, is described as having belonged to Greffier Fagel, and was bought by the late Mr. Trattle for 148*l*. 1*s*. Whether or not the same medal is described in both of these Catalogues, may be easily determined by the weight. Dr. Mead's weighed 2 oz. 6 dwts. 20 grs. : if that bought by Mr. Trattle should be found to agree with this weight, there can be no doubt that it is the same; if not, there must of course be another in some other cabinet.

On the Detection of the Traces of Writing fraudulently Erased.—Professor Gazzari of Florence, having been frequently appointed by the Tribunals, to give professional evidence on trials of this nature, instituted experiments on the subject, which, by showing him the possibility of removing not only the ink, but also the materials employed in its removal, proved that cases might arise when the fraud could not be detected in any other manner than by examining the condition of the paper or other material written on. For this purpose optical means were tried in vain, and immersion in water did not show such a difference in the absorptive power of the written and unwritten parts. It happens in the employment of certain sympathetic inks; but on exposure of the suspected paper to a moderate fire, the effects of the ink, was in those parts altered in its nature, was unequally acted on by

the process of carbonization, and thus the number and length of the lines, and often the whole of the erased portion, were distinctly revealed.—*First Report of the British Association for the Advancement of Science.*

It is remarkable that notwithstanding the reduction of the duty on French wines, which took place in July 1831, the total consumption for the year was only 278,863 gallons, whilst that of the strong wines of Spain, Portugal, and Madeira, was 5,143,780 gallons: so that the consumption of French wines, which was said to have increased, was little more than one-twentieth of that of Spain and Portugal.

It appears from a Parliamentary return that the amount of the rewards paid in 1830 for the discovery of offenders in the disturbed districts, was 31,843*l.* 8*s.* 8*d.* being at the rate of 17*l.* per head, the number of prisoners having been 1887.

The sums received by churchwardens in England and Wales, from Easter 1830 to Easter 1831, was 446,247*l.* 12*s.*; in church rates, 51,919*l.* 1*s.*; from estates, 18,216*l.*; from mortuary or burial fees, 41,489*l.* 17*s.* poor rates, 39,382*l.* 12*s.*; pews and sittings, and from other sources not stated, 66,559*l.* 16*s.*—Total, 663,814*l.* 18*s.* of which, was expended, in repairs of churches, &c. 248,125*l.* 16*s.*; organs, bells, &c. 41,710*l.* 15*s.*; books, wine, &c. 46,337*l.* 19*s.*; salaries to clerks, sextons, &c. 126,185*l.* 17*s.*; any other purpose (principally visitation fees and travelling expenses), 183,523*l.* 2*s.* Total 645,883*l.* 9*s.*

Cinnamon.—The gross revenue accruing from the sales of Ceylon cinnamon, since 1823, has varied from 52,409*l.* to 170,534*l.* per annum; from which the charges in Ceylon and London are to be deducted. The average quantity sold in the last seven years has been 4,570,000 pounds, and the average price for the best has been 6*s.* 6*d.* per pound. The cinnamon is peeled at a certain season by a class called Chaliars, who are obliged to perform this duty in the forests, receiving a small fixed sum according to the quantity they deliver. Several of the inhabitants have of late made plantations of the tree, and cinnamon is received by the Government in payment of land rents. The wild cinnamon abounds in the forests of Malabar, and some plantations of the finer sort have also been lately made there. The quantity of cinnamon annually exported from Ceylon formerly, by the Dutch, appears to have been raised from 180,000 pounds to 920,000 pounds, which they procured at the rate of 5*s.* per pound and sold in Europe at 11*s.* per pound. Pepper was formerly cultivated in Ceylon, but it has latterly been chiefly purchased from Malabar, although the cul-

tivation of it has been encouraged. It is used for preserving the cargoes of cinnamon by attracting moisture from the bales.

Dissenters in England.—The following table is extracted from the Congregational Magazine for 1829, and is drawn up from the calculations and returns made by Dissenters of the number of their meeting-houses in 1812, 1827, and 1829. The Magazine alluded to is the chief organ of the Independents:—

	Pres.	Indep.	Bapt.	Total.
In 1812,	252	799	532	1583
1827,	204	1205	805	2212
1829,	250	1289	888	2435

This is exclusive of the Methodists, the most numerous class, the Catholics, Unitarians, Quakers, &c. According to the above table, the three sects of Presbyterians, Independents, and Baptists, had increased 53 per cent. in seventeen years, while the increase of population in the same period must have been only about 26 per cent. The British Magazine, the organ of the Church of England, tries to lessen this apparent increase by alleging, that owing to the splitting of congregations about the choice of ministers, and other causes, Dissenting chapels are *inconsiderately* and unnecessarily multiplied; but every body knows, that in this respect the situation of the Dissenters was the same in 1812 as in 1829.

An erroneous impression has long prevailed that the holders of public securities are, for the most part, persons living at their ease, on large incomes, drawn, through this medium, from the heavy-taxed industry of the country, whereas the reverse of this, generally speaking, is the case; for by returns to Parliament in 1830, it appears, that of 274,823 holders of public securities, 83,609 of them were entitled to dividends not exceeding 10*l.* per annum to each; 42,227, none of whose incomes exceeded 20*l.*; 97,307, not exceeding 100*l.*; 51,519, having dividends from 200*l.* to 4000*l.*; and, lastly, 161 holders of stock possessing above 4000*l.* per annum.

On the 1st of January last, our Army was distributed as follows:—

In England and Scotland	Cavalry.	Guards.	Infantry.
	8751	4452	18,500
In Ireland	2026	745	19,428

Making a total of 51,571 men under arms in the United Kingdom; in addition to which the Military Staff amounts to 2697; the Volunteers of England and Scotland to 20,389; and the Yeomanry of Ireland to 31,422. At the same date, we had at Gibraltar 4877; Malta, 2366; Ionian Islands, 2889; Cape of Good Hope 1725; Coast of Africa, 255; Canada, 2417; Nova Scotia, 2258; Bermuda, 962; West Indies, 7574;

New South Wales, 2530; Mauritius, 1445; Ceylon, 3547; making a total force in our Colonies of 30,853 rank and file; while in India we had 18,364 rank and file.

Ireland—Grand Jury Presentments.—By a Parliamentary paper, recently printed, (No. 298, of 1832) it appears that the sums levied in the past year, 1831, in Ireland, amounted to £892,912; a sum very heavy, particularly when it is known that the tenants who chiefly pay that amount have no voice whatever in its assessment; and it is, we fear, too true, that the power of grand juries there has been often exercised to favour jobbing for the benefit of the landlords at the expense of the tenants. We feel confident that it will be the duty of Parliament to permit no moneys to be raised on the subject without their having a voice in the assessment, or in the election of those who are to assess those expenses:—

County of Antrim . . .	£14,314
County of Armagh . . .	23,235
County of Carlow . . .	11,621
County of Cavan . . .	27,409
County of the town of Carrickfergus . . .	852
County of Clare . . .	27,602
County of Cork . . .	67,805
City of Cork . . .	27,752
County of Donegal . . .	24,607
County of Down . . .	38,959
County of the town of Drogheda . . .	1,185
County of Dublin . . .	23,089
City of Dublin . . .	29,663
County of Fermanagh . . .	18,457
County of Galway . . .	33,655
County of the town of Galway . . .	3,842
County of Kerry . . .	32,673

County of Kildare . . .	17,206
County of Kilkenny . . .	19,380
City of Kilkenny . . .	2,232
King's County . . .	15,093
County of Leitrim . . .	14,907
County of Limerick . . .	30,221
City of Limerick . . .	5,921
City and County of Londonderry . . .	24,102
County of Longford . . .	10,216
County of Louth . . .	10,300
County of Mayo . . .	16,851
County of Meath . . .	25,525
County of Monaghan . . .	19,790
Queen's County . . .	17,472
County of Roscommon . . .	25,011
County of Sligo . . .	21,158
County of Tipperary . . .	52,198
County of Tyrone . . .	41,616
County of Waterford . . .	17,253
City of Waterford . . .	4,349
County of Westmeath . . .	13,957
County of Wexford . . .	33,728
County of Wicklow . . .	17,775
	<hr/>
	£892,912

It appears from an official return that the amount of penalties received on the seizure of silk goods in the year 1827, was 298*l*.; this sum was received by compromise. The amount, in 1828, was 520*l*. also by compromise. In 1829 no penalties were recovered. The penalties altogether in 1830 amounted to 600*l*., and in one of the cases out of which these penalties arose, the full penalty was paid on the proceedings being commenced, in the remainder by compromise. In 1831, 30*l*. was received by compromise; and in 1832 was received, by compromise for the penalties incurred, 20,000*l*.

FOREIGN VARIETIES.

Roofs.—Sheet-iron coverings are now universally made use of on all new buildings in Petersburg, Moscow, &c. In the case of a fire, no harm can come to a house from sparks falling on a roof of this description. The sheets of this iron covering measure 2 feet 4 inches wide by 4 feet 8 inches long, and weigh 12½ lbs. averdupois per sheet, or 1 lb. 5 oz. each superficial square foot. When the sheets are on the roof, they measure only 2 feet wide by 4 feet in length, this is owing to the overlapping. They are first painted on both sides once, and, when fixed on the roof, a second coat is given. The common colour is red, but green paint, it is said, will stand twice the time. Small bits or ears are introduced into the laps, for nailing the plates on the 2-inch square laths on which they are secured. It takes 12½ sheets to cover 100 feet, the weight of which

is only 150 lb.; the cost only 35*s*., or about 3*d*. per foot.

United States.—Between the year 1820, when the population was 9,638,166, and 1830, when it had risen to 12,856,165, the inhabitants of these States increased in the enormous proportion of thirty souls in every hundred; and, as we know of no circumstance which has interfered to disturb this progress during the last two years, they may now be estimated at 13,627,000. In the year 1817, there was not a hundred miles of canals throughout the United States, whereas when the year 1836 comes round, they will extend to three thousand miles, and create a natural and artificial inland navigation of five-and-thirty thousand! In 1790, there were 75 post-offices and 1,875 miles of public roads; in 1830, the former had increased to 8,450, and the latter, to 115,176.

The Iron of Borneo.—The iron found all along the coast of Borneo is of a very superior quality, which every person must know who has visited Pontiana or Sambas. At Bangermassing it is, however, much superior; they have a method of working it which precludes all necessity of purchasing European steel. But the best iron of Bangermassing is not equal to that worked by the rudest Diak: all the best kris-blades of the Bugis rajahs and chiefs are manufactured by them; and it is most singular, but an undoubted fact, that the farther a person advances into the country, the better will be found all instruments of iron. Seljje's country is superior in this respect to all those nearer the coast; his golfsks, spears, and kris-blades are in great demand. There are forty-nine forges at work merely in the comping of Marpow; but the mandows and spears, which he uses himself and gives to his favourite warriors, are obtained farther north. Those men live in a state of nature, building no habitations of any kind, and eating nothing but fruits, snakes, and monkeys, yet procure this excellent iron and make blades, sought after by every Diak, whose hunting excursions have in view the possession of the poor creature's spear or mandow as much as his head, improbable as it may sound. Instruments made of it will cut through over-wrought and common steel with ease. We have seen penknives shaved to pieces with them by way of experiment; and one day, a wager of a few rupees having been made with Seljje, that he would not cut through an old musket-barrel, he, without hesitation, put the end of it upon a block of wood and chopped it to pieces, without in the least turning the edge of the mandow. In the Sultan of Cotti's house there are three muskets, formerly belonging to Major Mullen's detachment, which are each cut more than half through in several places by the mandows of the party which destroyed them. This circumstance being mentioned to Seljje, he laughed, and said the mandows used on that occasion were not made of his iron, otherwise the barrels would have been cut through at every stroke.—*Abridged from an article in the Singapore Chronicle.*

St. Petersburg.—The following is the number of public edifices and private dwellings in this capital, as stated in the returns for the year 1831:—Russo-Greek churches, 140; churches not belonging to the national faith, 19; churches or chapels belonging to various creeds, 20; monasteries, 2; chapels, 4; archiepiscopal residences, 4; palaces, 9, besides the mansion of engineers; houses of stone, 2654; and houses of wood, 6330; in all, 8183. The number of their inhabitants was 448,221: viz. 316,211 men,

and 132,010 females; being an average of 84 individuals to each residence. During that year 90 new houses had been built, one half of which were of stone; and 132, of which 62 are of stone, had been begun. The number of manufactories and workshops was 187, to which twelve more were about to be added. The births amounted to 6511, whereof 3545 were boys, and 2966 girls; the marriages to 1041; the deaths to 10,573, of which 10,225 were in the common course of nature, and 22 were suicides. To these must be added 8856 males, and 4296 females; altogether, 13,152 individuals, who were carried off by the Cholera during last year. so that, in fact, the whole number of deaths was 23,725, or very nearly 53 out of every 1000 souls. Why the number of male children born should almost tieble that of the females, and whence it arises that even in the ordinary course of mortality, there should exist so ill-omened a disparity between the births and deaths, as 6511 against 10,573, are topics for the inquiry of those who are sensible of the scientific importance of such investigations. We possess ourselves no data on which to found even a conjecture as to their causes.

Progress of Civilization in Egypt.—In Egypt an experiment has been made, which will probably have very important effects on the civilization of Egypt and Arabia. Two labouring men, who, we believe, had been employed near London in boring for water, were taken to Egypt by Mr. Bugges, who was at one time consul at Cairo. They were employed under the patronage of the Pacha, to bore for water in the Desert. At about thirty feet below the surface they found a stratum of sandstone; when they got through that, an abundant supply of water rose. The water usually obtained from the surface is of an inferior quality, and for many purposes useless; that which has been obtained by boring is soft and pure. We believe that the experiment has succeeded at every place where it has been made. Already, in the Desert of Suez, a tank, capable of holding 2000 cubic feet of water, had been made, and it is probable that by this time several others have been formed. By this discovery, one great impediment to the fertilizing of that country will be removed.

Hydrography.—A survey of the coast of Brazil has been completed by the corvette *Emulation*, pursuing the hydrographic labours commenced by Vice-admiral Roussin, under the Administration of M. de Martignac; and a chart of the Rio de la Plate, by Lieut. Baral, the commander of the *Emulation*, who has just returned to Toulon, is among the fruits of this expedition. The coasts of the Rio Grande and the San Pedro, too, unknown to navigators, and supposed

to be inaccessible on account of the numerous banks of moving sand, were approached within three or four miles, and, with the exception of a single bank, which does extend above seven or eight leagues from land, surveyed with the greatest accuracy; so that this part of South America may now be visited with perfect security, according to the new charts constructed on the spot.

Odessa.—The works now carrying on for the improvement of Odessa have afforded an additional evidence that, as had been presumed, from the measures of distances given by Arrian, and the anonymous author of a voyage in the Euxine, a settlement formerly existed there, under the name of *Ιστυριανὸν λιμὴν*, or harbour of the city of Istus. Previous discoveries made in enlarging the harbour, when many beautiful antique vases of Greek workmanship were found, resembling in form those usually called Etruscan, have supported this theory; and M. Van der Vlies, a skilful engineer, who has the charge of the works in that part of the harbour, has lately presented to the museum of antiquities at Odessa an amphora in excellent preservation, and a fragment of another vase of the same kind, of a coarse earth. These vases, it is well known, were used for

domestic purposes, and the ancients kept wine and oil in them. The name of the manufacturer, which it was customary to engrave within the neck of the amphora, is too much effaced to be legible.

American Seamen.—The fourth annual report of the Board of Directors of the Boston Seaman's Friend Society states, that the number of seamen belonging to the United States, estimated with as much accuracy as possible, is 102,000, of whom there are in the foreign-trade 50,000; in the coasting-trade, in vessels of nearly or over 100 tons burthen, 25,000; in coasting-vessels of less than fifty tons burthen, 5000; in the cod fishery, 5000; in the steam-vessels, 1000; and in the United States' navy, 6000.

The King of Denmark has offered a gold medal, of the value of twenty ducats, to be given to the person, whether native or foreigner, who shall first discover a telescopic comet (that is, not visible to the naked eye), and not of known revolution. Each claimant must send notice of his discovery to Professor Schumacher, of Copenhagen, by the first post afterwards, and fix the time of the discovery as well as he can, in order to enable the Professor to decide between different observers.

RURAL ECONOMY.

Inverting Trees.—In the course of ascertaining how far a circulation of sap is carried on in trees, some interesting facts have been determined by Mr. Knight and others with regard to the effect of inverting stems, or, in other words, of planting the superior part of the stem, and thus converting it into a root. If the stem of a plum or cherry-tree, which is not too thick, be bent, and the top be put under-ground, while the roots are gradually detached, in proportion as the former top of the stem becomes firmly fixed in the soil, the branches of the root will shoot forth leaves and flowers, and in due time will produce fruit.

Germination of Seeds by Oxalic Acid.—Oxalic-acid has been of late successfully used to make old seeds germinate. They are put into a bottle of the acid until germination commences, which is generally in from twenty-four to forty-eight hours, when they are taken out and sown in the usual way. Seeds from twenty to forty years' old have been successfully treated in this way.

Dew.—The following is Dr. Wells's ingenious theory of dew: "The most copious deposition of dew takes place when the weather is clear and serene; and the substances that are covered with it are always colder

than the contiguous strata of air, or than those bodies on which dew is not deposited. In fact, dew is a deposition of water previously existing in the air as vapour, and which loses its gaseous form only in consequence of being chilled by contact with colder bodies. In speculating, therefore, about the cause of this interesting and important phenomenon, the chief object is to discover the principle by which the reduction of temperature is effected. The explanation proposed by Dr. Wells, and now almost universally adopted, is founded on the theory of M. Prevost. If it be admitted that bodies radiate at all times, their temperature can remain stationary only by their receiving from surrounding objects as many rays as they emit; and should a substance be so situated that its own radiation may continue uninterruptedly without an equivalent being returned to it, its temperature must necessarily fall. Such is believed to be the condition of the ground in a calm, starlight evening. The calorific rays which are then emitted by substances on the surface of the earth, are dispersed through space and lost; nothing is present in the atmosphere to exchange rays with them, and their temperature consequently diminishes. If, on the contrary, the weather is cloudy, the radiant caloric proceeding from

the earth is intercepted by the clouds, an interchange is established, and the ground retains nearly, if not quite, the same temperature as the adjacent portions of air. All the facts hitherto observed concerning the formation of dew tend to confirm this explanation. It is found that dew is deposited sparingly, or not at all, in cloudy weather; that all circumstances which promote free radiation are favourable to the formation of dew; that good radiators of caloric, such as

grass, wood, the leaves of plants, and filamentous substances in general, reduce their temperature, in favourable states of the weather, to an extent of ten, twelve, or even fifteen degrees below that of the circumambient air; and that while these are drenched with dew, pieces of polished metal, smoothed stones, and other imperfect radiators, are barely moistened, and are nearly as warm as the air in their vicinity."

USEFUL ARTS.

It will be recollected that we, some time since, gave publicity to a statement respecting a process by which, as it was stated, a considerable quantity of spirit could be obtained from bread whilst it was undergoing the operation of baking. The "*Journal des Connaissances Usuelles et Pratiques*" has a letter upon this subject, signed M. Lejeune and R. Moreuse, in which it is denied, upon the authority of experiments made, that the results alleged to have been obtained in England are at all attainable; first, because the materials of ovens are too permeable to prevent the alcohol from escaping out of them; and secondly, that at a temperature of 300 degrees, the alcohol, if it exists, is immediately transformed into acetous air by the air contained in the oven, or that which penetrates by imperceptible fissures (the mouth being well-luted), in spite of every imaginable precaution. Neither, it is added, can ovens be at all adapted for distillation, without materially impeding the baking of the bread. It appears,

however, notwithstanding, that a plan is in progress for giving effect to this discovery: the Editors of the "*Repertory of Arts*" thus refer to it:—

"We have tasted a sample of bread, pure in quality, light in texture, and delicious to the taste, from which, during the process of baking, a considerable quantity of alcohol had been extracted. The process, which will be found to interfere with a patent taken out by Mr. Hicks, is the invention of a native, who can produce various testimony that he had procured the same results, and by the very same means, long before.

"It is needless to allude to the advantages, in point of revenue, that the company of bakers will derive from the above important and ingenious discovery, or the benefit that will ultimately accrue to the public from the depreciation in the price of the article of bread, which must inevitably follow the adventitious profit that will be derived by the manufacturers."

PATENTS LATELY GRANTED.

Thomas Gaunt, of Chapman-street, Islington, in the county of Middlesex, Gentleman, for his invention of a certain improvement or improvements in gaiters or spatterdashies.

Joshua Taylor Beale, of Church-street, White-chapel, in the county of Middlesex, Engineer, for certain improvements in steam engines.

John Howard Kyan, of South-row, Eastonsquare, in the county of Middlesex, Esq. for a new mode of preserving certain vegetable substances from decay.

John Bate, of the Poultry, in the City of London, Optician, for an improvement or improvements on machinery applicable to the imitation of medals, sculpture, and other works of art executed in relief.

Alexander Beattie Shankland, of Liverpool-street, in the City of London, for a new method of spinning flax and hemp by means of machinery. Communicated by a foreigner.

George Edwards, of St. Mary's square, Birmingham, in the county of Warwick, Gentleman, for a philosophic alphabet or arrangement of letters, forms, or figures, by which the articulate sounds of languages may be scientifically denoted.

Benjamin Cook, of Birmingham, in the county of Warwick, Brass Founder, for an improved

method of manufacturing various useful articles from a metal not hitherto used for that purpose.

John Demeur, of Water-lane, Tower-street, in the City of London, Gentleman, for the extraction of oleaginous matter from a certain foreign vegetable kernel, and the application of the said oleaginous matter to the making of oil, candles, soap, and other articles of commerce, a part of which invention has been communicated to him by a foreigner residing abroad.

John James Clark, of Market Raven, in the County of Lincoln, Gentleman, John Nash, of the same place; Tile and Brick Manufacturer, and John Longbottom, of Leeds, in the county of York, Machine Maker, for certain improvements in the machinery and process used in the manufacture of tiles, bricks, bread, biscuits, and other articles formed of plastic materials, a part of which improvements is applicable to other purposes.

Richard Roberts, of Manchester, in the county of Lancaster, Civil Engineer, for a certain improvement or certain improvements in steam engines, and also in the mechanism through which the elastic force of steam is made to give impulse to and regulate the speed of locomotive carriages.

LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BIOGRAPHY.

Memoirs of the Rev. Leir Parsons, 18mo 3s
 Grimsley's Life of Gregory VII. 8vo 12s
 Volney's Classical Library, No. XXIX.—Plutarch, Vol. VII. 4s 6d
 Poynder's History of Francis Spira, 18mo 1s. 6d.

EDUCATION.

Trotter's Key to Ingram's Mathematics, 12mo 8s 6d
 Hiley's Grammar of the English Language, 12mo 4s

Volney's Classical Library, No. XXX.—Herodotus, 18mo 4s 6d

D'Whit's Introduction to Goldsmith's Grammar of Geography, 18mo 9d

Clerke's Greek Grammar, 8v 7s 6d

Dictionnaire de Verbes et Phrases Idiomatiques Français par Français, 12mo 3s

Noble's Rudiments of the Hebrew Language, 12mo 3s

Newton's Introduction to Astronomy, 18mo 8s 6d

Tragedies of Aeschylus, 8v 18s, large paper 2l

HISTORY.

Imperial Cabinet Library, Vol. VI.—British Empire, Vol. I. 5s

History of South America, 18mo 3s 6d

Imperial Cabinet Encyclopedia, Vol. XXX.—History of Spain and Portugal, 4 vols. Vol. II. 6s

JURISPRUDENCE.

Instructions for Preparing Abstracts of Titles, 12mo 3s

MEDICAL.

Clement's Observations on Surgery and Pathology, 8vo 8s

Volney's Essay on the Hyman (Mind &c.) 14s
 Hutchinson on Consumption, 8vo 9s

Dr. Huxley's Hypothesis, or the Cholera at South Island, 8v 7s 6d

Reich's Outlines of Medical Botany, 12mo 9s

NOVELS, FABLES, &c.

Reich's Novels Library, Vol. XII.—Iron and Shandy, Vol. II. 6s

The Medical, in Autobiography By the Author of The Member 3s

Continuum Fleming, 4 vols. 10p 1l 4s

Elgeworth's Fables and Novels, in 18 vols with Plates, Vol. I. 10p 5s

Arlington's 3 vols. post 8vo 1l 11s 6d

The Contrast By the Earl of Mulgrave, 3 vols. post 8vo 1l 11s 6d

Martineau's Illustrations of Political Economy, No. IV.—Demerits, 1s 6d

The Fan of May 1st, 3 vols. 8vo 1l 11s 6d

POETRY.

Sullivan's Iliad, a Tragedy, 8vo 7s 6d

Milnes's Immortality of the Soul, with other Poems 12mo 5s

Rutherford's Maternal Sketches, 12mo 7s

The Mind of Ilva By Allan Cunningham, 12mo 1s

Poetical By Rev. A. G. H. Hodgson, 8vo 10s

THEOLOGY.

Hobart's Analysis of Burnet in the Thirty-nine Articles 12mo 4s

The Record of Family Instruction, 18mo 7s

Hawes's Lectures to Young Men, 18mo 2s

Stowell's Missionary Church, 12mo 4s

Doddridge's Family Expositor, Imperial 8vo, 1l 1s.

The Church of God, in a Series of Sermons, &c. By the Rev. R. W. Evans, 8vo 10s 6d

Hay's Scripture Principles of Education, 18mo 2s 6d

Shore's History of the Church of England, 2 vols. 8vo 2l 1s

Swell's Parochial Sermons, 12mo 5s

Christian's Family Library, Vol. I.—Luther and the Reformation, Vol. I. 12mo 6s

Franks of Cyprus, Bishop of Carthage, 8vo. 7s

Burdett's Self Discipline, 32mo 2s

Kyre on St. Paul's Epistles, 2 vols. 8vo 1l 4s

Death Bed Scenes, Second Series

Coxe's Lectures on the Evidence from Miracles, 12mo 4s 6d

Calnet's Dictionary of the Bible, with Taylor's Fragments, Imperial 8vo 1l 4s

Bull's Fifty-four Scriptural Studies 18mo 1s 6d

Roach's Family Prayers, 18mo 2s 6d

Rev. D. B. Bick's Discourses, &c. 12mo 1s

VOYAGES AND TRAVELS.

Lutliard's Journey in Switzerland, 8vo 10s 6d

Statham's Indian Recollections, 12mo 7s 6d

Stewart's Narrative, Second Edition, 3 vols. 12mo 2l 1s

Mundy's Pen and Pencil Sketches, 2 vols. 8vo 1l 10s

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Little Library, Vol. VIII.—The Firm By Lewis Taylor, 18mo 4s

The Canadian By John Galt, 12mo 8s.

Paul's Great Antiquities, 18mo. 7s

Irishman's Dynasties, 8vo 5s

Henningsen's Scenes in Belgium, 8vo 5s

Colt's Manual for Emigrants, 18mo 2s 6d

Little's Hunt's Restitutio, 8vo 6s 6d

Notes upon Notes, &c., with seven coloured plates, 18mo 4s

Paternal Advice to Young Men, 32mo 1s 6d

The Easter Offering, or Catholic Annual for 1832, 8vo 10s 6d

Jew's Second Series of Lessons on the Game of Chess, 8vo 20s

Fifty Games of Chess actually played, 8vo 5s

Scott's Stourbridge and its Vicinity 8vo 2l 1s

Rowe on the Ruins of Empires 8vo 7s 6d

The Toilette of Health, Beauty, and Fashion 10p 3s

Blanco's Hindoo Costume folio 4l 10s

Pitchard's Microscopic Cabinet, 8vo 18s

The Youth's Cornucopia, 12mo 6s 6d cloth, 7s 6d board

Flowers of Fable, 18mo 5s

Lange's Pocket Companion, 12mo 6s.

Cruikshank's Illustrations of Smollett, &c. 12mo 12s

The Anniversary Calendar, 2 vols. 8v 2l 2s.

Calabria, 8vo 10s 6d

Fryer's New Description of the Far East, 1l 4s 6d

Brinsby's Portfolio of Anecdotes, 12mo 2s 6d

Cobb's Annual History for 1831, 18mo 2s 6d

Mukham's New Children's Friend, 2 vols. 10s 6d

LITERARY REPORT.

The Third Volume of "The Memoirs of Madame Junot," including a period pregnant with great events, may be expected shortly.

A work of a singular nature is in a state of forwardness at press, entitled "Private Correspondence of a Woman of Fashion."

"Lights and Shadows of American Life, illustrative of the Manners, &c. of our Transatlantic Brethren," and written by a Collection of Authors in the United States, is on the eve of appearance.

"Henry Maitland, or the Adventures of a Young Cavalier," by the Author of "Richelieu," "Dunbar," &c. is nearly ready for delivery.

The number of "The Standard Novels" in July will consist of Mr. Cooper's celebrated Tale entitled "The Prairie."

A work of Popular Zoology, containing the Natural History of the Quadrupeds and Birds in the Zoological Gardens, &c.

"An Account of Anne Jackson with Particulars concerning the Plague and Fire in London, written by herself."

The Rev Richard Cattermole has in the press, "Lectures in Historical Tragedy, the Ven of England an Ode and other Poems."

"An Historical and Topographical Guide to the River Wight."

Mr. Linton's "Topographical Sketches of Tumbler Wells," with Maps and Views, is nearly ready.

"Statistics of France, the Government, Finances, Taxation, Commerce, Agriculture, Royal Navy, State of Crimes and Punishment, Prisons and Gallies, Public Press, National Guard," &c. By Lewis Goldsmith, Author of "The Secret History of the Cabinet of Buonaparte," &c.

The numerous readers of Sir Jonah Barrington's two volumes of "Personal Sketches," will duly appreciate the announcement that his third volume, which has been only delayed for the ad-

mission of some extra stores of genuine Hebræan Anecdote, will be published in the course of a very few days.

Mrs. S. C. Hall is, we understand, preparing for publication a third volume Tale, under the title of "The Buccaneers," the scene of which is laid along the coast of Kent and in the vicinity of London during the latter years of the Protectorate.

"A Manual of Grecian Antiquities, being a Compendious Account of the Monuments and Customs of the Ancient Greeks, for the use of Schools," &c. By George H. Smith.

"La Coquette's Tale—Sketches of Society in France and Belgium."

A new edition of the first volume of Colonel Napier's "History of the War in the Peninsula," with a Reply to various Opponents &c.

"A History of the King's German Legion, from its Organization in 1803." By Major F. J. Low Beumish.

The Fourth Volume of "The Cornhill Geological Transactions."

Mr. Thackeray, of Leeds, is, we hear, preparing an enlarged edition of his work "On Emphatics in affecting Health and Longevity in Childhood."

"Introduction to Botany" By John Lindley, Esq.

"Cavendish and his Critics, or Whig versus Tory."

A new fashionable Monthly Magazine is announced by Mr. Hurst, under the title of "Le Comtes Dances, or Gazette of Fashion, Literature and the Fine Arts, with a series of Portraits, &c."

The translator of the *Tome of a German Prince* is, we hear, now translating the *Correspondence of Schiller and Goethe*, which forms six volumes in the German.

BIOGRAPHICAL PARTICULARS OF CELEBRATED PERSONS, LATELY DECEASED.

CUVIER

George Cuvier, son of an officer in the Swiss Regiment of Waldkirch, was born at Montbéliard, in August 1769. His town, although now appertaining to France, was then capital of a county annexed to the Duchy of Wurtemberg. In this circumstance Cuvier owed the felicity of being half French, half German, an immense advantage to the man of letters and science, since it at once gives him the key of two contracted realms of study and of thought, of which not only the united stores, but the continual comparison, are of unspeakable benefit. He was educated at the college of Montbéliard, and in the Lutheran religion, which was that of his parents. They destined him to the army, but the youth himself decided for a more studious profession, and directed his views towards the church. He was chiefly incited to this, by knowing that as a candidate for orders he should be

sent gratuitously to the University of Tübingen, that is, if his proficiency entitled him to the first places at examinations. For this he laboured with all his might, and it is said, deserved it. But the caprice of examiners deprived him of the advantage, and Cuvier was disappointed. Many of his fellow-townsmen, however, aware of the boy's exertion and talent, and suspecting unfairness, applied to Prince Frederick of Wurtemberg, who then governed the country, and he hearkening to their recommendation, appointed Cuvier to the military school at Stuttgart. Here again the boy's fate had distracted him from the church, which certainly would not have proved favourable to his scientific studies, and sent him, contrary to his expectation, to an establishment famed for scientific education.

At Stuttgart, Cuvier met the celebrated Schiller. Botany is the favourite pastime of all German students, and Cuvier must

his mathematical lessons found time to give himself with ardour to it. He remained four years at Stuttgart, the period allowed, and then returned to his parents. Home, however, he soon quitted on the invitation of a schoolfellow, who offered to cede to Cuvier a tuition, that he could no longer keep. The subject of our sketch accordingly removed to Normandy, and assumed the office of instructor to the children of the Comte D'Héricy. Here he found ample leisure and fit scene for the study of nature; but the neighbourhood of the sea, more favourable to animal than to vegetable life, turned his attention from botany to zoology, in which department of science there was a much wider field. In this new branch of pursuit Cuvier made such discoveries as at once introduced him to the consideration and friendship of the naturalists of Paris; and Mr. Geoffroy St. Hilaire offered to undertake a work in conjunction with him. This connexion soon called Cuvier to Paris, where he established his reputation by an introductory *Essay on Zoology*. He was soon after appointed, in consequence, to the Professorship of Comparative Anatomy; and his lectures in this capacity, rising far above the common standard of excellence and instruction, and as remarkable for eloquence as depth, at once placed him upon the summit of scientific eminence.

Here the discerning eye of Napoleon perceived his talents, and envying Cuvier to science, he raised the Professor into the Minister. Under successive grades and titles, during the Imperial reign, he performed the principal functions of Minister of Public Instruction, and in that office became as famed for his Reports as in the philosophic chair for his lectures. Despite his political avocation, Cuvier found time for his scientific discoveries and classification. The Restoration of the Bourbons in 1814 made little change in Cuvier's position. He was too useful to be set aside. His enemies accuse him of a laxity of principle in continuing in place. But his nature was incapable of high party feeling, or of the punctilio that accompanies it. He was an administrator, not a politician—his aim to be useful, and to be employed. And Cuvier accordingly continued sedulously to divide his time betwixt his scientific study and the Council of State. Even when Louis Philippe came to the throne, the circumstance that overthrew all other men in place, made no difference with Cuvier. We are wrong—it made him a Peer, his previous title of Baron being merely nominal. His first essay in the Upper House was, we remember, not successful. The Proteus tribe, the genus Talleyrand, however delightful in private society, are not respected in public assemblies. But Cuvier had other and

more solid claims to respectability and renown in the grandeur of his zoologic discoveries, and of his geologic speculations. The latter, indeed, are the poetry of such philosophy, and the best and only specimen we possess of imagination in these matters wisely tempered by the judgment. Cuvier expired on the 15th of May, 1832, and is said to have "died of a paralytic affection of the œsophagus. His body was examined by several of the most eminent pathologists of the present day; and his brain is said to have presented a mass of extraordinary volume, weighing 3 pounds 13½ ounces. Phrenologists will treasure up the evidences of his great intellectual capabilities, and an admiring posterity must ever appreciate the splendid achievements which he has effected in science, and the means of improvement which he has thus left to future generations."

MARTIGNAC.

It is singular enough that at least three-fourths of the oratoric talent of France is always to be found in, or derived from, the Department of the Gironde, of which Bourdeaux is the capital. It is remembered that the brilliant knot of orators sent by this region to the National Convention in 1792 procured to the moderate party the name of the Gironde. And it is remarkable that those men who rise from the Bourdeaux bar to the Chamber of Deputies are, in general, distinguished at once for the liberality and the moderation of their political opinions.

In 1815, however, Bourdeaux was carried away by an excess of royalty; all its writers and its talent at that period took the monarchic side of the question. The Royal favour was directed as due to that spot which had first raised the white flag in France, in gratitude for which the heir to the crown was made to wear the name. And M. Gaye de Martignac was one of those writers and baristers whom it promoted and attached. He was conspicuous in the Royalist reaction and in the Hundred Days. He was, in consequence, appointed Procureur-General at Limoges, and became a Deputy to the Chamber in 1822. He was soon after one of the Royal Commissaries that accompanied the Duc d'Angoulême on the Spanish expedition; and his advice partly contributed to those liberal proclamations of the Duke which the Spanish Government scouted and evaded. He became Councillor of State on his return.

The speeches of Martignac in the Chamber soon caused him to be looked to as a candidate Minister. Their softness, their plausibility, their unction, and classic elegance pointed him out as a man who might have saved the latterly drooping cause of

royalty. But Villele dreaded talents so marked; and Martignac had linked with the Doctrinaire party, consisting of those liberal Royalists whom Villele's arbitrary system had disgusted.

The Liberals and the Ultras having united to eject Villele, being still unable to agree and form a coalition Ministry, and being also pretty nearly balanced in votes, a Ministry of intermediate policy was chosen, and Martignac placed at its head. In this position he did all that talent and address could effect. But overruled at court by the priestly party, and outvoted in the Chamber alternately by those on either side of him, this Ministry of Transition, as it was called, could effect little, except to defer the crisis.

Whether Martignac would have long succeeded in this is doubtful: for the evident weakness of his position brought him into some contempt both with the nation and with the King; and the latter, as we know, decided his own fate, and precipitated the catastrophe by making Martignac give place to Prince Polignac.

From that time Martignac became politically dead. With true sagacity, despairing of the monarchy, he shrank in disgust from all part in public affairs; and his moral languor becoming gradually a physical one, he pined in sinking health, until he at length expired. He lived long enough, however, to witness the Revolution that he had foreseen.

In his latter days Martignac consoled his sick couch by literary composition. A tale, written by him, was published a little before his death in the "*Revue de Paris*." It is curious as the production of a statesman, but otherwise of little merit.

CHAMPOLLION.

M. Champollion, one of the most indefatigable and enlightened scholars of the age, died at Paris in his 42nd year, after a long and severe illness, the effect probably of his travels into Egypt, combined with his incessant application to the great object of his literary life—the elucidation of the historical records and monuments of that country. His loss, to the lovers of Egyptian literature, is almost irreparable. He has survived but a short period his great rival in the discovery of the real meaning of those mystic symbols which had so long attracted the curiosity and repelled the attempts of the learned, and which, by common consent, has been pronounced a hopeless inquiry. The labours of Dr. Young and M. Champollion penetrated through the darkness of ages, and afforded a clue to the intricacies of the long labyrinth which had perplexed and bewildered others. If the lives of these eminent men had been extended but a few years, when the jealousy for

priority of claim was happily at an end, and mutual good-will and a desire to promote each other's designs had sprung up in its place, the learned world might have looked forward to results of no ordinary nature. The brilliant light of their united exertions would have dispelled all the obscurity which envelopes the chronology of history, and puzzles and confounds the student. Most of the letters which contain the particulars of Champollion's visit to Egypt have already met the public eye, and the brief summary which they give of his labours and discoveries in that land of wonders, did but increase the anxiety for the appearance of that magnificent work which the author had announced. With what delight and interest must the companions of his travels have entered into the Palaces of the Theban Pharaohs, and listened to the mighty Magician who could unfold to them "the hand-writing on the walls," and could point out to them, among the sculptured reliefs, the triumphs of Shishak over thirty Princes, and, in that number, the name and title of the King of Judah; thus confirming, in a remarkable manner, the fact related in the 1st Books of Kings, when Jerusalem was plundered by the Egyptian conqueror. In another and most interesting letter, Champollion has described the stupendous palace of Rameses Meiammoun, or Friend of Ammon, the grandfather of Sesostris. The granite sarcophagus of this monarch was removed to Paris by the interest of the French consul; but its lid of red granite had been previously removed, and presented to the Fitzwilliam Museum by Belzoni, whom to name is to lament. The reign of Rameses Meiammoun carries us back sixteen centuries before the Christian era. To Champollion's sagacity and communication we are indebted for the explanation of the mystic legend which surrounds the lid of the sarcophagus, and which proclaims the titles and name of the hero. We have been informed that the Life of Dr. Young is employing the leisure hours of a consummate mathematician and a scholar, and who is himself no mean proficient in Egyptian lore. We sincerely hope that the fame of Champollion will be perpetuated, by as able a pen, from among the ranks of his own countrymen.

JOHN TAYLOR, ESQ.

For more than forty years connected with the public press of London, and much with the theatrical world, few men were more generally known to the wide circles of society than Mr. Taylor. He was the son of the celebrated Chevalier Taylor, whose travels over the Continent as the curer of all diseases, boasted an *éclat* unrivalled in more modern times. Early introduced by

him to life, Mr. Taylor himself practised with considerable reputation as an oculist: but his vocation was for the drama, journalism, and light literature; and he almost entirely gave up his profession to follow these. Mr. Taylor, we presume, wrote a greater number of prologues and epilogues than any man that ever existed; and he also produced an immense multitude of compositions on almost every subject,—friendly tributes on happy, and consolatory verses on sad occasions; lines on pictures, (for he was attached to, and no mean connoisseur in the fine arts,) songs, epigrams, and, in short, every species of poetical production. Some of his humorous pieces are possessed of great merit: his *Monsieur Tonson*, for instance. The small volume in which it appeared, had several similar stories of hardly inferior point and merriment, including a story of Hayman and the Lion. In his later years, Mr. Taylor published a larger collection of his miscellanies; but they were not deserving of being remembered beyond the period and circumstances which had elicited them. Mr. Taylor also wrote, we believe, a pamphlet on the dispute at the Haymarket Theatre (1791,) and the brief biographical sketches which accompanied Cadell's "*British Gallery of Portraits*." He was a clever and well-informed dramatic critic, and lived on terms of intimacy with all the principal performers of his day, being farther connected with the Kemble family by marriage;—his first wife, and, we believe, Mrs. Stephen Kemble were sisters. In private, Mr. Taylor was known to thousands as a most facetious companion. He was a punster of invincible perseverance, but often said very witty things; and in his better days was, perhaps, as entertaining in conversation, with anecdote, playfulness, and satire, as any man within the bills of mortality. He was for a long period a proprietor of "*The Sun*" newspaper, to which he contributed every sort of authorship to which the columns of a periodical is open. Mr. Taylor was acquainted with many of the most distinguished individuals of the age. By his second marriage, to a Scottish lady of highly respectable family, he has left a son, whose amateur musical talents are of a delightful order. Infirmities and age had of late years withdrawn him much from his wonted places; so that his loss will not be so obvious as if he had fallen in his gayer era, when, indeed, few men could have been more missed, even from the wide society of the metropolis, than John Taylor.

SIR RICHARD BIRNIE.

On the 29th April, Sir Richard Birnie, Knight, Chief Magistrate of the Metropolitan Police, died at his official residence in

Bow-street, Covent-Garden, after a severe illness of more than six months, arising from a pulmonary affection. Sir Richard, who had just completed his 73rd year, was bred to the trade of a saddler, and after serving his regular apprenticeship, came to London, and obtained a situation as journeyman at the house of Macintosh and Co. who were then saddle and harness makers to the Royal Family, in the Haymarket. His subsequent advancement in life may be attributed, in some degree, to accident. The foreman, as well as the senior partner in the firm, being absent from illness at the same time, and a command being received from his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales for some one to attend him to take orders to a considerable extent on some remarkable occasion, "young Birnie" was directed to attend his Royal Highness. The orders of the Prince were executed so completely to his satisfaction, that he often afterwards, on similar occasions, desired that the "young Scotchman" might be sent to him. By the exercise of the diligence, perseverance, and honesty for which so many of his countrymen have been remarkable, he at length became foreman of the establishment of the Messrs. Macintosh, and eventually a partner in the firm. During the progress of these events, he became acquainted with the present Lady Birnie, the daughter of an opulent baker in Oxenden-street, Haymarket, and married her, receiving in her right a considerable sum in cash, and a cottage and some valuable land at Acton, Middlesex. He then became a householder in St. Martin's parish, and soon distinguished himself by his activity in parochial affairs.

During the troublesome times of the latter part of the Pitt Administration he was an ultra Loyalist, and gave a proof of his devotion to the "good cause" by enrolling himself as a private in the Royal Westminster Volunteers, in which corps, however, he soon obtained the rank of Captain. After serving the offices of constable, overseer, auditor, &c. in the parish, he became, in the year 1805, churchwarden, and in conjunction with Mr. Elam, a silversmith in the Strand, his co-churchwarden, and Dr. Anthony Hamilton, the then Vicar of St. Martin's parish, founded the establishment, on a liberal scale, of a number of almshouses, together with a chapel, called St. Martin's Chapel, for decayed parishioners, in Pratt-street, Camden Town, an extensive burying ground being attached thereto. St. Martin's parish being governed by a local act of Parliament, two resident Magistrates are necessary, and Mr. Birnie was, at the special request of the late Duke of Northumberland, placed in the Commission of the Peace. From this time, exercising the duties of

racieristic of his countrymen, he betook himself to frequent attendances at Bow-Street office, and the study of the penal Statutes and Magisterial practice in general.

He was at length appointed police magistrate at Union Hall, and after some few years' service there, was removed to Bow-street office, to a seat on the bench of which he had long most earnestly aspired. In February 1820, he headed the party of peace officers and military in the apprehension of the celebrated Cato-street gang of conspirators. In the affray which took place on that occasion at the entrance to the hay-loft in which the offenders met, he received a shot through the crown of his hat. In August 1821, at the funeral of Queen Caroline, Sir Robert Baker, having offended the "Powers that were," by pursuing a line of conduct which they called pusillanimous, but which many designated as highly honourable both to his heart and head, he received a hint that he might retire, which he immediately acted upon. Mr. Birnie, upon this, was appointed chief magistrate, and as a matter of course, received the honour of knighthood. He has left a daughter and two sons.

ADMIRAL WILLIAMS-FREEMAN.

William Peere Williams Freeman, Esq., senior Admiral of the Fleet, was the son of the Rev. Frederick Williams, D. D. Prebendary of Peterborough, and Rector of Peakirk, Northamptonshire, and was born in the episcopal palace at Peterborough on the 6th of January, 1741-2, and lost his father at the age of five years. From a school at Stamford he was removed to Eton, where he remained until he commenced his naval career at the age of fifteen, during the reign of George the Second, entering in 1757 as a midshipman in the *Royal Sovereign*.

As the character of the future man is often developed in youth, perhaps the following instance of coolness, intrepidity, and humanity, may with propriety be introduced here. Whilst serving on a foreign station as midshipman, young Williams (for he did not take the name of Freeman until late in life) and a brother midshipman had each a favourite dog on board. W.'s dog, by some means, gave offence to the other younker, who threatened to throw the animal overboard. "If you do," rejoined Williams, "then yours shall follow;" and each kept his word. Enraged at the loss of his dog, the other midshipman demanded satisfaction and offered to fight.—"Be calm, Sir," replied young Williams coolly, "you have acted most brutally towards my poor dog, and I have retaliated on yours, as I promised you I should do. You are entitled to no satisfaction from me, but your un-

offending brute is, and therefore I propose to save the life of yours, if you will do the like by mine." The proposal was accepted, and Williams instantly leaped overboard, swam to the dog and secured him in preference to his own, returned to the ship, and with the dog under his arm was hauled up by a rope thrown over the side for him to hold by. He then, to his great delight, witnessed the sousing which his brother midshipman had to undergo in his turn, and who was equally successful in the performance of his task. The youths, however, had been guilty of a breach of orders in thus risking their lives, and were mast-headed by way of punishment.

In 1768, Mr. Williams was made Master and Commander, and in 1769 appointed to the *Otter* sloop of war. In 1771, he was promoted to the rank of Captain, and successively appointed to the *Wolf* and *Active* frigates, stationed in the West Indies. In April 1780, he was appointed to the *Flora* Frigate, belonging to the Channel fleet; in which, on the 10th of August following, being on a cruise off Ushant, he engaged an enemy's frigate and a cutter, the former of which he captured after a most desperate action. She proved to be *la Nymphe*, of 32 guns, pierced for 40, and 291 men, 63 of whom, including her commander, were killed, and 73 wounded. The loss sustained by the *Flora* was 9 killed and 27 wounded. She had, in addition to 36 guns, six eighteen pounder carronades; and this action is supposed to have been the first in which any ship of war was armed with carronades, a species of ordnance which has since repeatedly proved of such essential service. He was afterwards appointed to the *Prince George* of 90 guns, and was in the several engagements off St. Kitt's with *Comte de Grasse* on the 25th, 26th, and 27th Jan. 1782. He also was, in the month of April following, in that ship, in the battle between Lord Rodney and the *Comte de Grasse*, the *Prince George* forming a part of Admiral Drake's division.

With the termination of the American war ended the naval services of this brave officer. At the commencement of the French war he tendered his services again, but they were declined. The Admiral was liberal in his politics, which did not suit the Pitt Administration; and thus the country was deprived of his further services, and he of those laurels which were awarded to others.

Captain Williams attained the rank of Rear-Admiral in 1794, that of Vice-Admiral in 1795, and of Admiral, Jan. 1, 1801. He was advanced to the rank of Admiral of the Fleet, together with Lord Gambier, only two days after the accession of our present Sovereign, June 28, 1830;

and his Majesty shortly after sent him a splendid baton as an ensign of that rank. Admiral Freeman had previously been for nine years the senior Admiral of the Red, from the time when the Earl of St. Vincent was made an Admiral of the Fleet, at the Coronation of King George the Fourth; and, with the exception of the Duke of Clarence, he was the senior officer of the Royal Navy, from the death of the Earl of St. Vincent, March 15, 1823.

We inserted in our last number a memoir of Goethe. The following account of the honours paid to his remains, will be perused with deep interest. It was contained in a letter dated Weimar, March 31st, and was, we believe, originally published in the *Athenæum*, from which we extract it.

“The Grand Duke appointed Monday last for the celebration of Goethe’s funereal obsequies. His corpse was laid out on a couch, overlaid with black velvet, in a spacious apartment, lined with sable trappings, and resplendent with wax lights. Here it remained exposed to the sorrowing inspection of the public at large, during the entire forenoon of that day. The body itself lay on its couch in the centre of the apartment, resting upon pillows of white satin; a wreath of fresh laurel encircled the head; and a Roman toga, likewise of satin, was tastefully disposed round the corpse. On its right was a column, from which a crown of laurel, worked in pure gold, relieved with emeralds (a tribute from Frankfort, his native town, on the occasion of his academical jubilee,) hung suspended. Behind his head rose another column, to which was attached a lyre and a basket—the latter inclosing rolls of parchment, symbolical of the writer’s literary labours; and a third column was placed on the left of the body, against which his several diplomas were displayed. At his feet were three other columns, to which the insignia of the numerous orders which princely favour and esteem had conferred upon the illustrious departed, were suspended. Large cypresses were disposed on either side behind the couch of state; and on each side stood twenty candelabra of silver; guards of honour of all ranks and classes, keeping watch beside them. Three splendid stars, in allusion to Goethe’s transition to a heavenly state, hung over his remains. Multitudes

came from far and near to bid them a last farewell. The coffin was removed at five o’clock in the afternoon, in order that it might be borne to the destination assigned to it by the late Grand Duke, his enlightened and munificent patron,—namely, by the side of Schiller, in the sepulchre of the grand-ducal family. It was for this reason that the whole ceremony was ordered on a scale of commensurate splendour. Upon its removal, the corpse was placed in the grand-ducal hearse of state, which was drawn by four horses, and surrounded by members of the cabinet and household, and those of our learned and scientific bodies, part of the clergy and their assistants, military men, and, in short, almost every respectable inhabitant of Weimar, following on foot behind. Amongst this throng of mourners, the students of Jena, with roses attached to their sable scarfs, were not the least conspicuous. The train was closed by a line composed of the grand-ducal carriages, in one of which sat Baron de Spiegel, as the representative of the reigning prince. The chief portion of the clergy, in conjunction with a numerous choir, were stationed in the sepulchre. A beautiful hymn greeted the entrance of the funeral procession; to this succeeded a discourse, in which the preacher dwelt upon the heavy account which is required at the hands of those on whom nature has shed her richest gifts; and this was followed by one of Goethe’s pieces, the music to which was composed by his oldest surviving friend, Zeller, director of the orchestra at Berlin, and performed under the superintendence of the celebrated Hummel. The coffin was then delivered into the custody of the Lord Marshal; immediately after which the chapel was cleared, and the ceremonies terminated. The coffin is of oak, lined with lead, and the external inscription is simply the following:—

‘GOETHE.

Born the 28th August, 1749;

Died the 22d March, 1832.’

It is a remarkable circumstance that the carpet, on which the coffin was laid within the chapel, was a heir-loom in Goethe’s family; that his parents stood upon it at the celebration of their marriage; and that, in the instance of the poet himself, it covered the floor on which the several ceremonies of his birth, marriages and sepulture were performed.”

INCIDENTS, ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS, APPOINTMENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

The Cholera having ceased as an epidemic in London, the issue of reports from the Board of Health has been discontinued.

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On the first of May the Royal *Lepissa*, an elegant model of a 32-gun frigate, was launched at Woolwich Dock-yard, in the

presence of a large concourse of spectators. The ceremony was performed by the Lady of Oliver Lang, Esq. the master shipwright. The whole of the interior of the vessel, which is intended as a present to the King of Prussia, is composed of polished mahogany; the cabin is inlaid with plate-glass, and the stern surmounted with a black eagle. The size of the model is 55 feet 5½ inches in length, 12 feet in breadth, and her tonnage is 30 tons. Her lower masts were fitted on Thursday, and she was then towed into the basin for the inspection of their Majesties.

On the second of May the Vernon frigate was launched at Woolwich Dock-yard. The ceremony was performed by Lady Hawarden. In consequence of the wind and tide both setting rapidly in the same direction, she was swung against the Lancaster sheer-hulk, and in the collision her main channel sheet was carried away, and her timbers slightly injured. She was then taken in tow by the Comet steamer, and hauled into the docks. The Vernon is built upon a new principle, under the direction of Captain Symons, and is the largest frigate ever yet built in the British Navy. The following is a statement of her dimensions:—spar deck, 188 feet; main deck, 183 feet; lower deck, 176 feet; height between decks, 7 feet; height between perpendiculars, 176 feet; keel for tonnage, 144 feet 6½ inches; extra breadth, 52 feet 8½ inches; moulded, 51 feet 4½ inches; depth of hold, 17 feet 1 inch; measured tonnage, 2082 feet 15.94 inches. She is to mount 32 pounders, and we understand she is already commissioned and placed under the command of Sir F. Collier, and will, when rigged and manned, be sent out upon a cruise with the experimental squadron, under the command of Sir P. Malcolm.

The statue of Mr. Canning has been erected on its pedestal in Palace-yard: it forms a conspicuous object, on the most appropriate site which could have been selected—the approach to the House of Commons, the scene of most of the gifted deceased's political labours.

In consequence of the Cholera becoming daily less formidable in this country, the Lords of his Majesty's Council have directed that the regulations as to surgeons, mentioned in the Order in Council of the 28th of March, be for the present dispensed with; and instructions have been given to the officers of the customs at the different ports, to permit all vessels bound to America, having a greater number of persons than fifty on board, to sail without a surgeon, provided all shall be certified by a medical man to have been free from any suspicion of Cholera for three days after embarkation.

The run on the Bank of England, on Friday, the 11th ult. and three following days, was considerable, but not more than might have been expected. The demand for gold was principally in the shape of small sums; so that there was a great appearance of bustle, and yet little business. The total amount, however, exceeded 1,000,000*l.* Every necessary preparation was made by the Bank to meet the run while it lasted, and also to meet it readily. The extensive machinery of the Mint was put in active requisition, and an array of clerks provided specially for the purpose.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

The Rev. Russell Richards to the Rectory Ikettshall St. John, Suffolk. Patron, the King.

The Rev. John Temple to the Rectory of Telugrace, vacant by the death of the Rev. John Temple.

The Rev. G. C. Clark, LL.D. to the Rectory of Boudleigh, vacant by the cession of C. B. Clark.

The Rev. Robert F. Laurence, Student of Christ Church, Oxford, to the Perpetual Curacy of Hampton, Worcestershire. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter.

The Rev. G. W. Kershaw, of Worcester College, Oxford, to the Perpetual Curacy of Chirchfield, Suffolk, on the nomination of Lord Howe.

The Rev. Thomas Smart Hughes, B.D. to the Rectory of Hardwick, Northamptonshire, vacant by the death of his father, Edward Hughes.

The Rev. John James, M.A. Prebendary of Peterborough, to the Vicarage of Maxey, Northamptonshire, vacant by the resignation of the Rev. J. S. Pratt.

The Rev. Philip Gardon, M.A. of Trinity College, Cambridge, to the Rectory of Crauworth with Letton annexed, Norfolk.

The Rev. J. G. Brett, LL.B. of Jesus College, Cambridge, to be Minister of Hanover Chapel, vacant by the death of the Rev. E. Williams, M.A.

The Rev. Joseph Burrows, B.D. Senior Fellow, Hebrew Lecturer, and Senior Bursar of Brasenose College, Oxford, to the Rectory of Steeple Aston, Oxon, vacant by the death of the Rev. J. Arnetridging.

The Rev. W. S. Robinson, M.A. to the Rectory of Farley Hungerford.

The Rev. John Thomas Hinds to the Rectory of Pulham, Dorset, vacant by the cession of the Rev. G. S. Penfold, D.D.

The Rev. Evan Jones to the Vicarage of Colvinstone.

The Hon. and Rev. Leland Noel, M.A. to the Vicarage of Exton, in the county of Rutland, vacant by the death of the Rev. John Elliott.

The Rev. John Jenks, B.A. to the Vicarage of Thriplow, Cambridgeshire, vacant by the death of the Rev. Butler Berry.

The Rev. Thos. Coldwell, to the Vicarage of Althorpe, in Northamptonshire, vacant by the death of the Rev. Pryce Jones.

The Rev. Chas. Fred. Watkins, to the Vicarage of Brixworth, near Northampton, vacant by the death of the Rev. John de Chair.

The Rev. James Tyley, B.A. to the Rectory of

Addington Magna, in Northamptonshire, vacant by the cession of Dr. Elough.

The Rev. J. White, to the Vicarage of Marton, Lincolnshire.

The Rev. S. Robins, M.A., Rector of Edmondsham, Dorset, formerly Curate of Saint James's, Dorchester, has been elected Morning Preacher at the Female Orphan Asylum, London.

The Rev. Alfred Olivant, M.A., Vice-Principal of St David's College, Lampeter, to the Vicarage of Llaneler, Carmarthenshire.

The Rev. John Brigstocke, A.M., to the Rectory of Barton, Pembrokeshire, on the presentation of Earl Cawdor.

The Lord Bishop of Carlisle has licensed the Rev. J. Fawcett to the Incumbency of Mallerstang.

The Rev. George Sandby, to the Perpetual Curacy of Reddingfield, Suffolk.

The Rev. T. Crompton, to the Rectory of Hackford, Norfolk.

The Rev. Dr. Wilkins, formerly of Cains College, Cambridge, Vicar of St. Mary's, Nottingham, has been appointed Archdeacon of Nottingham, in the room of Dr. Harrow, resigned.

The Bishop of Calcutta has nominated the Rev. Josiah Bateman, M.A. of Queen's College, to be his Chaplain, he having been previously appointed by the Hon. East India Company to a Chaplaincy in India.

The Rev. John Frederick Charlton, of Downing College, Cambridge, Domestic Chaplain to the Earl of Portmore, has been presented to the Perpetual Curacy of Theapwood, Cheshire.

The Rev. R. Elough, D.D. Vicar of Stonesby and of Croxton Kerrial, Leicestershire, to the Rectory of Claydon cum-Akenham, Suffolk, on the cession of the Rev. J. Tyley.

The Rev. Matthew Harrison, to the Rectory of Church Oakley, Hants, vacant by the resignation of the Rev. Dr. Wilson.

The Rev. Abraham Vicary, one of the Priests-Vicar of the Cathedral, to the Rectory of St. Paul's, Exeter.

The Rev. Sydenham Pidsley, A.B. of Worcester College, Oxford, to the Rectory of Upwiman, void by the resignation of the Rev. Richard Skinner.

The Rev. W. Gunn, B.D. to the Vicarage and Parish Church of Gileston with Southdown, otherwise Little Yarmouth, and West Town annexed, Norfolk.

The Rev. J. Stewart, to the Rectory of Twaite, Norfolk.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

The King has appointed Major-General William Nicolay, to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the island of Mauritius and its dependencies.

The King has been pleased to approve of Mr. Henry Minasi, as Consul-General in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, for his Majesty the King of the Two Sicilies. His Majesty has also been pleased to approve of Mr. Hamilton Ross as Consul at the Cape of Good Hope, to his Majesty the King of Prussia.

The King has appointed Lord Belhaven to be his Majesty's High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

The office of Vice Admiral of counties is little

known of late years, and was revived by his present Majesty at the commencement of his reign. They are the representatives of the King in the maritime counties as far as the right of the Lord High Admiral relates to the droits of the Admiralty; they have the care of wrecks, &c. The office is of great antiquity, and of late years it was usual to combine its duties with those of Lord Lieutenant of counties. The following is a list of the noblemen and gentlemen who have been appointed to the office of Vice Admiral, and the places of their appointment, viz. :—The Earl of Londale for Cumberland; the Earl of Mount Edgcombe for Cornwall; the Marquis of Hertford for Suffolk; the Duke of Richmond for Sussex; Viscount Maynard for Essex; Marquis of Cleveland for Durham; Duke of Northumberland for Northumberland and Newcastle-upon-Tyne; Marquis Camden for Kent; Duke of Beaufort for Gloucester; Earl of Stamford and Warrington for Cheshire; Earl of Malmesbury for Isle of Wight and Southampton; Earl Brownlow for Lincoln; Duke of Somerset for Somerset; Earl Portecuse for Devon; Hon. John Wodehouse for Norfolk; the Marquis of Anglesea for North Wales and Carmarthen; Sir John Owen for Pembroke.—Earl Cathcart for Scotland; Duke of Argyll for Inverness, Argyll, and Dumbarton.—Earl of Clancarty for Connaught (province); Earl of Donoughmore for Munster (province); Marquis of Ormonde for Leinster (province).

[The Earl of Dundonald has been restored to his rank in the Navy, as Rear-Admiral of the Blue.]

The Lord Chamberlain of His Majesty's Household has appointed Frederick Lawrence, of Cowesfield House, in the county of Wilts, Esq. one of the Gentlemen of his Majesty's most Honourable Privy Chamber in Ordinary.

The Lord Chamberlain of His Majesty's Household has appointed Captain Courtney Boyle, Groom of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Chamber in Ordinary, in the room of Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Dashwood, deceased.

The King has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal, granting the dignity of Baron of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, unto the following persons and the heirs male of their bodies lawfully begotten, viz.

Lord Francis Godolphin Osborne, by the name, style, and title of Baron Godolphin, of Farnham Royal, in the county of Bucks.

Lucius Viscount Falkland, by the name, style, and title of Baron Hunsdon, of Scutterkelfe, in the county of York.

Charles Dundas, Esq. by the name, style, and title of Baron Amesbury, of Kintbury, Amesbury, and Barton-court, in the county of Berks, and of Aston-hall, in the county of Flint. And

Robert Wilson, of Diddington and of Ashwellthorpe, in the county of Norfolk, Esq. to the House of Peers, by the name, style, and title of Baron Berners, he being eldest coheir of the said Barony, as lineally descended from Jane, daughter, and eventually sole heir, of Sir John Bocher, the last Lord Berners, and which Barony was created by writ of summons, in the reign of King Henry the Sixth.

His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland has appointed the Right Hon. the Earl of Meath to be Lord Lieutenant of the City of Dublin.

The King has been pleased to appoint the Viscount Ashbrook, one of the Lords of his Majesty's Bed-chamber, in the room of the Lord Glenlyon, resigned.

The King has been graciously pleased to appoint the Right Hon. Lord John Ponsouby, late his Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United Provinces of the Rio de la Plata, to be his Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the King of the Two Sicilies.

The King has been pleased to appoint Colonel Edward Bowater, of the Scots Fusilier Guards, to be Esquerry to his Majesty, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Fox, resigned; also

The Right Hon. William Hay, commonly called Lord Hay, to be Page of Honour to his Majesty, vice Somerset, promoted.

Married.] In Dublin, Crofton Moore Vandeleur, Esq. to the Lady Grace Toler, daughter of the Earl of Norbury.

St. Vincent K. H. Whithed, Esq. only son of Admiral Sir James Whithed, G.C.B. to the Hon. Elizabeth, daughter of the Right Hon. Lord Erskine.

B. Leigh Trafford, Esq. eldest son of Trafford Trafford, Esq. of Oughtlington Hall, in the county of Chester, to Eliza Frances, second daughter of Thomas Taileton, Esq. of Chorlton Lodge, in the same county.

W. J. Hamilton, Esq. eldest son of W. R. Hamilton, Esq. of Stanley Grove, Middlesex, to Martin, daughter of J. Trotter, Esq. of Dyrham Park, Herts.

The Rev. C. Blathwayt, Rector of Langridge, Somerset, to Anne Linley, eldest daughter of W. G. Rose, Esq. of Parliament-street, Westminster.

The Rev. N. H. Astley, A.M. to Anna Maria Buxton, of York-place, Portman-square, and Broad Oak, Kent, youngest daughter of the late Col. P. Hay.

At Crayford, Kent, A. Clint, fifth son of G. Clint, Esq. A.R.A. of London-street, Fitzroy-square, to Jane, eldest daughter of Mrs. Laugh-ton, of Bexley Heath, Kent.

At St. Mary-le-Strand, Dr. Armstrong, of the Naval Hospital at Plymouth, to Mary, second daughter of Sir Robert Seppings, of Somerset Place.

Lieut.-Gen. Sir Rufane Donkin, K.C.B. and G.C.H. to Lady Anna Maria Elliot, daughter of the late, and sister-to the present Earl of Minto.

Lieut.-Colonel Le Fevre, of the Hon. East India Company's 25th Regiment of Native Infantry, to Eleanor, third daughter of the Hon. P. B. de Blaquiere, of Enfield-house, Southampton.

Capt. C. Hill, Royal Horse Guards, eldest son of Sir Robert Hill, of Prees Hall, Shropshire, to Jane, youngest daughter of T. Borough, Esq. of Chetwynd Park, in the same county.

Capt. W. I. Cary, late of the 96th regiment, to Emily Offey, youngest daughter of the late Sir R. Wakeman, Bart. of Perdeswell Hall, Worcestershire.

Capt. Geo. St. John Mildmay, R.N. to Mary, widow of the late John Morritt, Esq.

Died.] At Winchester College, the Right Rev. Geo. Isaac Huntingford, D.D. Bishop of Hereford, in the 84th year of his age.

At Heathfield-place, Kent, the Earl of Thanet, in his 62nd year. He was suddenly attacked with apoplexy while attending divine service at Heathfield on Good Friday, and soon after he reached his mansion he breathed his last. He is succeeded in title and estates by his next brother, the Hon. Henry Tufton, M.P. for Appleby.

At Bruges, the Right Hon. Camden Grey, Lord Kirkcudbright, in his 58th year.

At Hall Barn, Bucks, the Rev. Sir John Robinson, Bart. in his 79th year.

At Hastings, Maria Theresa, wife of Sir James Craufurd, Bart. eldest sister of the late Viscount Gage.

At Leamington, Elizabeth Sarah, wife of Sir Peter Payne, Bart. M.P. of Knuston Hall, Northamptonshire.

At Saffron Walden, Richard Furrows, Esq. aged 80 years, upwards of 30 years of which he has been an Alderman of the Corporation; and during this period served the office of Mayor four times.

At Ellesborough, Bucks, aged 38 years, the Rev. Chaloner Stanley Leathes, Rector of that parish.

At Paris, of the cholera, in his 64th year, Mr. John McCreery, the well known printer, late of London, author of "The Press" and other poems, and for 40 years the confidential friend of the late Mr. Roscoe.

At Bighton, the Hon. Caroline Anne Hughes, daughter of the Lord Dinorben.

At Southtown, Yarmouth, in the 60th year of his age, the Rev. Edward Valpy, Rector of All Saints, Thwaithe, and Vicar of St. Mary, Walsingham, Norfolk, late Master of Norwich School, and Examining Chaplain to the Bishop of Norwich.

In the 61st year of her age, the Lady Anne Wyndham, daughter of George, fourth Earl of Jersey, and mother of Lord Dunham.

Fanny, youngest daughter of William Sparling, Esq. of Petton Park, Shropshire.

At Maidley Hall, after a few days illness, in his fiftieth year, Foster Canliffe Offey, Esq. M.P. for Chester, eldest son of Sir Foster Canliffe, Bart. of Acton, Derbyshire.

At Boulogne-sur-mer, after an illness of two days, John Walmsley, Esq. eldest son of John Walmsley, Esq. of Ince, Lancashire, and of the Circus, Bath.

On his passage to the Mauritius, Sir G. W. Ricketts, Knt. one of the Judges of the Presidency of Madras.

At Bayswater, Lady Graham, wife of Sir Robert Graham, late one of the Barons of the Exchequer.

At Saffron Walden, in his 32nd year, Francis Hall, Esq. solicitor, coroner, and town clerk of that Corporation.

At Exeter, aged 67, the Rev. Thomas Bastlam, a Canon Residentiary and Precentor of that Cathedral, Vicar of Pinhoe and Eade.

At Exeter, in her 46th year, Eleanor Philippa, widow of the late Lieut.-Col. Charles Paterson, and daughter of the late Vice-Admiral Dacres.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES IN THE COUNTIES OF ENGLAND, AND IN WALES, SCOTLAND, AND IRELAND.

BERKSHIRE.

The new bridge at Staines has been opened in the presence of their Majesties, and a large party of the nobility and gentry of the county. The bridge was commenced in the spring of 1820, and the first stone was laid on the 14th of September following by their present Majesties, then Duke and Duchess of Clarence. The works were completed under the direction of Mr. George Rennie, architect, and Messrs. Jolliffe and Banks, the contractors. The cost of the bridge and approaches was about 41,000*l*. It consists of three segmental arches, the middle 74 feet in span, and the two side arches 66 feet span each. These arches, for flatness of the segment and dimensions of the piers, they being only nine feet in thickness, are perhaps unique in this country, or, indeed, if the bridge at Florence be excepted, on the Continent. Two superb triumphal arches, decorated with laurel and appropriate emblems, were placed at either extremity of the bridge, upon which a large concourse of well-dressed people were admitted by tickets.

DEVONSHIRE.

Accounts from Sidmouth state that the mackerel fishery is now very brisk: more than 50,000 fish have been taken in the seas during the week previous to the 19th.—a circumstance worthy of record, from their not usually appearing at this early season. In one of the nets, a fine specimen of the Monk fish (*Squatina vulgaris*, Fleming,) was caught. When first seized, about a dozen and a half of mackerel were found in its mouth, which is of the following enormous dimensions:—width, 1 foot 7 inches; greatest expansion, 1 foot 1 inch; its length was 3 feet 7 inches; and the capacity of its stomach, which occupied the whole of the epigastric region, an Imperial gallon and a half. The heart and circulatory organ were very small, while the nerves were extensively distributed and beautifully distinct.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

Some time since part of the south wall of the great nave of St. Alban's Abbey fell in upon the roof of the side aisle, through which it broke. The parochial authorities immediately called in the assistance of a competent architect, and convened a meeting of the parish, by which the architect was directed to make a report of the repairs necessary for the preservation of the fabric, and the estimated expence. The report has been made, and the expence calculated at 14,000*l*. The abbey is but a parish church, for which purpose a very small part of it is only used, and the funds of the parish are wholly inadequate to uphold so vast an edifice; the parishioners have therefore determined to appeal to the liberality of the nation, to preserve from ruin this venerable edifice, so interesting to every lover of the history and antiquities of this country.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

The Royal Assize has been given to an Act of Parliament for lighting the city of Wells with gas, and the works will be commenced immediately. The gasometer is to be built on a piece

of land at the entrance of the town, on the western road, which has been presented to the Company gratuitously for the purpose by the Lord Bishop of the diocese.

The following is the number and amount of claims preferred against the city of Bristol for damages occasioned by the late riots:—

1 Action for	25,000
1 for	15,000
2 — 7000, and not exceeding	
2 — 4000, ————	5000
6 — 3000, ————	4000
3 — 2000, ————	3000
5 — 1500, ————	2500
18 — 1000, ————	1500
20 — 500, ————	1000
9 — 300, ————	500
12 — 200, ————	300
9 — 100, ————	200
6 — under ————	100

The Dean and Chapter of Bristol have commenced the renovation of that fine specimen of ancient architecture, the Chapter-room of the Cathedral. In removing the earth for the purpose of lowering the floor, four sand-stone coffins have been uncovered. One of them contained nearly a perfect skeleton, and on the skull there evidently appeared the remains of a fillet of gold lace. The lid of one of the coffins exhibits a sculptured representation in basso relievo of Christ's descent into hell. In one hand he bears the cross, and with the other he is delivering a sinner from the jaws of the bottomless pit. The figure of Christ occupies nearly the whole length of the lid.

The prosecution of felons at the late Assizes for Somerset, cost the county the enormous sum of 3,000*l*.

IRELAND.

There are twenty-one stipendiary magistrates in Ireland, having salaries varying from 640*l*. a-year, and 184*l*. for rent and forage, to 884*l*. a year, and an allowance of 100*l*. a year for rent and forage.

The Irish papers continue to afford a black catalogue of murders and other outrages committed in various parts of that unhappy country. An address has issued from the National Political Union, under the sanction of Mr. O'Connell, calling for a Union of all parties to repress the savage disorders which still prevail.

"The Dublin Evening Post" says:—"No language can give an adequate idea of the frightful state of lawless insubordination which prevails at the present moment throughout several districts of Ireland. The county of Kilkenny is in a state of open rebellion; the gentry prisoners in their own houses, and no protection whatever afforded for life or property. And yet Government asserts, and we are convinced Lord Anglesea believes, that the country is in a state of peace and quiet."

[The Provincial papers during this month have been almost filled with accounts of meetings to petition for Reform &c. They have been consequently almost barren of local intelligence.]

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY-MARKET REPORT.

The brightening prospects which were held out to the commercial world by the second reading of the Reform Bill in the House of Lords, and which were already, to some extent, in a course of realization, were suddenly overcast by the division in the Committee on the first night, and the consequent resignation of Earl Grey and his colleagues. The state of excitement into which the whole country, and particularly the manufacturing districts, was precipitated, was such as to put an immediate and total stop to all business, and to induce a stagnation without parallel in the annals of trade. The resumption of their official functions by the Ministers gives hope that this excitement will not now be of long duration; but it is not to be expected that it will be in any great degree allayed, or that the manufacturer and the merchant can return to the steady pursuit of their respective occupations, until the great measure now under discussion shall have been placed beyond all farther danger of delay. These observations, however, apply in their full force only to manufactured goods; the trade in articles of the first necessity cannot, of course, totally cease under any circumstances.

The Sugar Market has generally, during the last month, presented an appearance of increased activity, as compared with the preceding month; and West India Sugars, which had suffered a depression of 1s. per cwt. at the commencement of it, have fully recovered their former prices. Strong low brown Jamaica, at 52s., and strong grey St. Vincent's, at 50s. to 52s., have been purchased readily by the refiners; several parcels of new Antigua, in good condition, have brought from 51s. to 57s. The public sales of Mauritius have been considerable of late, but there has been no disposition to relax in price; low yellow from 49s. 6d. to 50s.; mid. yellow, 51s. to 52s.; good yellow, 53s. to 54s.; good brown, 40s.; good strong grey, 52s. to 53s.; fine grey, 54s. 6d. to 56s. 6d.

The stock of West India Sugars is now 13,800 hhds. and tierces, being an excess of 2407 beyond that of last year at the corresponding period.

The Refined Market has been invariably dull, with the exception of a slight demand for Hambro', and prices have remained unaltered, the stock on hand being small, and the demand limited. The last average price of Sugar is 1*l.* 6*s.* 10*d.* per cwt.

There has been little demand for British Plantation Coffee, and prices have gradually declined 3s. to 4s. per cwt.: at public sale on the 22nd, good ordinary Jamaica brought 70s., and fine ordinary, 78s. to 79s. The demand for Foreign and East India descriptions has, on the contrary, been brisk, and has caused an advance of 2s. to 3s. per cwt. Ordinary Brazil sold for 54s. to 55s.; good ordinary, 57s. 6d.; and a parcel of 200 bags of fine ordinary, at 61s.; Havannah fine ordinary, 62s. to 65s. 6d.; Sumatra good ordinary, 53s. to 54s. 6d.; Ceylon good ordinary, 51s. 6d. to 55s.; Mocha good ordinary brought from 72s. to 74s.; and mid. fine yellow was bought in at 114s.

The Liverpool Coffee Market has been exceedingly dull throughout the last month, the holders of British Plantation not being disposed to sub-

mit to a reduction, and the trade, though scantily supplied, manifesting no disposition to give the prices lately quoted. Towards the end of the month there were some public sales of Jamaica, of the new crop: the ordinary qualities obtained former prices; middling qualities were 1s. lower; and fine middling from 2s. to 3s. lower. The total amount was 470 casks, about half of which was taken up on speculation.

By an accurate examination it was ascertained that the stock of Coffee at the port of Liverpool on the 30th of April, consisted of 730 tons Plantation; 130 tons East India; and 70 tons Foreign; amounting together to 930 tons; at a similar date the stock was, in

	tons.
1825	1020
1826	1020
1827	1050
1828	2180
1829	1720
1830	1870
1831	1400

The deliveries for home consumption, in the first four months of each of those years, were, in

	tons.
1825	272
1826	560
1827	695
1828	874
1829	905
1830	994
1831	1115
1832	1176

The Cotton Market has been very quiet, with a slight tendency to depression in price. The last sales were

900 Surat, ord. 4 <i>½</i> d.; good 5 <i>½</i> d.
840 Ditto, (public sale,) very ord. 4d.; fine, 5 <i>½</i> d.
100 Madras, good 4 <i>½</i> d.
1100 Ditto, (public sale,) good fair 4 <i>½</i> d.; good, 4 <i>½</i> d.

At Liverpool prices declined generally from 4d. to 3d.; but there has latterly been a more brisk demand, and American has recovered from the depression.

Notwithstanding the unsettled state of affairs as respects the Silk trade, the scantiness of the stocks held by the manufacturers caused a demand for thrown silks, and good qualities obtained an increase of 3d. to 6d. at the commencement of last month: more recent events have, however, completely paralyzed the trade, and the market is in a state of total stagnation.

The Rum Market has been exceedingly dull, even at the reduced prices: proof Leewards have been sold for 1s. 6*d.* free on board. There have been extensive arrivals of Brandy, but the market is firm in consequence of the injury which the vines have received in France from the frost. No alteration in Geneva.

The chief transactions in fruit have been in red Smyrna Raisins, which have been purchased largely both for the home trade and for exportation, and which have consequently risen to 39s. per cwt. from 37s. the former quotation. There have been considerable arrivals of currants; fine Zaute have brought 66s., and Patras are steady at 71s.

In Indigo, Tobacco, Saltpetre, Hemp, Flax, and Turpentine, the demand has been uniformly dull, with no alteration in price worthy of notice. The same observation would have applied to Tallow, but that a sudden depression took place recently; and a contract for a parcel on the spot was made at 41s. 9d.

Fish Oils have lately suffered a slight depression. Sperm Oil, of first quality, brought, at public sale, 60l. to 62l. 10s.; and South Sea, 25l. to 26l. Seed Oils maintain their prices firmly, and in Linseed Oil some advance may be anticipated.

There have been considerable arrivals of both Wheat and Flour on the Corn Market during the past month, as well of home growth as from Ireland; and upwards of 10,000 barrels of American flour, besides several small cargoes of foreign wheat. There has been a consequent decline of 2s. to 3s. per quarter, notwithstanding a contract on the part of Government for 6000 quarters. The duty on foreign wheat was last week 25s. 8d., being 2s. lower than at the beginning of the month. The demand for Barley has been occasionally lively, and for Oats uniformly dull, without any material fluctuation in the price of either. The stock of bottled Wheat in London on the 12th ult. was 316,883 quarters; of barley, 13,763 quarters; and of Oats, 68,693.

Fluctuations on the Stock Exchange during the last month, though considerable, have been within narrower limits than the agitation of the country might have led to the anticipation of, from the circumstance of the transactions being generally for a real transfer of stock, and that little was done on mere speculation. Consols, which, at the beginning of the month, were 81 seven-eighths, fell during the period of uncertainty as to the formation of an Administration, to 83, but have since recovered. Bank Stock received a sudden impulse early in the month, and rose upwards of 5 per cent. For this various reasons were assigned: the most probable seems to be, that a renewal of the Charter is expected on terms more favourable to the Company than had

been anticipated. It subsequently suffered a depression in common with other Securities, but has since rallied, and is within 2 per cent. of the former highest price. The excitement of the public mind, under the apprehension of the most fearful consequences resulting from a change of Ministry, caused, for a time, an extraordinary demand for gold at the Bank. Fortunately, this was not of long duration; but it is estimated that from 1,000,000l. to 1,500,000l. was issued, beyond the average quantity.

The closing prices of the principal Securities, domestic and foreign, on the 21th ult. are subjoined:—

ENGLISH FUNDS.

Three per Cent. Consols, 85 quarter, three-eighths.—Three per Cent. Consols for the Account, 45 three-quarters, seven eighths.—Three per Cent. Reduced, 84 quarter, three-eighths.—Three and a Half per Cent. Reduced, 92 one-eighth.—New Three and a Half per Cent. 93 one-eighth, quarter.—Four per Cent. (1826) 100 three-eighths, five eighths.—India Stock, 209, 210.—Bank Stock, 205, 206.—Exchequer Bills, 10s. 11s.—India Bonds, 1 Dis. Par.—Long Annuities, 16 half, nine-sixteenths.

FOREIGN FUNDS.

Belgian Loan, 75 half, 76.—Brazilian Five per Cent. 48 three-quarters, 49 quarter.—Chilian, 16, 17.—Colombian (1824,) Six per Cent. 11 half, 12 half.—Danish Three per Cent. 67 quarter, three-quarters.—Dutch Two and a Half per Cent. 41 three-eighths, five-eighths.—French Five per Cent. 96, 97.—French Three per Cent. 69, 70.—Greek Five per Cent. 32 half, 33 half.—Mexican Six per Cent. 32 three-quarters, 33 quarter.—Portuguese Five per Cent. 52 half, 53 half.—Portuguese New Loan, half, three-quarters, Premium.—Russian Five per Cent. 98 half, 99.—Spanish Five per Cent. 14 eighth, three-eighths.

SHARES.

Anglo-Mexican Mines, 7, 9.—United Ditto, 47, 10s., 5l.—Colombian Mines, 5, 6.—Del Monte, 274, 10s., 281, 10s.—Brazil, 44, 45.—Bahia, 165, 175.

BANKRUPTS

FROM APRIL 24, TO MAY 22, 1832, INCLUSIVE.

April 24. E. BRICE, Bristol, cabinet maker. G. C. ABORN, Horncastle, Lincolshire, innkeeper. R. DAVIS, Sheffield, draper. J. L. GARDNER, Little To. Abington, linen draper. W. KAYE, Manchester, joiner and builder. R. LEWIS, Portsea, timber merchant. J. MACKINTIRE and R. WAIN, Carlisle, Pembroke-shire, coach builders. W. TOWNSEND, Brighton-street, brewer and coal merchant. W. THOMAS, Park-lane, Piccadilly, horse dealer. T. C. WELLS, New Park-street, St. Saviour's, Southwark, victualler.

April 27. C. FORTNUM and W. MENCKE, Nun Head-ten, Peckham-rye, Surrey, patent brick makers. J. ROBERTSON, Whitstable, timber merchant. W. FALK, Vine-street, minories, chocolate manufacturer. H. IVALL, London-road, and G. STROUD, Miller-place, Lambeth, stationers. G. REYNOLDS, Coventry, druggist. R. BAKHOUSE, Liverpool, innkeeper. J. CUMMINGS, Portsea, baker. J. BURTINSIAH, Stockport, cotton spinner. R. HEN FORDEN, Southampton, house merchant. G. MITCHELL, Treatham, Staffordshire, miller.

May 1. J. ROGER, Beauvoir-place, Hoxton, engraver. T. D. ALDRISON, Great Marlborough-street, p. witer. R. STANLEY, High Wycombe, Buckinghamshire, linen draper. W. STEEL, Berkeley street West, Edgeware-road, stable keeper. J. FOX, N. wate-street, cabinet maker. W. FARRY, Princes-street, Lambeth, lime burner. W. SPICE, Great Surrey-street, Blackfriars-road, grocer. J. PHRASANT, Ebury-street, p. witer, ten-dealer. R. HARRIS, Tottenham-court-road, chis-ten. W. SELKIRK, Birmingham, letter cutter. 11.

WELLINGS, Birmingham, victualler. T. MORGAN and J. JAYNE, Clwyd, Monmouthshire, provision merchants. J. NAYLOR, Helper, Derbyshire, chieo fac-tor. T. ROGERS, Speen-hill, Berkshire, victualler. J. POPE, Abingdon, inn keeper. J. ELCHFORD, Devonport, watch maker. W. LINES and J. FISHER, Ipswich, maltsters. J. BICKLEY, jun. Warwick, victualler. J. D. HEPWORTH, Leeds, surgeon. W. HEWER, Claverley, Shropshire, surgeon. F. REEDS, Bristol, milliner. A. COOPER, Angleisle, Westmore-land, woollen manufacturer. J. WESS, Newport, Mon-mouthshire, corn merchant.

May 4. J. TONGE and W. S. TONGE, Sittingbourne, Kent, linen drapers. W. and J. RUSSELL, South-ampton, upholsterers. R. SAVAGE, Whitechapel, chesemonger. W. BATH, Baywater, victualler. J. LANGLEY, Tottenham-street, Tottenham-court-road, druggist. W. DENSEM, Bath, tailor. F. PRESTI-NARI, Leather-lane, looking glass manufacturer. W. BUTTERWORTH, Oldham, Lancashire, cotton spinner. W. B. PARKER, Bristol, scrivener. R. BAKER and J. HARLEY, Southampton, stone-masons. J. FIELD-ING and W. TURBET, Manchester. J. MAY, Bristol, corn merchant. A. KITT, Bristol and Badminton, Somersetshire, apothecary. J. HEATH and S. POW-ELL, Bristol, batters. J. R. BIRNIE, Hastings, Kent, chesemonger. H. W. ACHES, Shadwell, victualler. J. WARREN, Ellingham, Norfolk, currier. T. ED-MONDSON, Carlisle, upholsterer, carver and gilder. W. LINES and J. FISHER, Ipswich, coal merchants. J. WARD, Manchester, commission agent.

May 8. J. DILLON and A. STEWARD, Mining, lane,

wine brokers. T. WALKER, High Holborn, tallow chandler. J. COCHRANE, Waterloo-place, Pall Mall, bookseller. J. APPELBY, Leeds, dyer. E. COPE, Birmingham, liquor merchant. J. BLACKFORD, Davenport, watch maker. J. HEAWOOD, Hillhouse, Lancashire, farmer. W. WARING, Hollowell, Northamptonshire, miller. G. SHEPARD, Almondsbury, Gloucestershire, victualler. R. CREGAGHE and C. CREGAGHE, Dublin, merchants. J. ROGERS, Rochdale, Lancashire, draper. R. WHITWORTH and J. BENNETT, Wilderswood, Lancashire, cotton spinners. T. WILLIAMS, Newport, Monmouthshire, twine spinner. B. YOUNG, Downham-market, Norfolk, common brewer. G. COOPER, Exeter, stationer. J. EVANS, Chester, needle maker. W. C. FAULKNER, Dublin, merchant.

May 11. W. WILMINGTON, jun. Milborne Port, Somersetshire, glove manufacturer. T. JACKSON, Old George-street, Southwark, fruit salesman. J. FORD, Bath, bookseller. W. H. HALSEY, Bormondsey-street, tea-dealer and grocer. J. GROUTAGE, Strand, Fishmonger. J. KENTON, High-street, Poplar, linen draper. J. M. STEWARD, Jerusalem Coffee-house, Cornhill, master mariner. G. DEAN, Maidstone, tallow chandler. J. WOOD, Hornham, Sussex, dealer in earthenware. E. GOWLAND, Nelson-square, Christchurch, apothecary. J. FOWELL, Newent, Gloucestershire, grocer. J. G. WORTH, Alpheton, Devonshire, corn factor. W. HIRST, J. HIRST, and W. HIRST, jun. Gomersal, Yorkshire, merchants. A. S. CORRIK, Bristol, lumber merchant. W. HENSON, Worcester, lace manufacturer. J. BEARD, Pool-quay, Montgomeryshire, wharfinger. W. BENNETT, Looe, stock, Lancashire, cotton spinner. T. FRANCIS, Liverpool, builder. P. DELLANO and P. RULL, Liverpool, merchants. A. AGLIO, Smedley, near Manchester, dealer.

May 15. T. MILLER, High-street, Croydon, grocer. W. H. HALSEY, Bormondsey-street, tea dealer. J. H. MANN, Charles-street, St. James's-square, scrivener. D. BURGESS, Old Cavendish-street, Cavendish-square, jeweller. H. T. SALMON, Oxford-street, tallow chandler. S. RIBBLEY, Basinghall-street, half factor. S. COPLAND, Cornhill, and Colebrooke-row, Islington, baker. E. HULME, Piccadilly, hatter. S. WYER, Kiddominster, Worcestershire, plumber. T. FULLER, son, and T. FULLER, jun. Lewes and Brighton, Sussex, carriers. T. PHILIPS, Newport, Monmouthshire, scrivener. B. COLBORNE, Walcot,

Somersetshire, carrier. J. PEARSON, Wigginton, Yorkshire, tanner. S. WARREN, Burton-upon-Trent, Staffordshire, chemist. C. PARKER, Kelshaw, Worcestershire, horse dealer. J. VICKERY, Bristol, corn dealer. J. ATKINSON, Cockermouth, Cumberland, dealer in slaves. F. BURGIN, Stafford, tanner.

May 18. J. TAYLOR, High Holborn, Middlesex, stationer. J. GRIFFIN, Holborn, laceman. W. DUNBAR, Rosemary-Branch cottages, New-north-road, Islington, hop merchant. E. DEVIN, Liverpool, music seller. J. CALVERT, Liverpool, slate merchant. R. ANL-BURNER, Liverpool, haberdasher. S. J. COWLEN, Bradwell-near-the-Sea, beer seller. W. MOID, Walsall, Staffordshire, saddler, ironmonger. T. BLOOMFES, Hereford, hotel keeper. J. MORELL, Houghbridge, Yorkshire, victualler. ELIZ. SUMMERS, Baginbun, linen draper. T. WILLIAMS, Inebbrook-mills, Avenue, Gloucester. J. MEERS, Birmingham, gun maker. J. ROSE, Didbury, Lancashire, victualler. R. KAY and J. NUTTALL, Hesp, Lancashire, paper manufacturer.

May 22. W. SANGSTER, Holland-place, Lambeth, Surrey, builder and baker. T. GREENHILL, Great Dover-street, Surrey, flour dealer. R. N. DIXON, Fore-street, Lambeth, and of Isarham-street, Vauxhall, Surrey, flour factor. W. D. GAMMAM and J. TATE, east London-Tyne, linen drapers and haberdashers. J. VOSE, Sarsle-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, boot and shoe maker. T. S. BARNES, Chapsides, warehouseman. R. BYWATER and W. B. BYWATER, Waltham Abbey, Essex, and of Cheshunt, Herts, grocers and druggists. J. ORSELL, Walsingham-place, Lambeth, flour factor. J. CROFT, Brunswick-row, Queen square, wine merchant. C. BOTHAM and C. BRINDEN, New Bond street, milliners and dress makers. S. HOUSE-FIELD, Heston Norris, Lancashire, saddler, at the Palace, Manchester. T. K. WILSON, Portland, Yorkshire, tanner, at the Red-lion-inn, Great Driffield. J. HARDING, new or late of Nailsea, Somersetshire, baker, at the Commercial-rooms, Bristol. W. SWAINSON and T. MUSTELL, of the City of London, warehousemen, at the Palace, Manchester. J. D. GORLEY, New Bond-street and Milson-street, Bath, brush maker and perfumer, at the Three-cups-inn, Northgate street, Bath. J. MANFIELD, Billingsborough, Lincolnshire, mercer, at the 11 hotel, Grantham. H. LEACH, Rochdale, Manchester, manufacturer, at the White-bear-inn, Manchester.

MONTHLY METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL,

FROM APRIL 23, TO MAY 22, 1832.

April to May.	Lunations.	Thermo- meter.	Baro- meter.	Winds.		Atmospheric Variations.				Prevailing modification of Cloud.
		Mean Alt.	0 hour.	A.M.	P.M.	9 h A.M.	0 h.	8 h P.M.	During Night.	
Mon. 23	4 h. 12' A.M.	57.5	29.60	S.E.	S.E.	Cldy.	Cldy.	Clear	Fair	Cirrostrat. (Comoi)
Tues. 24		49.5	.58	N.	N.	—	Rain	Cldy.	Rain	Cirrostratus
Wed. 25		48.5	—	N.W.	N.W.	—	Cldy.	—	—	—
Thur. 26		45	.60	—	—	Rain	Rain	Rain	—	Nimbus.
Fri. 27		42.5	.62	Var.	E.	Cldy.	Cldy.	Clear	Fair	Cumulostr.
Sat. 28		47.5	.56	S.W.	S.W.	—	—	Cldy.	—	—
Sun. 29	3 h. 40' A.M.	—	.30	E.	E.	Clear	Clear	—	—	Cirrocumulus
Mon. 30	●	50	.05	N.E.	N.E.	Cldy.	Cldy.	Cldy.	—	—
Tues. 1		—	.00	S.E.	W.H.	—	Rain	—	—	Cum. Nim.
Wed. 2		53.5	—	S.	S.W.	Rain	Shrn.	—	Rain	—
Thur. 3		54	.05	W.	—	Cldy.	Rain	Clear	—	Cumulostr.—
Fri. 4		46	.45	E.	E.	—	Cldy.	Cldy.	—	Cirrostr.
Sat. 5		56	.85	S.W.	S.W.	—	—	—	—	—
Sun. 6	8 h. 5' A.M.	59.5	—	—	—	—	—	Clear	Fair	—
Mon. 7	☽	60.5	—	—	W.	—	Clear	—	—	—
Tues. 8		56.5	.87	—	N.	Clear	—	—	—	Cumulus
Wed. 9		48	30.05	N.W.	—	—	Cldy.	—	—	—
Thur. 10		43.5	.30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fri. 11		50	.22	N.	N.	—	—	Cldy.	Rain	—
Sat. 12		48.5	29.80	N.W.	N.W.	—	—	Clear	Fair	—
Sun. 13	5 h. 24' P.M.	47	—	—	—	Cldy.	Shrn.	—	—	Cumulostr. Nim.
Mon. 14	○	48	.86	—	—	—	Cldy.	Cldy.	—	Cum. Cumulostr.
Tues. 15		47.5	—	N.E.	N.E.	—	Clear	Shrn.	—	—
Wed. 16		49.5	—	N.E.	—	—	Cldy.	Cldy.	Rain	—
Thur. 17		49	.60	N.W.	—	Rain	—	Rain	—	Nimb.
Fri. 18		56	.80	E.	E.	Cldy.	Cldy.	Clear	Fair	—
Sat. 19		56.5	30.00	E.	E.	Clear	Clear	—	—	Cirrostratus
Sun. 20		—	—	E.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mon. 21	9 h. 20' P.M.	59.5	—	—	S.W.	Cldy.	—	—	—	Cirrostrat. (comoid)
Tues. 22		61	.01	W.	W.	Clear	Clear	Cldy.	—	Cirrostr.

Mean temperature of the Month 52.5 deg. Mean atmospheric pressure, 29.62. Thunder on the 7th P.M.

THE NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

JULY 1, 1832.

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POLITICAL EVENTS.

GREAT BRITAIN.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

May 22. The House having resolved it-
self into a Committee on the Reform Bill,
the Earl of Carnarvon rose to oppose the
franchise being given to the Tower Ham-
lets, he desired to persuade their Lord-
ships that the House ought not to give its
assent to a continuance of the words in the
Bill. Such a representation, under such
circumstances, would lead to riot and dis-
order, and none would be returned as rep-
resentatives, but declaimers and demagogues.
—Lord Durham contended that, on the
ground of wealth, population, amount of
taxes paid, intelligence, or any other cri-
terion, the Metropolis was entitled to even a
much larger share of representation. Con-
sidered in reference to its claims on these
grounds, its proportion of representation
should be, not sixteen, but two hundred.
The Tower Hamlets, "the great bug-
bear of the Bill," was more wealthy than

any other district of the same size on the
face of the globe.—Lord Wynford observed
that the wealth of the Tower Hamlets,
containing, as they did, the East India
Company's warehouses, the London Docks,
and Saint Katharine Docks, was unde-
niable; but that wealth belonged to the
merchants of the City of London, and to
the great Towns of England, not to the po-
pulation of the Tower Hamlets. The No-
ble Lord, at considerable length, went over
his objections to the Bill.—Lord Ellenbo-
rough asked why, as the Metropolitan Dis-
tricts had acquired so much wealth without
representation, should it be thought neces-
sary to them now.—The Lord Chancellor re-
fused the Metropolitan clause.—Some ex-
planations followed between the Lord Chan-
cellor, Lord Harrowby and Lord Carnarvon,
and the Marquis of Salisbury having ex-
pressed his intention to take the division upon
the Report, when he would enter his protest,

—Lord Wharncliffe called for a division. The numbers were—For the motion, 91; against it, 36; majority, 55.

May 23. In committee on the Reform Bill, Lord Ellenborough proposed a clause giving six knights of the shire to Lancashire, two to each of the southern divisions, which are agricultural. After some discussion, the House divided, when there were, Content, 15; Not content, 70; Majority, 55.

May 24. In committee on the Reform Bill, and on clause the twenty-fourth, which confers the right of voting for both counties and towns, being put, Lord Wharncliffe opposed the clause. He contended that persons voting in towns had no right to interfere with county elections. The Noble Lord proposed, as an amendment, that no person be entitled to vote for a Knight of the Shire in right of any tenement or qualification held in a city or borough sending a Member or Members to Parliament.—The Lord Chancellor supported the clause as it stood. After some discussion, the House divided, when there were—For the amendment, 23; against it, 84; majority for Ministers, 61.

May 25. The House proceeded with the several clauses of the Reform Bill.

May 30. Earl Grey moved the order of the day for going into the Committee on the Reform Bill. The House went into Committee accordingly.—Schedule A was added to the Bill without opposition.—Schedule B was also added to the Bill without opposition.—The preamble of the Bill was agreed to.—The title of the Bill was agreed to.—The House then resumed, and the report of the Committee on the Bill was ordered to be brought up on Friday.

June 1. The report of the Committee on the Reform Bill was brought up; some verbal amendments were then made in several of the clauses. The other clauses were then agreed to, and the Bill, as amended, was ordered to be engrossed.—On the motion of Earl Grey, the Bill was ordered to be read a third time on Monday next.

June 4. Earl Grey rose and moved the third reading of the Reform Bill.—The Earl of Winchester, regarding this night as the close of the first act of the fatal and bloody tragedy now coming upon the country, lamented the termination of the independent existence of the House of Lords, and predicted that the last scene of this political drama would include the downfall of Monarchy and overthrow of the Constitution. He concluded by declaring, that as long as the Noble Earl was at the head of the Government, he would never again enter that House if the Bill passed.—The Earl of Harrowby rose amid cries of "Question," and expressed his disgust at the proceedings which had taken place, and taunted the Ministerial side of the House on their making no reply. He denied that "the decision" was

in the hands of the House, for they could decide but one way; and at great length the Noble Earl went over the long worn-out topics of a moderate Reform, denying that the recent vote of their Lordships called for the interposition of the Crown. He envied not the success of the Noble Earl, who had trampled on the Crown and fostered a power that would ultimately trample on him and his colleagues. He went on to deprecate the despotism of Political Unions, and prayed to God that his awful anticipations might not be realised.—Earl Grey vindicated himself against the attacks to which he had been subject, and appealed to the opinion of the present generation and to that of posterity, to establish the parity of his motives and the consistency of his measures with the ancient institutions of the country. The Noble Earl appealed to the House whether there had been any party manœuvring in his conduct through this whole measure, the necessity of which he did not create; for the time was evidently come when it could no longer be withheld. "When his Majesty called for my services," said the Noble Earl, "my opinions were well known—I had always avowed them—they were fixed in my heart—they were confirmed by all that I saw of the state of the country—they were the foundation of the course, upon the condition of pursuing which I accepted office; and, my Lords, I have exercised my faculty according to the reason which God has given me."—The Noble Earl continued to reply to the taunts and accusations of the preceding speakers, and maintained that the measures advised and pursued were the only measures that could prevent a collision threatening the most portentous consequences.—After Lord Wharncliffe had addressed the House, the Lord Chancellor put the question, "That the Bill be now read a third time."—The number of voices being nearly equal, the Lord Chancellor said the non-contents had it. The friends of the Bill insisted on a division, on which there were—

For the passing of the Bill . 106

Against it 22

Majority 84.

The Bill was then read a third time, and

June 7. The Royal assent was this day given to the Reform Bill. The Commissioners were the Lord Chancellor, the Marquis of Lansdowne, Lord Durham, Earl Grey, and Lord Holland.

June 14. The Marquis of Northampton moved the second reading of the bill, to obviate the necessity of vacating seats in Parliament, on accepting office under the Crown.—After a short discussion, the second reading was postponed.

June 15. The Marquis of Londonderry

complained of a speech delivered at the Political Union of Sunderland by Mr. Larkin, the friend of Dr. Headlam, describing "Earl Grey as a weak instrument in the hands of the people—a Minister who, without the Unions, would have been nothing." He wished to know if it was the intention of his Majesty's Government to allow those Societies to assemble and issue their edicts. —Earl Grey condemned Political Unions, but thought the law could not be applied with effect, and that it would be better to leave them to the good sense of the people. He disapproved the language of Mr. Larkin, but also the injustice of holding Dr. Headlam responsible for words used in his presence.

June 19. On the motion for a second reading of the Anatomy Regulation Bill, Lord Wynford strongly resisted the Bill, declaring that there was in the minds of the poor the most decided repugnance to dissection; nor was that fear always limited to the poorer classes of society. His Lordship illustrated this opinion by mentioning a conversation he had with Col. Despard just before that individual was about to suffer death for treason. The Colonel's bravery was indisputable; he had no dread of death, but he contemplated dissection, which was a part of the sentence, with the greatest horror. His Lordship concluded with moving that the Bill be read a second time this day six months.—The Earl of Harewood opposed the Bill.—The Lord Chancellor and the Earl of Fife supported it. Their Lordships then divided on the motion. There were for the Bill 15, and against it 10; the Bill was read a second time.

June 20. Earl Grey moved an Address to the King, in consequence of the flagitious and treasonable attack on his Majesty at Ascot Heath, and in doing so his Lordship adverted to the precedents in favour of such a course of proceeding. The Address was agreed to, and a message sent to the Commons desiring a present conference in the Painted Chamber. The conference took place, and the Address was communicated to the Commons, whose concurrence was received.

June 21. The Marquis of Wellesley, in his character as Lord Steward, announced the gracious intention of his Majesty to receive the Address of the two Houses on Wednesday next, and intimation was sent to the Commons to that effect.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

May 22. Mr. Robinson presented a petition from Worcester, praying for an inquiry into the state of the trade of the country; after which the Hon. Member moved that a Select Committee, be appointed to inquire into the present state of trade, commerce, and navigation, and to report on the opera-

tions of the changes in our navigation laws and commercial policy since 1820. The Hon. Member contended, at great length, that the experiment of what was called free trade had been thoroughly tried, and failed. —Mr. Hunt opposed the motion, and contended that the principles of free trade were such as cemented the bonds of amity between nations; and that any country which expected to sell its produce, without taking the produce of others in exchange, pursued a policy highly injurious to her best interests. —Mr. Alderman Waightman, in a long speech, contended that all our commercial distress was owing to the want of a sufficient protecting legislature. —Mr. P. Thompson answered the Alderman at considerable length, and said, he was prepared to show, when the worthy Alderman made his annual motion, that all his arguments were erroneous; and his deductions false. The motion was negatived. —The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved for a Secret Committee, to inquire into the propriety of renewing the Bank Charter, and also to inquire into the general system of banking in England and Wales. The Noble Lord expressly excluded from the consideration of the Secret Committee the question of standard value, but left the small note question open to the consideration of the Committee, if it should think proper to enter upon it. —Sir R. Vyvyan protested against the appointment of a Committee at such a moment. —Mr. Baring wished the small note question to be excluded from the consideration of the Committee. —Mr. Pearce hoped the Government would take care, as the Committee was to be so large as thirty, to have a sufficient number of practical men upon it, to counteract the efforts of the people called philosophers. The motion was agreed to.

May 24. Mr. F. Buxton moved for the appointment of a Select Committee, to report as to state of slavery in the British dominions, the means of extinguishing slavery, and the easiest means of accomplishing the same at the earliest period possible, with safety to all the parties interested. —Mr. O'Connell seconded the motion. —Mr. C. Pelham maintained that there were more Christians amongst the blacks than there were in that metropolis. —Mr. Strickland expressed his approbation of the motion. —Mr. K. Douglas opposed the motion, contending that there were no adequate grounds for it, the House having already come to very decided resolutions on the subject, especially in 1832. —Mr. Macaulay said, that the motion had his most cordial support, and he trusted that it would have the sanction of the House. He was quite sure, for safety's sake, that some remedy must be adopted, and speedily. —Sir R. Peel thought that a public declaration against slavery would be extremely disadvantageous, and wished

Ministers to take the affair into their own hands.—Lord Althorp thought there was a question of justice between this country and the colonies, which should be carefully attended to, but which should not prevent the endeavour to obtain an extinction of slavery. He could not see any danger in the appointment of such a Committee as the one proposed, though it was his opinion that the slave population were not at present in a state for immediate emancipation. It was the duty of that House to take such measures as should in the speediest manner prepare them for the enjoyment of liberty.—Sir George Murray thought it was impossible that there could be any difference of opinion on the subject, that slavery was an evil which ought to be remedied. He conceived, however, that, of all the difficult tasks ever undertaken by any Government, that of the abolition of slavery in the West Indies was the greatest, with a view to the interests of the colonists, and, above all, of the slaves themselves.—Mr. Buxton was strongly opposed to giving any compensation to the slave owner.—Lord Howick was glad to hear from the Right Hon. and gallant Officer, that he looked to the extinction of slavery as the proper consequence of all proceedings on that important subject; and added, that there were means of ameliorating the condition of the slaves, and leading to the extinction of slavery in a manner as cautious as the most timid could desire.—Lord Sandon yielded to no man in his abhorrence of slavery, but would not lose sight of common prudence in dealing with the interests of the colonists.—Lord Althorp moved that the words should be introduced to secure attention to the interests of the colonists. The amendment was supported by Sir C. Wetherell, Messrs. Hume, C. Knight, Baring, Lord G. Bentinck, &c. and opposed by Messrs. Evans and O'Connell, and Dr. Lushington. On a division, there appeared—For the amendment, 163; for the original motion, 90; majority for Ministers, 73. The appointment of the Committee was then postponed.

May 25. Mr. Stanley moved the second reading of the Irish Reform Bill.—Mr. Lefroy moved as an amendment, that it be read that day six months. A long debate ensued; after which the House divided, when the numbers were—For the second reading, 246; against it, 130; majority for Ministers, 116.

Mr. Milton, in reply to inquiry, was anxious to bring forward regarding the Corn Laws as early as possible.—Mr. Hume said it would be much better to dispose of the Reform Bills before any of these subjects were brought forward, a sentiment that was sanctioned with loud cheering.—In the Committee on the Bill for the repeal of the punish-

ment of death in certain cases, a good deal of desultory conversation took place, almost all who spoke sanctioning the principles of the Bill, and expressing hopes that the ameliorated system of America would experience more extended imitation.

May 31. Several petitions were presented against all dramatic monopoly, and Mr. E. L. Bulwer, pursuant to notice, moved for a select committee to inquire into the state of the laws affecting dramatic literature, and the performance of the drama. The extent and power of the patents granted to the two great theatres had long been matter of dispute, but by a late judicial decision all performances, except those of the most mountebank and trumpery description, were declared to be infringements of the law, subject to serious penalties. The original reason for suppressing the minor theatres had long ceased to exist, and the only ground on which the exclusive patents were granted had not been fulfilled. In the licentious period in which the first patents were granted, the reign of Charles II. the minor theatres were the scene of very disorderly and improper exhibitions, and it was therefore desirable to suppress them; that was no longer the case. The patents were granted to two theatres, "for the preservation of the dignity of the national drama." They had not produced that object. No sooner were the patents obtained than the national drama began to deteriorate, and a love of scenic effect to supersede it. This reproach to the patentees had constantly existed, and existed with peculiar justice at the present time. We were tempted to ask with the Lord Chancellor, not how many plays had been produced of our literature, but rather how many plays had been produced fit for grown-up men and women to go and see? They might be assured there would be no more theatres than could find audiences to fill them; and he thought there ought to be as many theatres as the public were willing to support. He wished all restrictions on the legitimate drama to be removed. He required no novel experiment, he only asked them to leave it such as it was in the days of Massinger, and Beaumont and Fletcher, and Jonson, and Shakspeare, when seventeen theatres were constantly open to a metropolis a tenth part of the size of London at present, and a population by a hundred degrees less wealthy and intellectual. The Hon. Member then adverted to the laws regarding literary property and dramatic copyright in particular, and remarked upon the injustice done to literary men, who were the only portion of the community to whom was denied that necessary blessing pledged by every free state to its subjects, the protection of property.—Mr. O'Connell seconded the motion.—Sir C. Wetherell opposed it. He contended that the abrogation of the patents

would tend to multiply theatres, not to improve them. At Paris there were thirteen or fourteen theatres, but he had never heard that it made any modern *Comedies* or *Racines*. They had already reforms enough on their hands, and the proposed inquiry was useless, and might be mischievous.—Mr. Lamb considered that the time had arrived when some inquiry ought to be instituted into the anomalous state of privilege and law respecting the theatres and dramatic copyrights, and he hoped that the inquiry would lead to amendments of the law on the subject.—Mr. W. Brougham, Mr. J. Campbell, Mr. Hume, and Mr. Robinson, supported the motion.—Mr. Sheil said experience showed that a dramatic censorship was neither necessary nor desirable. In Ireland a licence for a new play had never been required. When a national stage did indeed exist, when Garrick, and Mossop, and Barry performed before the assembled nobles and gentry of that country, no licenser was found necessary. Why? Because the spirit of true decorum and refinement forbade the performance of irreligious or immoral compositions.—Sir E. Sugden opposed the motion, which was, however, agreed to, and a committee appointed.

June 1. The House went into Committee on the Scotch Reform Bill.—Sir G. Murray complained of injustice to Scotland, and said it ought to have 85 members.—Mr. Sheil asked why none of the four Scotch Universities had a member?—The Committee then divided, and the members were, for the motion, 168, against it, 61, majority, 107.

June 4. In reply to various questions, the Chancellor of the Exchequer stated that the new Municipal Police Measure was not ready, that the Order in Council would still be acted upon in the Crown Colonies, and that the payment of the Russo Dutch loan was suspended.—The Scotch Reform Bill was then committed, and various clauses passed.—The English Reform Bill was returned from the Lords, and the amendments ordered to be considered to-morrow.

June 5. The Lords' amendments to the Reform Bill were agreed to, after a long, important, and animated discussion, in which the Political Unions were deprecated on both sides of the House. Mr. Hume having stated that he would not give a pin for the Bill if it were to stop here, without leading to farther changes, Lord John Russell declared, that he considered the Bill final, and would consent to nothing beyond it. He also repeated that charters would be given to the new boroughs, but he could not pledge himself that it would be done before they were called upon to exercise their elective franchise.—Sir E. B. Sugden said,

that whether the Government were composed of Whigs or Tories, or of both, an end should be put to the local Parliaments—the Political Unions.—Lord J. Russell replied, that where a Union was only a sort of Club, whatever speeches might be made, provided they were not seditious, he knew not that the law recognized in the Crown the power of issuing a proclamation like that of last winter. The other chief speakers were Lord Althorp, Sir R. Peel, Lord Milton, Mr. Stanley, Mr. Croker, Colonel Torrens, Mr. Piesol, and Mr. C. Grant.

June 6. The House went into Committee on the Reform (Scotland) Bill. The 23d and 24th clauses passed after some observation.—Clause 25 was postponed.—The clauses in succession up to 36 were agreed to.—Mr. A. Johnstone moved as an amendment that the clergy of the Church of Scotland be excluded from the right of voting for Members of Parliament under the new Reform Bill. On this a division took place, when the amendment was negatived by 72 to 7.

June 7. The House took into consideration the report of the Boundaries Bill.—The clauses for divisions of the counties of Cheshire, Cornwall, Cumberland, Derby, Devon, Durham, and Essex, were agreed to stand part of the Bill.—The clause for the division of the county of Gloucester was put.—Lord G. Somerset submitted that Thornbury was a more convenient place for the western division than Wootton-under-Edge.—Lord J. Russell assented, and the amendment was agreed to.—The clauses for the division of the counties of Hampshire and Kent were agreed to.—The clause for the division of the county of Lancashire having been put, Lord J. Russell moved that in the southern division of the county, Newton should be substituted in the clause as the place of election, instead of Wigan, which was carried by 54 to 5.—The clauses for dividing the counties of Leicester, Norfolk, Northampton, Northumberland, Nottingham, Salop, Somerset, Stafford, Suffolk, Surrey, Sussex, Warwick, Wilts, and Worcester, were also agreed to.

June 13. Mr. Stanley moved the order of the day for going into the Irish Reform Bill.—Mr. O'Connell said he had to propose an instruction to the committee that the Irish forty-shilling freeholder in fee should have a right of voting for members of parliament. The English people had nobly done their duty, the Irish people assisted them in their need, so had the people of Scotland, and it was fitting that impartial justice should be done to all. The franchise of Ireland was taken away in 1829, and he now called for its restoration. In its details this Bill was founded upon a narrow basis, and would make an oligarchy

in Ireland, and confer the power of representation upon absentees. He would not attribute motives to any man, but the result of the Irish Reform Bill would lead to the disfranchisement of the majority of the people of Ireland. After some further observations, he moved that it be an instruction to the Committee "to enable persons in the counties of Ireland seized in fee, and occupying lands or tenements of the clear yearly value of forty shillings, and not subject to any rent, save quit rent or crown rent, to vote at the election of Members of Parliament."—A short discussion followed, in which the exclusion of the forty-shilling freeholders was condemned by several Irish members as an act of injustice; but on a division, the amendment was lost by 122 to 73.

June 14. Mr. E. L. Bulwer rose to make his promised motion for the repeal of the Newspaper Stamps, or, as they have been significantly called, the taxes on knowledge. The Hon. Member entered into various details to prove the connexion between ignorance and crime, and maintained that it was the duty of Parliament to promote knowledge, by removing every tax that could operate as an impediment to its circulation. Another fact to which the Hon. Member appealed was the great number of cheap and mischievous publications to which it was important that cheap answers should be opposed. The present Government had long legislated for property and intelligence; let them at last feel the necessity of legislating for poverty and ignorance. Crime had fast increased—enough of human blood had been shed; was it not time to make the experiment, whether cheap knowledge might not be made a better political agent than dear punishment? The Hon. Member concluded by moving the following resolutions:—"That it is expedient to repeal all taxes which impede the diffusion of knowledge."

"That it is peculiarly expedient at the present time to repeal the stamp duty on Newspapers."—"That it is also peculiarly expedient to repeal or reduce the duty on advertisements."—"That it is expedient, in order to meet the present state of the revenue, to appoint a select Committee to consider the propriety of establishing a cheap postage on Newspapers and other publications."—Mr. O'Connell seconded the motion.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer expressed his concurrence in the view taken of the beneficial effects likely to result from the more general diffusion of knowledge, but opposed the motion at present, on the ground that the revenue would suffer from the abolition of the tax, and that the advanced state of the Session precluded the possibility of coming to any satisfactory result upon the subject. His Lordship con-

cluded by moving the previous question.—Sir C. Wetherell denounced it as an unjust interference with copyright, and the enormous capitals which were now embarked in such establishments.—Sir M. Ridley supported the amendment, because it would be absurd at this time of the Session to hold out any hope that relief could be afforded.—Mr. Warburton, Mr. Sturt, Mr. Hunt, and Mr. Robinson supported the motion. After a few observations from Colonel Evans and Lord Althorp, Mr. Bulwer replied, and concluded with declaring, that in consequence of the almost universal sense of the House, he felt, reluctantly, that he could not press the House to a division, but, if he should have the honour to be a Member in the next Parliament he would, at the earliest opportunity, bring forward a similar motion.—The question was then put *pro forma*, and negatived.

June 15. In the Committee on the Customs Duties' Bill, Mr. Poulett Thompson explained that it was the intention of Government to reduce the duties on hemp, to the extent of £60,000 annually, with a view to ensure a cheaper supply in future of this essential article, for the rigging of shipping. The schedule annexed to the Bill was drawn up with a view to effect this object; and also a decrease of the present duties on medicines imported, and upon dyeing woods.—Mr. Alderman Homson, Mr. Goulburn, Mr. Burge, and several other Hon. Members, contended that the duties were not fairly equalized. The schedule was agreed to.

June 18. On the motion that the House resolve into a Committee on the Reform Bill for Ireland, Mr. O'Connell moved an instruction to the Committee. In doing so he observed that it was the only instruction he should move, and that he had no expectation of carrying it. He particularly complained of the present Bill omitting the registration which was adopted in the English Reform Bill, which was introduced into the first Irish Reform Bill, and which would have been an invaluable boon to Ireland. His motion was, "That it be an instruction to the Committee to make provisions for extending the elective franchise to persons seized of any freehold estate, and occupying the same, of the clear value of 5*l.* at least, over and above all charges, except only public or Parliamentary taxes, county, barony, church, or parish cesses, or rates and cesses on any townland or division of a barony." The motion led to a good deal of desultory, and much personal remark, arising out of charges of inconsistency preferred against Mr. O'Connell.—Mr. O'Connell was attacked by the Solicitor-General for Ireland, on account of having held different opinions respecting the franchise; but the learned

Member for Kerry declared that "the reporters" had misrepresented him; that they had not understood what "freehold" meant, and that, though the matter was in print, he had not uttered it. After much debate the House divided, and negatived the motion by a large majority, the numbers being—ayes 44, noes 177.

June 19. Mr. Sadler brought forward his long-promised motion respecting a permanent provision for the necessitous poor of Ireland; he moved a resolution declaratory of the expediency of making such a provision by a permanent charge, and particularly by a tax on absentees.—Mr. Stanley resisted the motion on the ground of its vagueness. They knew not whether the whole, or only parts, of the English Poor Laws were required to be extended to Ireland; and as to absenteeism (which was mentioned, but not in the speech), how was that to be defined? The question was brought forward at so inconvenient a period, just "on the eve of the dissolution of Parliament," that he should meet it by moving "the previous question."—Mr. Chapman and Mr. Grattan supported the motion, but said that their hopes for redress extended to the labours of a Reformed House.—Mr. O'Connell and several other Members followed.—Mr. Slaney reminded the House that the Government had appointed a Commission to investigate the state of the Poor Laws; and it might be assumed that the inquiry would not neglect the state of the Poor in Ireland. Most of the Members who spoke agreed with Mr. Slaney that the tendency of the motion was to pledge the next Parliament to take up this question, and that the House had no right to pursue such a course. The motion was pressed to a division, when there appeared a majority of nineteen in favour of Ministers. Mr. Hunt's proposition for a temporary suspension of the practice of flogging in the army was afterwards brought forward.—Sir J. C. Hobhouse made some interesting communications on this subject. He stated that a regulation had been adopted which reduced the *maximum* of lashes, that a regimental court-martial could inflict from 300 to 200 lashes; and that a garrison court-martial could inflict from 500 to 300 lashes.

June 20. In consequence of a message from the Lords, a conference took place in the Painted Chamber, after which the Chancellor of the Exchequer moved an Address to his Majesty, similar to that which had been adopted in the Upper House. In seconding the proposition, Sir Robert Peel adverted, in a low tone of voice, to the attack on the Duke of Wellington, as well as to that on the King, urged the necessity of combined efforts to calm the public mind, and intimated that surprise could hardly be

felt, if Honourable Members would talk about "physical force," that ignorant men should make bad use of such opinions.—Mr. Stanley regretted that the Right Hon. Baronet should have deemed it necessary to touch on a jarring string—to introduce any thing of a political or party character; but he, nevertheless, hoped that the Address would have a unanimous vote.—Mr. Hume complained of the unwise and ill-timed references to expressions which were separated from speeches delivered by him on former occasions; and added, that although he had explained them at the time, he was ready to vindicate any language that he had ever used.—Sir F. Burdett deplored that any political allusion had been introduced, and contended that the attack was one of an isolated character, and with which the country could not be identified. He added, that he could not but condemn the base and unmanly attacks that had been made on an illustrious lady in this country; they had almost led him to fear the existence of an incipient spirit, which, if it did exist, would occasion him the most sincere grief.—Mr. Croker complained of other attacks on the King—attacks that had rendered it requisite for his Majesty to change his route when coming from Windsor to London.—After some further remarks from Sir C. Wetherell, and other Members, the motion was agreed to, and the concurrence communicated to the Lords.

The House resolved itself into a Committee on the Coroners' Bill.—Mr. Hume said he thought it was of importance that Coroners should understand the value of medical evidence, and he should, therefore, propose, that at the end of Clause 8, there should be inserted words, by which it should be required, that before any man was admitted to be a Coroner, he should produce certificates of having attended two courses of lectures on medical jurisprudence.—After a short debate, the amendment was negatived by a majority of 69.—Mr. Warburton then proposed an amendment, in order to provide that all Coroners' Inquests should be held in open Court, to which the public might obtain admission.—Mr. Cripps objected to the Motion, on the ground that inquests were most frequently held in private houses, from which the public could of right be excluded by the proprietors.—Mr. O'Connell said, that if there were any obstacle opposed to the publicity of an inquest, on the ground that it was to be held in a private house, the Coroner could adjourn to any other place. But now that he had seen something of private inquests, he could understand why so many persons were desirous of becoming Coroners. Having the power to exclude witnesses and reporters, they might expect to turn the office to account. To put such

a case as had been stated by the Hon. Member for Preston, he would suppose that a man had died in gaol—had been murdered in gaol—and such things had sometimes happened—what security was there that the Coroner's inquiry would lead to a full and fair investigation, if the inquest could be held in secret? In all such cases, the only protection which the people could have was by the free admission of the reporters for the public press. He looked upon the impunity of those who were concerned in the celebrated murders at Manchester to have been secured by the imperfection of the law respecting the Coroners' Court.—The Committee divided—for the amendment enjoining publicity, 94; against it, 54; majority, 40.—Considerable discussion ensued in consequence of the success of this important amendment, which appeared to have taken the opposition by surprise.—Mr. F. Lewis, Sir R. Peel, Mr. Barrington, and others, protested against the holding inquests in public. Ultimately the clause was agreed to. It was also agreed that the provisions of the Bill shall not extend to Ireland and Scotland.

June 22. Mr. Hunt presented a numerous signed petition, complaining that the magistrates and gaoler of Nottingham, had subjected certain prisoners to cruel priva-

tions, and that the magistrates had refused to swear the prisoners to the truth of affidavits, setting forth their complaint.—Mr. G. Lamb said, that nothing could be more false than the statements of the petition. He would take care that the fullest inquiry should be made.—The division of counties' bill was read a third time.—Mr. Blamie moved an alteration in the boundaries' bill relative to Whitehaven, but it was negatived.—Mr. Best moved, that the Isle of Purbeck be added to Wareham.—Lord Althorp proposed rather to add Corfe Castle.—For the addition of Corfe Castle, 55; against it, 122.—Mr. Tennyson complained, that if they adhered to the boundary of Stamford, a new reform would soon be necessary, and another schedule A. They would create a nomination borough of Lord Exeter's if they added St. Martin's to Stamford. He moved for omitting the new boundaries of Stamford.—Lord Althorp said, it would be unjust to leave out St. Martin's because of Lord Exeter's interest in it. He should oppose the amendment.—For Mr. Tennyson's motion, 19; against it, 172.—A bill to abolish the punishment of death in cases of forgery, was brought in by the Attorney-General.

THE COLONIES.

WEST INDIES.

Accounts from Barbadoes state that the island was recovering from the effects of the late destructive hurricane with a rapidity indicative of the greatest industry and energy among its inhabitants. Most of the buildings injured by it had been restored to their former appearance; and to the eye of a stranger (to quote the observation of one of the papers), so few vestiges of it would be perceptible, as to justify his attributing to imagination and excitement all the descriptions of it which were published at the time. Great irritation evidently still prevailed in Barbadoes on the subject of the Slave question and the Order in Council, but it is manifested chiefly in the leading articles of the journals, and in the extracts from those London newspapers that are the known advocates of the continuance of the old system. Much gratitude is expressed for the liberal vote by the House of Commons of 100,000*l.* for the sufferers by the hurricane. The new session of the Colonial Parliament was opened on the 3rd of April, in the usual manner, by Sir James Lyon, the Governor.

Accounts from Demerara state that the colony was tranquil; that the Orders in Council were promulgated, but not acted upon, on account of the resistance of the planters. All taxes to the Government continued suspended, the Governor borrowing

money on his own responsibility for the necessary expenses.

The news from St. Lucia is of the most disagreeable description; the Governor had put several of the principal planters into gaol, on account of their non-compliance with the Orders in Council.

Accounts from Jamaica contain the report of the Committee appointed by the Assembly to investigate the causes and effects of the late rebellion. The report commences with the causes, which are classed according to their importance: the interference with the local government of the island—intemperate expressions used in parliament—the arts and devices of the Anti-Slavery Society, &c. &c. The loss is stated at 1,154,589*l.* 2*s.* 1*d.*; suppression of the rebellion, 161,596*l.* 19*s.* 9*d.* A permanent militia would be established forthwith.

[The first Report of the Select Committee on the commercial state of the West Indian Colonies, which has been lately made, states that they have received abundant evidence of the distress under which the West India planters labour, and have laboured for a long time. The immediate cause, according to the West Indians, is the inadequacy of return. The cost of production of a hundred weight of sugar is 15*s.* 8*d.* The expense of bringing it to market is 8*s.* 6*d.*

The market price is 23s. 8d. thus leaving a deficiency of 6d. The Report then adverts to the history of our Colonial system—to the abolition of the Slave traffic in 1807—to the necessity of the planter to rear all his slaves, and maintain a large number of females, who would not otherwise be required—to the continuance of the Slave-traffic in Cuba and Brazil—to the admission of foreign colonies into the British market, and to the inability of the West Indians to compete with the foreign colonies, not enjoying the same advantages—to the high duty upon rum and sugar—to the increased cost of production, by reason of the abolition of the Slave Trade, the ameliorating orders, and the commercial restrictions—and to the exclusion of molasses by law from the distilleries and public breweries of the United Kingdom. These, the West Indians contend, are the artificial causes of the present distress, and they claim a compensation which will enable them to compete upon equal terms with the foreign grower. The Report states that some of the causes appear susceptible of removal, which is a better remedy than compensation. One of the principal causes is the commercial restrictions. According to papers submitted to the Board of Trade, they impose an annual charge upon the West India Colonies of 1,392,353l. The burden on sugar is 5s. 6d. a cwt. Take this burden away, and the cost of bringing a cwt. of sugar to market would be reduced to 18s. 7½d. (the cost is 24s. 2d.) If the mar-

ket price is 23s. 8d. then a balance of 5s. 0½d. remains in favour of the planter, instead of 6d. against him.]

The following document has been issued from the Colonial Office. It is an official reply to certain queries on the subject of emigration. "The provisions for sick or destitute persons, or orphan children, arriving in the North American colonies, depends upon the charitable institutions for the purpose which exist in those colonies. In order, however, to prevent the improper discharge upon the colonial charities of people burdensome at home, no relief is afforded to grown persons who were infirm or disabled previously to their embarkation from this country. The governors of the several North American colonies have been instructed to find employment on some public works for persons who may not be able to obtain private engagements. This has been done as a measure of precaution against an evil which is very unlikely to arise; and there has not yet been an instance, among the very numerous emigrations of late years, of the emigrants of the season not finding work through the ordinary demand for labour in the colonies. In New Brunswick, the construction of a great road is about to be undertaken by Government, on which emigrants will be offered employment on very advantageous terms."

FOREIGN STATES.

AMERICA. (UNITED STATES.)

New American Tariff.—The following is a synopsis of the Bill reported to the House of Representatives, by the Secretary of the Treasury. The act of 19th May, 1828, to be repealed after the 3rd of March, 1833 after that time, the duties to be as follows—

On wool, manufactured, not costing more than 10 cents a lb 5 per cent. ad valorem, and costing more than 10 cents a lb. 20 per cent. ad valorem. On manufactures of wool, or of which wools is a component part, not otherwise specified, costing not more than 50 cents a square yard, 10 per cent. ad valorem.—On worsted stuff goods, woolen and worsted yarn, 20 per cent. ad valorem.—On mitts, gloves, blankets, hose, carpets, and carpeting, 25 per cent. ad valorem.—On flannels, baizes, and all other manufactures of wool, 30 per cent. ad valorem.—On manufactures of cotton of all kinds, or of which cotton is a component part, 25 per cent. ad valorem; those printed, dyed, coloured, or stained, to be valued at 35 cents a square yard; and white cottons to be valued at 30 cents a square yard; and blankets imported direct from China, 30 per cent. ad valorem.—On iron, and the manufactures of iron, the same duties as were paid in 1828, with some unimportant exceptions; and checks provided against evasions of the duties.—On sugar, brown,

and syrup for making sugar, 2½ cents per pound.—On sugar; white, clayed, or powdered, 3½ cents per lb.—On salt, 5 cents a bushel of 56 lbs.—On teas of all kinds, direct from China, and in vessels of the United States, 1 cent a lb., otherwise 10 cents a lb.—On coffee, ½ cent a lb.—On hemp, manufactured, 50 dollars per ton.—On sail duck, 10 cents a square yard.—On floor cloths, stamped, painted, or printed, 43 cents a square yard other oil cloths, of all kinds, and floor matting, 60 per cent. ad valorem.—On slates of all kinds, 25 per cent. ad valorem.—On glass, the same duties as were paid in 1824.—On pipe o. in casks, 1½ cents a gallon.—On French wines, red, in casks, 6 cents per gallon; white ditto, 10 ditto; all kinds in bottles, 2½ cents ditto. According to treaty.

The following is to be added to the list of articles exempted from duty by the existing laws:—

The additional 10 or 20 per cent. (as the case may be) now charged on the value of foreign manufactures, before the duties are calculated, to be taken off all charges for inland transportation, commissions, drayage, wharfage, &c. for foreign country, to be considered as constituting a part of the cost or value of the goods, the same to be paid daily from the foreign manufacturer to the United States, to be considered as duties required: one half to be paid in three

months and one half in six months—under two hundred dollars to be paid in cash. Duties on woollens to be paid in cash, or the woollens may be stored for three and six months, upon payment of interest—Auction duty of 1½ per cent on foreign wool manufactures sold at public auction in places where there is an officer of the customs, no such woollens to be sold at auction unless an officer be present—Appraisers may examine owners, importers, consignees, and others on oath, and require the production of any papers in their possession, touching the value of the merchandise to be appraised by them. If the owner, importer, or consignee, decline to appear, or produce the papers, the appraisement to be final. If they swear falsely, to be deemed guilty of perjury, and goods to be forfeited—In consideration of the duties imposed on articles used in constructing and fitting ships and vessels, a drawback is to be allowed under certain regulations, on first taking out papers, of two dollars a ton on registered vessels—one dollar and 25 cents on enrolled vessels, and 50 cents a ton on steam boats—Woollen and cotton goods, of similar kind but different quality, contained in the same package, are only to be charged according to the value of the best article when charged in the invoice at an average price—Woollen or cotton goods, found in a package, and not contained in the entry, to be forfeited—This and the preceding provisions are the same as in the Bill reported by the Committee on manufacture in the House of Representatives.

While the spirit of insurrection is abroad in the south of France, and that portion of the empire is convulsed by a rebellion of the Carlists, the capital itself has been the scene of a revolutionary movement on the part of the Republicans. The funeral of General Lamarque, which took place June the 5th, was selected as the fitting occasion for the operations of the Republican party, and after the procession had passed the Bastille, and funeral orations had been delivered by various persons, a band of agitators—among whom were a number of students of the public schools—commenced the work of disturbance by shouts of "Liberty!" "Lafayette!" and "A Republic!" followed up by firing upon the National Guard and the troops of the line. The insurgents then took possession of the Bank, the Royal Printing Office, and several other posts, where they forthwith proceeded to construct barricades, by stopping and overthrowing carriages, and forcing the inhabitants of the houses to furnish them with other materials. In a short time a reinforcement of troops arrived, and drove them from the posts and barricades. The fighting continued in various parts of the city during the 5th and the following night. Upon receiving intelligence of the insurrection the King, who was at St. Cloud, arrived at the Tuileries, where he was received by upwards of 2000 of the National Guards and a great number of Deputies

On the 6th, Paris was declared to be in a state of siege, and a large body of the revolutionists, after being baffled in some desperate efforts against the troops, retired to the church of St. Mary, Rue Montmartre, as their last stronghold. Thither Marshal Soult, Minister at War, proceeded in person, and summoned them to surrender at discretion in the course of ten minutes, failing which, he gave them warning that the church doors would be forced with artillery. The brief moment having expired, the church was stormed and carried by assault and the whole of the insurgents who were not killed, were taken prisoners. In the course of the day, M. Montalivet, the Minister of the Interior, published an address to the people of Paris, in which he thanked them, in the name of the King, for the discountenance which they had given to the factious, and denounced the Carlists and Republicans as the chief agents in the disturbances. Some corps of the artillery of the National Guards have been disbanded and the Polytechnic School has been dissolved but such of the students as remained at home, and took no part in the insurrection, are to be admitted in the reorganization of that school, which is immediately to take place. The Royal Veterinary School of Alfort is dissolved, and the Mayor of the Seventh Arrondissement dismissed.

The Government is taking extraordinary measures for effectually preventing a recurrence of the insurrection—martial law has been proclaimed—domestic visits are made where there is the least suspicion and many arrests have taken place. The liberty of the press is suspended, several of the journals have been seized, and their types destroyed. Thus what was the cause of the Revolution of 1830, is the effect of the Insurrection of 1832. The disturbance is apparently quelled, but things are far from being in a tranquil state, so far we have given an abstract of the statements of the affair—collected from the authorities on both sides.

Louis Philippe is now absolute, in the place where Charles X. in endeavouring to set himself above the laws, met the just doom of one who dares to confiscate at his will and pleasure the liberties of a people. But Louis Philippe pretends the safety of the State required the subversion of the law. So did Charles X. No one who effects tyrannically ever acknowledges that he loves it for its own sake. It is always pretended that power beyond the law is only wanted to protect the country from some greater evil than the loss or suspension of its liberties. Charles X. and his Ministers asserted that regular government could not be carried on, and that anarchy must ensue, unless the

Ordinances rescued the State from the dangers of the Charter. The heroes of the barricades confuted him—they overthrew his Government altogether, and yet anarchy did not follow; on the contrary, the evils of misgovernment were repaired, a constitutional throne was erected, and a man chosen by the free will of the people was placed upon it, to administer the laws of a renovated Charter.

GERMANY.

The news from Germany becomes more interesting, if not more important, every day. From all quarters we learn, from the papers, that the restlessness of the people under their present institutions, begins to display itself more apparently, and that their impatience has latterly been vented in terms which really denote a serious determination to improve their condition, and hazard every thing in the experiment. The recent fête at Hambach, which was, in fact, intended as a grand "aggregate" meeting of the reformers of Germany; though it ended in disappointment, was still marked by features which have given to it a fearful importance in the eyes of the petty tyrants of that extensive country. Some of the principal actors upon that occasion have been since; for the violence of their language, obliged to fly; but the spirit which their harangues conjured up has not been laid; and, though at present quiet, it seems to be feared that it will soon revive, and again manifest itself more strongly than ever. It appears, however, to be the general opinion throughout liberal Germany, that the extreme violence of Dr. Wirth and some few other individuals, at the fête of Hambach, has tended rather to retard than to promote the progress of amelioration, for the timid portion of the well-wishers to better institutions have taken the alarm; and cannot now see the middle space between absolute despotism and the wildest excesses of democratic preponderancy. Hence they are disposed, it is said, to worship the forms of Government, imperfect as they are, by which they are now swayed, rather than trust to a new, untried, and, from the manifestations already made, dreaded and dangerous system of popular rule.

HANOVER.

Some proceedings have been published of the General Assembly of the States of Hanover, which was opened by the Duke of Cambridge. On the 2nd June a Royal Rescript was delivered, with the report on a draught of the constitutional law; as modified after it had been prepared by the Committee, appointed in the last Session for that purpose.

The heads of the intended Constitution, which were briefly alluded to in the Speech by which the Session was opened, are minutely detailed in the Rescript. The following passage is extracted from this document:

"As the tranquillity and prosperity of our beloved subjects require the existence of a strong Government, which, elevated above parties and passions, should be always capable of protecting and maintaining the rights and liberties of all, we, therefore, will that the sovereign rights appertaining unto us—in virtue of which we unite in ourselves the whole power of the State, in its external as well as its internal relations—shall remain as they now are to us and our successors in the Government, who, according to the right of primogeniture, and without division of the territory, shall become entitled to wear the hereditary crown. And, for the benefit of our subjects themselves, we are resolved not to permit our throne to be surrounded with such political arrangements as are suited only to republics, and are irreconcilable with a monarchical constitution."

The degree of liberty to be allowed to the Press is thus notified:—

"We grant the Freedom of the Press; but under the obligation of observing the laws to be enacted against its abuse, and the violations of the German Confederacy."

From this, the spirit and character of the whole constitution may be easily conjectured.

POLAND.

The most melancholy accounts have been received from this unhappy country; thousands of parents mourn the loss of their children, torn from them to people the Russian military colonies. The Government employs by turns force and fraud, to obtain its object, and that object is the destruction of Poland. The schools have become barracks. The ukase ordering the Poles to enter the Russian ranks has exasperated all classes; more than fifty young men have blown out their brains in despair; many have fled to the forest, and are hunted like wild beasts by the police and gendarmes. In Lithuania, in the forests of Bialowicz, the insurrection has re-appeared; the insurgents are said to amount to several thousands, and headed by Colonel Kos. The aspect of Warsaw is sad and mournful. Lithuania and Volhynia, and the other provinces, are in a still more wretched state.

SPAIN.

The Spanish Minister has renewed his assurances to our Government, that Spain will maintain the most strict neutrality with respect to Portugal.

CRITICAL NOTICES.

Henry Masterton, or the Young Cavalier.
By the Author of "Philip-Augustus."
3 vols.

A most spirited and interesting story—a *vivid* picture of the times, without being made dry by overloading of antiquarian detail, and yet containing quite enough of historical incident to identify the period, and bring in former associations to lend their attraction to fiction. Henry Masterton recounts his own narrative, much of whose interest, however, devolves on his elder brother Francis is at once shy and haughty—grave, yet sarcastic—while the younger is of a more cheerful and actual kind. A beautiful ward of their father's is betrothed to the eldest, but beloved by the youngest, who from a strong sense of duty, which is a leading characteristic, suppresses his attachment. A regiment is raised on their estate—the two brothers take the command—and on their march, Francis becomes entangled in the toils, and subdued by the fascinations of a Lady Eleanor, whose character is admirably sketched by our author. Beyond these limits we hold it treason to venture—we give a sketch of the embarrassments, but not of their termination, and would not spoil an animated mystery for the world. We must confess we are not of the number who deny historic fiction, as injurious to history; the chances are, that an attractive picture, of any time or class, will induce the generality of readers to give a degree of attention to the subject, which they never would have bestowed had it not been brought pleasantly before them and we must also point attention to the information and the accuracy now expected, and found, in the pages of an historic romance. Take, for example, the pages before us, no one can read them without forming a general and correct notion of the state of England in those eventful days—the fanaticism on both sides—the one religious, the other royal, the dreadful distress of a country whose own plains are the field of battle, the civil brought out prominently by tumult and temptation, good, too, existing under all circumstances, and descriptions of various scenes, such as live now but in old chronicles, all these are very different materials to be stored up in the mind, than those many pages which formerly constituted the circulating medium of a circulating library. Mr. James is of a good school, of which, if he is a pupil, he is one of original talents and excellent taste. We believe his attention was first turned to his present style of composition by the advice of Sir Walter himself—it was advice well bestowed.

The following description of a battle will at once gratify our readers, and bear up in the observations we have made above—

"I spurred forward, and turned into the road. It seemed to have been but a cart way, between two hedges into the fields beyond, and was not more than twenty yards long, so that at once, the battle again broke upon my sight, but now much nearer than before, and with my position reversed in regard to the field. The wind here set from me, and blew the smoke away, so that I could distinguish plainly the objects that were in the foreground. The general plan of the field,

however, and the position of the two armies, I confess I neither saw nor understood.

"A small park of artillery, which seemed extremely well served, and a considerable body of heavy horse left to guard it, were the first things that struck my sight, and the same glance informed me at once, by the plain, rude habiliments of the soldiers, that the horse I saw were Roundheads. They were placed a little higher on the ground than we were, and apparently left for the specific purpose of defending the cannon. The troopers were sitting idle on their horses, gazing over the field, with the long line of their backs and of their horses' crumps towards me. To charge them was, of course, my determination, and I brought up the regiment as fast as possible.

"The first thing, that made the bells aware of our presence, was our forming about a hundred yards in their rear, and even then, more than one of them turned his head, and seemingly taking us for some of their own regiments, did not give the alarm. At length, a trooper, more observant than the rest, remarked our colours, and there was an immediate movement amongst them, but by this time we were ready to charge, and were upon them before they could properly wheel.

"I saw a good deal of wavering and confusion along their line as we came up, and just as we were closing—when each man could distinguish his antagonist as perfectly as if they sat beside each other—when every feature, grim and tense, with the eagerness of attack and defence, was as clear as in a picture—the hearts of some of their troopers, shaken by surprise and disarray, failed, and they attempted to turn their bridle from the shock. Immense confusion ensued, and with a loud shout we poured into their broken ranks, cut down the artillerymen at their guns, and drove back the flying cavalry upon the pikemen of the left wing. Many of the rebels, however, stood manfully, in spite of the flight of their companions, and one little knot in the centre, refusing all quarter, were absolutely hewn from their saddles.

"The effect of our charge, I afterwards found, had been great upon the *Parliamentarian* day. The artillery of the enemy's left, which had thrown Lord Norwich a retreating infantry into confusion, being now silenced, order was restored in that part of his army; and at the same time, as the Parliamentary pikemen were in many places trodden down by their own cavalry, an opportunity was afforded of rallying the Royalist horse, to keep the enemy in check, while Lord Norwich concentrated his troops upon the road, and the retreat assumed a firm and regular order.

"At first, after having gained the height, and caught a glance of the position of the various forces, I fancied that a few brisk charges, while the Roundheads were still in confusion, would have turned the day in our favor, as on the former occasion at Wrotham. But the whole business, as I soon found, was of a very different nature. The part of the Parliamentary army which I saw, was nothing but their left wing, which had been extended for the purpose of turning the right flank of the Royalists, and intercepting their retreat. Lord Norwich had extended his right to counteract this movement, but in doing so, the superior numbers of the enemy, and

the well directed fire of their artillery, had nearly effected the dispersion of his whole force, and our survival in the rear of the rebels was only in time to save that wing of the royal army.

"The confusion of their cavalry, and the capture of their artillery, was seen by the parliamentary generals, as soon as by the cavaliers, and while a small body of our friends came down to support me, a large mass of pikemen and a regiment of cavalry began to rise over the slope, which concealed the main body of the Roundheads from my sight.

"The situation was critical, but a moment's pause would have been ruin. The only hope was, to cut through the Londoners before the others could come up, and ordering the trumpet to sound a charge, we dashed in amongst them. They were taken by surprise their line was extended, and shallow, ours was narrow and deep, and our whole purpose being to force our passage, we poured our squadrons at once upon their centre, and cleared ourselves a way by the very impetus of our course. Not that the citizens fought unwise. Not a man attempted to turn his bridle, as they had done in the first regiment we attacked, and I do believe, that the two troops with which we came in contact, were annihilated where they stood,—a great part cut down, and many trodden under the horses' feet. Nor did we ourselves suffer a little, for we at intervals found that nearly a hundred men had fallen in our ranks, during the brief moment which was required to cut our way through. I was slightly wounded myself in the face, and in the arm, but not so much so as to disable me in any degree, and we continued the same rapid pace with which we had advanced, till we reached the foot of the hill from which Lord Goring was directing the efforts of the cavalry that remained upon the field. The last companies of infantry were now retreating easily along the high road, and the firing had ceased on both sides. But dense masses of the Parliamentary horse were seen coming up in all directions, and it seemed evident, that we should still have a very severe and difficult task to effect our retreat before so open an enemy."

Observations on the Law and Constitution, and Present Government of India, on the Nature of Landed Tenures and Financial Resources, as recognized by the Moohummudan Law and Moghul Government. With an Inquiry into the Administration of Justice, Revenue, and Police, at present existing in Bengal. By Lieutenant-Colonel Galloway, of the Hon. East India Company's Service.

This very comprehensive title presents the reader with his bill of fare. It is a practical work by a practical man, and is entitled to a candid and serious perusal. This second edition makes its appearance at a seasonable time. The writer is a friend to the renewal of the Hon. Company's charter. We are afraid he is something of a "bit by bit Reformer." Our opinions are far from coinciding with all that he has advanced on this subject. In a commercial point of view, what have the Company and the nation at large gained by monopoly? Even Lieutenant

Colonel Galloway admits that there are many evils in the administration of Indian affairs, and in the present system it is difficult, if not impossible, to apply an efficient remedy. While we refer with pleasure to the work itself, which is nowhere disgraced by dogmatical assumption or overweening partiality, we quote the following paragraph from the preface to the present edition, which throws a glimpse of light upon the Author's views:—

"It is the want of knowledge experimentally of India which betrays many into the egregious error of propounding schemes for the better government of that country; some of them, in deed, in the abstract, excellent, but inapplicable, perhaps, on account of their very excellence. To produce good fruit, the soil as well as the seed must be suitable. The very best of our English institutions could no more prosper in India, in her present condition, than they could have done in England in the days of Canute the Dane. To fit them for such institutions, the people of India must be carefully led out of their present condition, and by degrees, but no nation was ever driven out of a state of intellectual darkness. The ephemeral tenure of our supreme rulers, both in India and in England, is of itself capable of retarding the improvement of India. In India, the head of the Government is usually withdrawn about the time he has, by personal experience, acquired sufficient knowledge, and sufficient confidence in himself to do any thing, and in England the superiors there rest on the fate of the Minister of the day. The consequence is, that some, and those the very best men, impelled by their very virtues to hasten amelioration, fall upon inappropriate remedies, which rather aggravate than assuage the evils they would remove. Others, again, looking to their transient sojourn, despair of doing much good, and attempt none. But men are too apt to identify every thing with themselves. They are anxious to do good, but it must be done quickly, yet who does not know that, in national affairs, nothing but the most trivial matters can be so managed. For the government of India, he who lays down one good principle, need hardly require greater praise. The road to the improvement of India must not be precipitous. The activity, gentle yet uniform, must be such as to lead the people in the easiest manner out of the cherished track of ancient error. It must commence there, and terminate by the most gradual ascent in that eminence, both of moral and religious elevation, to which we desire to raise them."

The Author passes a high compliment upon the Government as it now is; we do not feel in unison with him. We think there are crying and hideous enormities in India, which long ere now might have been totally banished from that land of idolatry. A heavy responsibility rests upon those who, with all the power in their hands to annihilate them for ever, have suffered them to continue undiminished to the present hour.

A Tour in Switzerland and France.
the Rev. W. Liddiard.

Mr. Liddiard possesses so many of the qualities which constitute the agreeable and amusing tourist, that although the route he has pursued has

been frequently traversed, and long made familiar to the public, we find enough in his work to justify an anticipation of its proving a welcome companion to those who may be inclined to follow the same track, as well as a fund of entertainment to readers at home. The Vale of Chamouni, the Bernese Alps, and the Lakes of Uri and Lucerne, form the principal subjects of his remarks and descriptions, which are exactly of the character which might be expected from a correct and refined taste, combined with a deep perception of what is most beautiful and imposing in the mountain aspect of nature. In addition to his merits as a writer, Mr. Liddiard possesses a pencil as competent to present the magnificent scenery he has visited to the outward eye, as his words are to portray its features to the imagination. He has also the advantage of a vein of poetry, which, if not entitling him to rank among the first lyrists of the day, forms, at least, an ornament to the graver prose it accompanies. Above all, he seems to enjoy that indispensable requisite for every traveller who is desirous of leaving a favourable impression upon the minds of those who listen to his narration—a constant supply of good humour, and a desire of looking upon all occurrences in the best light. He does not brood vainly over evils which are past, nor morosely set himself to attack all existing institutions which do not exactly square with his own views. Political theories and questions are wisely abandoned as useless incumbrances before crossing the Channel, and on arriving in the country the best calculated to inspire an indifference to the topics which agitate and harass the abodes of more artificial and less life, he turns his attention solely to the lofty mountain, the dashing torrent, the chamouls peering from its inaccessible rock, or the light-hearted inhabitant of the valley below. Nature, and Nature in her dress of sunshine, is the great object of his pursuit and admiration; and the language in which he comments upon her most striking exhibition of majesty or grace, is evidently the transcript of feelings unassumed for any mere purpose of display. The reader must be fastidious indeed, who, after having closed his volume, does not feel some regret at parting with a companion who possesses the twofold recommendation of information free from parade, and the power of conferring amusement without the slightest tinge of affectation.

Thesaurus Lingue Latinæ Compendarius. Ainsworth's Latin Dictionary. Reprinted from the folio edition of 1800. With numerous Additions, Emendations, and Improvements. By the Rev. B. W. Beeson, A.M. Fellow of Pembroke College, Cambridge. Revised and corrected by William Ellis, Esq. A.M. of King's College, Aberdeen.

edition of Ainsworth's well known and esteemed Dictionary has peculiar claims on scholars, and we doubt not will find its way into all the public and private seminaries in the three Kingdoms where it can legitimately be introduced. Immense pains have been taken to correct the numbers and to amend all the false quotations which had crept into former impressions through the care-

lessness of printers and the inattention or incompetency of editors. Every quotation that is important either for sense or expression, has been carefully searched out, and the true reference inserted. The quotations have sometimes been extended from one clause to two or three, that a sentiment or definition might not be left imperfect. The orthography has been modernized and improved, and all variety in spelling the same words has been avoided. Many obsolete words and phrases have been omitted, and those only retained which occur in the books of exercises used in schools. In the Latin-English department the Hebrew and other etymologies have been retained. Latin paraphrases are also given, because they have a place in all other Dictionaries. The inconvenience of a double Index is avoided, the words and authorities being ranged under one general title, whether appertaining to the Augustan Age or not.

But by far the most numerous and important improvements are to be found in the table of proper names. The geographical part has been enlarged by inserting many new articles, and by adding farther particulars where the original was found to be imperfect. The biographical and historical division has also been extended, and many additions made to it. The chronology has undergone the same careful revision; and though perfection is not attainable by human research and industry, yet the editors have laboured meritoriously in their vocation, and have produced a work of indispensable importance and unrivalled excellence.

The Canadas. By Andrew Picken.

Among the impediments which have hitherto stood in the way of emigrants to British America, the want of a work, comprising within a reasonable space all the information likely to prove of real benefit to the mechanic or agriculturist, who may be regarding that part of the world as the scene of his future exertions, may be reckoned as far from the least considerable. Canada has of late been truly known as a country in which, though settlers must at first necessarily be exposed to many hardships, and to the anxiety and fear of the absence of those common necessities of life, which are often with difficulty obtained by the poorer classes among the denser population at home. The tide of emigration has consequently been for some years setting in that direction, and every season is found to convey additional multitudes from every county in England to the banks of the St. Lawrence or Ottawa. Of the crowds who thus, often relying merely upon one or two points of general information, throw themselves at once upon the resources of a foreign land, many, no doubt, are subject to disappointment; and this is natural enough, considering the few opportunities the settler has of previously ascertaining where his efforts will be most likely to be attended with success. The evil, however, is not to be attributed to any fault of the system of colonization itself, and is one which, as the intercourse between the two countries becomes more extensive, every day has a tendency to diminish. The work, compiled by Mr. Picken for the purpose of presenting to the prior consideration of the emigrant all particulars which can prove of service to assist him in the determination

of his plans, appears well qualified to effect an object. He has selected with great care the most important documents printed under the authority of Government, as well as by the British American Land Company, and accompanied his useful advice to settlers with a description of the soil, situation, and various advantages of the several allottee and yet unassigned districts, which seem to afford a field for successful cultivation. An admirable map of Upper and Lower Canada, with their numerous divisions minutely laid down from actual survey, is an addition to the volume, which, even if the accompanying matter were less valuable than it is, would form a most valuable improvement upon the existing means of information. We have not space to notice the contents of the Appendix, although, from the evidence to bring us to bear upon many points, it is well worthy of the most careful attention. We merely observe, that it contains highly favourable accounts of their present condition, from many who have gone out to the Canadas in a state of destitution, and in some instances, of pauperism itself. Mr. Pickens's principal object, however, seems to be, to induce capitalists to embark to a greater extent than they have hitherto done in the undertaking of settling and cultivating our transatlantic possessions. Such an investment of money appears to offer a very fair prospect of advantage to all concerned in it, and the establishment of a few spirited individuals possessed of transferable property near any of the great lakes, would place the country in their neighbourhood at once a century in advance, in point of civilization and in all probability speedily ensure those profits which the more limited exertions of independent and individual labour must necessarily be long in acquiring. To all who are in any way interested in the subject we recommend the result of Mr. Pickens's labours as an almost indispensable book of reference, as well as a work displaying a great deal of good sense, just discrimination, and proper feeling, applied to a highly beneficial and important practical end.

Library of Entertaining Knowledge.—
State Trials. Vol. I.

To every individual living under the operation of a body of laws like the British code, which, if still unaltered in the letter, is constantly changing as to its received meaning, and which, if often unjustly disparaged on the one hand, is as frequently the subject of unequalled and ill-judged panegyric on the other, no instance of its practical application can or ought to be a matter of unaccountable interest — no case, more especially, for which the magnitude of interest involved, the high eminence of the parties engaged, or the peculiar character of the questions to be decided, claims a more than ordinary share of attention. The trials which have at various periods taken place at the suit of the Crown upon charges of High Treason, possess these titles to the general notice in the greatest degree. The actors are often the most eminent in their age for talent or station. the points at issue, in many instances, seek to involve the well being of the whole state, and the laws themselves appealed to either to aid the prosecution or defence, those which require the most equitable adjustment of the balance, and the nicest exercise of the judgment to be rendered

available for the purposes they were originally intended to answer. To speak of the utility of a work, therefore, which purposed to give as accurately reported an account as possible of the great State Trials from the time of Queen Mary, might seem superfluous; and assuming it as that the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge could not have bestowed their patronage upon a publication combining to a greater extent instruction with deep interest, we proceed to notice the contents of the first volume, which has recently issued from the press. This contains, as the earliest arrangement for High Treason respecting which any thing is known with accuracy, that of Sir Nicholas Throckmorton, accused of a participation in Wyatt's rebellion, which has been principally extracted from Ho. lumb. The trial of the Duke of Norfolk in 1571 follows, accompanied by the singular indictment and conviction, upon his own confession, of Dr Parry, executed in 1584, and these, together with the proceedings against the Earls of Essex and Southampton, form very fair specimens of our criminal jurisprudence in the Elizabethan era. The latter and most interesting part of the volume is occupied by the details of the iniquitous trial of Sir Walter Raleigh, in consequence of which, after having experienced a capricious lenity much resembling that sometimes shown for a while by the more treacherous beasts of prey to their powerless victims, he was at length called upon to expiate with his blood a crime alleged to have been committed fifteen years previously. The circumstances of all these causes resemble each other to a melancholy and revolting extent. There is the same overbearing insolence on the part of the Judges and Crown Counsel, the same partial testimony to the advantage of the prisoner, the same forensic adulation of reigning authority, and the same claim to the virtues of justice and mercy put forth in behalf of the Sovereign, to which, with cruel mockery, an open and palpable contradiction is at the same time given. We have reason to be thankful that such days are past, and certainly not the least merit of the sombre records of misery before us consists in their stripping the houses of Tudor and Stuart of the fictitious ornaments with which the prejudices of some writers and the self interest of others have often invested them. These tyrannical oppressors have, it is true, by a marked exercise of Divine Justice, no longer on earth "a local habitation and a name," but it is to the advantage of every generation to come, that their true characters should stand revealed through the qualities of their judicial minions, from the cold hearted acrimony and venom of Sir Edward Coke, to the vulgar brutality of the Lord Chancellor Jeffries. Mr Jardine, the Editor of the work, has performed his part most satisfactorily. Brief memoirs of the characters implicated are prefixed to their several trials, which are followed by reflections upon the nature of the evidence brought forward, and the opinions of the judges upon questions arising from it. Many valuable documents deposited in the State Paper office have been the first time printed, and several, before published upon Court authority, compared with their still existing originals, for the purpose of pointing out discrepancies or contradictions. The remarks, wherever they occur, discover an accurate acquaintance with the labyrinth of criminal as well

as general law, in its past and present condition; and there is a spirit of impartiality conspicuous, which, in the contemplation of subjects so much calculated to call every indignant feeling into action, we apprehend it is much more easy to admire than to imitate. If the *Sketches* are carried on in the manner of which the first volume furnishes at once a specimen and a promise, there is no doubt of their constituting a standard work, to which both the legal student, and the reader who seeks a knowledge of history by examining its most genuine materials, will hereafter refer with equal pleasure and advantage.

The Annual Historian; a Sketch of the Chief Historical Events of the World for the Year 1831. principally designed for Young Persons. By Ingram Cobbin, A.M.

This is a little elegant Annual Register, written, however, in one stream of narrative, and in a style well adapted to awaken the attention of the youthful mind. Every thing is explained as well as told, and yet the interest is kept up from page to page, and much useful knowledge is imparted. Mr Cobbin's books are all excellently suited to the capacities of those for whose benefit he writes, and we hope, in more senses than one, he will have his reward.

A Plan of Church Reform. By Lord Henley.

The subject of this ably written pamphlet is of too extensive and important a nature to receive justice under the head of notices of books. We shall, doubtless, shortly be called upon to discuss it at length—soberly, but firmly—with discretion, but with energy.

There are, it appears by a Parliamentary return, 4361 livings in England and Wales under the annual value of 160*l.* and therefore unable to maintain a resident clergyman. There are 2026 livings where there is no parsonage house, and 2183 more where there are houses rented at 2*l.* or 3*l.* a year, unfit for the residence of a clergyman. It is to provide a necessary clerical income, and a habitable parsonage house in every parish, so as to render residence possible, and to wipe off this blot from our Church Establishment, that Lord Henley proposes to appropriate the revenues of the Deans and Chapters, after deducting the sum necessary for the due performance of the cathedral service. The whole of this shrovetide revenue he calculates at 300,000*l.* a year; and leaving a sufficient income for the Deans and their Chapters, he would appropriate the remainder to increase small livings and build clerical dwellings, under a proposed board of management. On the necessity of Church Reform, Lord Henley makes the following remarks:—

"It seems astonishing that this great and undervalued nation should permit such a continual violation of the spirit and letter of Christianity to exist in its very bosom. That while so many thousands are annually raised by voluntary subscriptions to send forth missionaries to the remotest corners of the world, we should dole out the revenues of the National Church in so unequal a manner, that more than four thousand of its districts are unable to support a minister in

the decent habits and respectability of a gentleman. And that while we have millions at home who are living in total alienation from the sanctities and comforts of religion, we should 'sow beside all waters' except those whose borders have the first claims to our culture.

"These things ought not so to be; and if there were no overgrown and unwieldy endowments in the Church—if there were no sinecures, the existence of which brings discredit on the Establishment, no payments utterly disproportionate to any service that is rendered for them—these details would have established a right to require the Legislature to devote a grant, or a series of annual grants, to this great exigency. And if ever the time shall have arrived when no revenues are paid, except such as are fit for the just and legitimate dignity of the hierarchy, and when no stipend is received but in return for some adequate amount of service done to the cause of religion, then, and not till then, may Parliament properly be called upon to supply all deficiencies.

"In the mean time, we must remember that the endowments of the Church are property given for a special purpose. They are the subject of a great trust for the maintenance and service of religion. And whether we regard the Church in the abstract as one vast corporation, or in a technical point of view, as an aggregate of corporations, she must equally be considered as a trustee invested with the management and control of funds given for the discharge of a duty of the very highest and holiest nature. And if by time, or accident, or neglect, or by the rise or improvement of property, or by the increase of population, any material impediment shall have arisen to prevent the due performance of this trust, it is the clear right and bounden duty of the Legislature to enforce its faithful execution. And if this cannot be effected, except by some change in the channel through which the fund is transmitted, notwithstanding all objections to extensive alterations, yet such alteration must inevitably be effected. It would indeed be injustice and tyranny to abridge the life income of any individual, but when the highest interests of the community, and the strong call of religion, unite with the clear will of the donor in pointing out the necessity of an alteration in the specific mode of effecting his intentions, there should no longer be any doubt of the justice, or of the propriety, of varying any existing mode of distribution as to all subsequent objects of his bounty. No one now maintains the inviolability of corporate rights, where a clear case of public necessity or expediency demands their sacrifice. And when the first of all duties, and the most urgent of all necessities, call for an alteration in the application of public property, it would be preposterous to contend that the civil rights of any number of unborn functionaries could legitimately interpose to prevent a just and necessary measure of reform."

History of Van Diemen's Land. By James Busch, Esq.

In the "History of Van Diemen's Land" comprises only the few interesting events which have occurred in that country during the last thirty years, and its animal and vegetable productions are too few or too imperfectly known to constitute objects of attraction to the naturalist,

those who may be led to expect from the pages under the above title much which can contribute either to their stock of knowledge or means of entertainment, will necessarily find themselves mistaken. A History, in fact, might be equally well written on the subject of our own Essex Downs or Salisbury Plain. It would be the height of injustice, however, to attribute a fault necessarily the consequence of the paucity of his materials to any want of industry or ability on the part of the Author. As far as we are enabled to judge, he has made the best of the information he has been able to gather; and although his work is certainly little qualified to attract the attention of the general reader, there is little doubt of its proving a source of great interest to many for whom the chances of profitable speculation possess a much stronger charm than any pleasures in the power of the more barren departments of science or literature to confer. The work is published under the auspices of the Van Diemen's Land Company, and may be considered a general summary of their proceedings from their first establishment, as well as an enumeration of the grounds for encouragement which the results of their labours appear to furnish. Whether the report of Mr. Birchhoff, who, we see, is appointed Managing Director, is to be considered as *ex parte* evidence, we do not pretend to determine; but judging from ourselves, we think it likely that the general impression will be, that he has fairly and candidly stated existing facts to the best of his power. The Company of which he is a member have certainly hitherto proceeded in a manner calculated to remove all suspicion of an intention to deceive by holding out fictitious advantages as an inducement to purchasers or subscribers. It appears, upon the face of experiment, that Van Diemen's Land is daily assuming an aspect more inviting to the agriculturist. The export of wool has latterly been much upon the increase, and the wheat produced is of so superior a quality as to be sold in Mark Lane at the price of 80s per quarter. These two circumstances are sufficient to attract notice to the capabilities of a country for improvement, which repays so well the first attempts at cultivation, and considering the decreasing value of landed property in England we should not be surprised if the regions of the Southern Ocean, free from every demand in the shape of tax, rent, or tithe, were very speedily the objects of anxious consideration with many, who are at present sadly puzzled in what manner to invest their capital without the fear of a dead loss, in consequence of some of those curious alternations in the national balance, by which their estates and comforts are so constantly and widely affected.

The Church of God. A Series of Sermons.
By the Rev W. Evans, Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge.

We have perused this volume with great satisfaction: it is sound in doctrine, zealous in piety, and judicious as well as earnest in its views of Christian obligation. When we add, that it is the production of the Author of the "*Rectory of Valehead*," a work so deservedly popular that we had recently occasion to speak in laudatory terms of the sixth edition, we are sure that those acquainted with the merits of the former, will

need no farther recommendation of the present work. The volume consists of sixteen sermons, on the objects of Revelation, and on the spirits in which it ought to be received, on the Origin and Constitution of the Church of God, on the Priesthood, on Prophecy, on Scripture, on Sacrifice, Prayer, Repentance, Obedience, Regeneration, Gospel Morality, the Profession of a Member of the Church of God, &c. The true model of the Christian character is here well portrayed, his graces and acquirements set forth, his pure and unworldly thoughts suggested, his unceasing homage of praise and prayer to God, his unwearied and ever active charity to man, his meekness, patience, hope, faith, and fortitude, crowned with the hope of everlasting peace and glory in the world to come.

Manual for Emigrants to America. By Calvin Colton, A.M. of America.

The history of this very useful work, as briefly stated by the Author, is simply as follows:—

"The Author has received numerous letters of inquiry concerning the United States since he has been in England, which demanded information in so many particulars, and to such an extent, that he concluded it would be the shortest way to answer them by writing a book."

The work may be read with advantage by all persons who contemplate emigration to the United States. The Author is evidently a man of devout sentiments, who, to a cultivated mind, has united a heart warmed with the social affections. Though a citizen of the world, he is a Christian patriot who loves his country and mankind.

Contarini Fleming, a Psychological Autobiography 4 vols.

We remember hearing it asserted, that it was a high compliment paid to a writer, when his book left the impression that he was himself much cleverer than his work. This is precisely the compliment we feel inclined to pay to the writer before us. "*Contarini Fleming*" is a very singular production, singular because it is original. It is the history of a youth, the development of whose character is just—a vivid imagination acted upon by a still more vivid love of glory and of such maternal we believe heroes, poets, actors, &c. are made, all of whom the hope of present applause and future fame has stimulated to exertion, till that exertion has been rewarded by success. All have a certain portion of imagination, but in very few is it the preponderating quality hence to many, much that is painted in these pages will appear exaggerated, and yet we verily believe Contarini's childhood is a faithful picture of the early feelings of many a youthful poet and painter. "*Contarini Fleming*" is one of those works of which criticism can give but a faint idea. The superficial reader will perhaps lay the work down with an exclamation of, "*How extravagant—absurd!*" while he who is led by a truer feeling, will dwell with delight on many a touch of beauty, and many a vein of deep and intense emotion. The hero is the great error of the book. We can scarcely imagine the author was aware how repulsive a personage he had drawn. Solen, even brutal in his childhood, vain and arrogant in his

youth, misanthropic in his manhood, it is difficult to be more entirely displeasing. The last part has no connexion with the first, it contains sketches of Spain, Turkey, and Syria, which are full of poetry and beauty. Your imaginative traveller is a delightful companion, for the richness of association is around him. As a specimen of style, how happy is the following speaking of Jerusalem and the city of Minerva, after an exquisite description of both, he says—"Athens and the Holy City in their glory must have been the finest representations of the beautiful and the sublime." The history of "Mansfield" and its success is the first and second parts of "Vivian Grey," is very attractive. It is both curious and pleasant to know the Author's own view of his case. We now have "Contarini Fleming" to public favour. It has power, passion, and beauty; its opinions, like its theories, are often extravagant and untrue, but still they are such as would not have entered into the mind of an unthoughtful person. Mr D'Israeli (and we cannot but say this book is his) is among the very few writers of the day whom we would urge to write again, for the assurance that his best is to come.

Lithotripsy and Lithotomy. By F. King, M.D. M.R.C.S.

This work deserves a place in the library of every surgeon and anatomist. The author has described in a clear and impartial manner, the relative merits of the operations of lithotomy and lithotripsy, and he concludes by giving the verdict in favour of the latter. Dr Crocalo was the first who brought lithotripsy before the surgical profession, in France, and Mr Castello and Baron Heurteloup have introduced it into this country. Yet, strange to say, it has met with but few supporters here, and in order to put forward its claims to notice in a clear point of view, Dr King has, in a most able manner, brought the comparison of the two operations before the profession.

Rebecca, or the Times of Primitive Christianity. A Poem, in four Cantos. By the Rev. A. G. H. Hollingsworth, A.M.

We have been greatly gratified by the perusal of Rebecca, it is a very beautiful, and, very evenly written poem. The story is that of a fair young Jewish maiden, betrothed to a Roman of high rank, but becoming a convert to Christianity, and after a vain effort to change the faith of her Pagan lover, preferring martyrdom for the name of Christ, to rescue, and the enjoyment of her earthly love. The scene is laid in Bithynia, in the Propraetorship of Pliny, and the beginning of the second century, whilst, as St. Jerome expresses it, the blood of our Lord was yet warm, and recent faith was fervent in the hearts of the believers.

It is hardly possible for us, at this time of day, to appreciate, or even to conceive, the contempt, opprobrium, and detestation which the profession of Christianity uniformly incurred from its Pagan adversaries during the first and second centuries. Persecution after persecution pursued with relentless and incessant ferocity the wretched Christians. They were exposed to the most cruel

and insulting torments that devilish ingenuity could suggest, to try their faith and overcome their constancy. Humanity shudders at the recital, even by Heathen poets and historians, of their multiplied sufferings, and the variety and novelty of the tortures to which they were exposed. But by patience in tribulation, by prayer, and dying, and praising God in death, they did at length insensibly win victory from the very weapons of persecution, kindle the flame of the martyrs' pile into an undying blaze of Gospel light, and turn an unbelieving and unholy world into a Christian and repentant.

Besides being a very admirable poem, Mr Hollingsworth's work has the advantage, by a variety of ably written or well selected notes, of presenting the general reader with a more full and accurate picture of the state of the primitive Church than can anywhere else be found in so popular and engaging a form.

The Agamemnon of Aeschylus translated from the Greek. Illustrated by a Dissertation on Grecian tragedy. By J. S. Harford, Esq. D.C.L. F.R.S.

We look upon the Agamemnon of Aeschylus as one of the most valuable relics of ancient dramatic genius, and as exhibiting, more than any other single piece, the varied and gigantic powers of its sublime author. The judgment of the great poet was particularly manifested in the choice of this subject at a time when the spirit of political independence was at its height among his countrymen. It was well calculated to keep alive among them that indomitable spirit of lofty daring in the cause of freedom, and the maintenance of their pre-eminence, which once taught Asia that memorable lesson when she felt the vengeance of insulted Greece under the conquering arms of Agamemnon, and by which she was again humbled, Miltiades being the Grecian leader. The fatal consequences of an abuse of power, and the horrors attendant on war, served on the other hand to teach his fellow citizens a salutary lesson of peacefulness, and to inspire a relish for those pursuits which tend to the happiness and real grandeur of a State. But the poetry is of the highest order, and that, and not its didactic merits, constitutes the proper and extraordinary excellence of this play. The plot of the Agamemnon, like that of all the ancient dramas which have come down to us, is of great simplicity. The hinge on which all turns is the guilty passion of Clytemnestra and her paramour Aegisthus. The hostility of both to Agamemnon is stimulated by revenge, in the one as mother of the murdered Iphigenia, in the other as the offspring of Thyestes, for there is a constant reference to the enormities of the Atreus line. Its members are evoked as furies from the regions of Plato to plunge their burning brands into the bosoms of its descendants. Nor is the flame to be allayed until it bursts out in one widespread conflagration destroying the parsons and desolating the very dwelling places of the votaries of crime.

Mr Harford's translation of the Agamemnon is very respectable, and the preliminary essay contains a considerable body of useful information on the subject of the ancient drama, collected from

a variety of sources. The volume is very expensively embellished, and is altogether a work of elegance and scholarship which we only fear is too costly for the taste of the present day.

An Indian Tale and other Poems. By B Gough

As Mr Gough professes that his claims to public patronage are humble, and is thereby encouraged to hope that the iron mass of criticism will be held lightly over his head, we shall do our possible not to disturb either his cranium or his repose, but content ourselves with transcribing a whole poem, the one that pleased us best in the volume, and which is most apropos to the present sultry season —

SUMMER STREAMS

"The streams! the streams! the summer streams!

How freely do they flow along!
While joy reclines and Beauty dreams
Of blossom trees, and love, and song,
Each rippling hallow hath a tone,
Melodious as creation's voice,
That soothes the breeze, and bids the lone
And solitary heart rejoice.

The streams! the streams! the summer streams!

'Tis sweet, at twilight's earliest blush,
To watch the day star's trembling beams,
And listen to the streamlet's gush,
As sweet to pluck the wreathing flowers
That bathe within their crystal tide,
And sweet to imbue in the bowers
That cluster lovely at their side.

The streams! the streams! the summer streams!

I love to linger waft in thought,
Till every gentle whisper seems
With supernatural music fraught,
Till sorrow's eye grows gaily bright,
And gusts of rapt joy's bliss are given,
While mortal darkness melts in light
And everlasting streams of Heaven run.

The Story of the Life of La Fayette, as told by a Father to his Children. By an American Lady,

The new chapter added to the Life of La Fayette, the two unhappy days of June 1832, suggests an excellent occasion of considering the character of this remarkable man. In consequence of his early heroism having been displayed, apparently to the cost of Franklin, in North America, and in consequence also of the false steps taken by Great Britain in the first years of the French Revolution we have been disposed in this country to look upon his career with unfriendly eyes and even at home, meeting with difficulties in the national character attributable to cantinaries of his rule, it has not yet produced all the good which such qualities as La Fayette possesses must one day produce. When, however his calm steadiness of conduct shall be more carefully imitated

by the millions amongst his countrymen, and when his soundness of principle shall have duly influenced the corrupted law in France, the true use will have been drawn there from his glorious example, and the whole world will do his noble character justice. Remarkable for qualities himself in which the French are singularly deficient, his honours will rest upon their improvement. Almost destitute of the power of calculating and combining the means of civil action, their efforts against universally admitted misrule, are sudden and unconnected. Their zeal for particular opinions amounts to intolerance, and gives to the common enemy a false influence, only apt to be destroyed by the union and mutual forbearance of real patriots. Hence the policy, that could not stand for a short year before judiciously planned and perseveringly pursued attack, actually gains unexpected strength in the defeat of honest, but injudicious resistance. La Fayette, however, falls into no errors of this kind, never hesitating to offer himself to danger of imprisonment, and liberty, and life can be usefully sacrificed, he proves to his countrymen, and he has especially done so in later days, that the calmer efforts of the people in certain conjunctures likely to be more effectual than the most resolute physical resistance.

It is said with apparent truth, that after the revolution of July 1830, La Fayette was deceived through the weakness of his own heart, and thus mischievously placed in Louis Philippe a degree of trust which more crafty politicians would have withheld. This undoubtedly detracts from the patriot's reputation for judgment and hitherto the event has been most unfortunate for France, in the postponement of guarantees for good government to be secured only by future struggles. But the error may be corrected, and the brave men who have thrown themselves away in the late mad contest, must find consolation for their defeat in the better considered means of victory which the generous career of La Fayette so well exemplifies.

The Americans have proved themselves worthy of the devotedness of La Fayette to their cause by unwearying acknowledgment and gratitude. If Englishmen have treated this glorious citizen of the two worlds with neglect, and even with vindictive intolerance, he is amply indemnified in the admiration of our countrymen across the Atlantic, whilst we, as a people, may only encounter enemies where by being just we should secure respectful and affectionate attachment.

These reflections have arisen from the perusal of a recent little work upon the Life of La Fayette, written by an American Lady for young readers—a work which ought to be read by all to whom the success of good principles, and the best reward of that success, the applause of an enlightened people, are matters of proper concern. The object of this work is to exhibit the superiority of civil glory, such as that which has been obtained by La Fayette, over the military fame of conquerors like Alexander and Napoleon. The Story of La Fayette's Life, told by a Father to his Children, is the subject by which this most important lesson is exemplified in a familiar style, well adapted to the understandings of youth.

Encyclopædia of Cottage, Farm, and Villa Architecture.

This work is calculated to support the well-earned fame of its author, whose many useful and laborious publications have been long before the public. It is very well got up, and is written in a remarkably clear, though concise manner, explaining all the mysteries and technicalities of domestic architecture in such language as to render them perfectly comprehensible to the before-uninitiated reader. This is as it should be; the days of quackery are past—we are no longer satisfied with the mere dicta of an architect; we wish to know the rationale of his art; and instead of accepting the declaration of his intention as law, we require him to give his reasons for the plans he proposes, in order that we may be enabled to judge of them for ourselves. This, the book before us is admirably calculated to enable us to do. It sets out with the professed object of "improving the dwellings of the great mass of society in the temperate regions of both hemispheres;" and to do this effectually it proposes to "initiate the general reader in the principles of architectural taste, and to enable young persons, and especially ladies, to educate themselves in architecture as an elegant art." One great advantage possessed by this work is, that in the Critical and Analytical Remarks on each design, wood cuts are introduced, showing the effect of different alterations and improvements, such as adding additional rooms, or another story, or a porch, or a veranda, &c. This appears to us extremely useful; not only for the reasons given by the author, viz. to illustrate the principles laid down, and to teach the reader how to apply them; but practically, as affording hints for the improvement of dwellings already erected. Plans for cottage gardens, with directions for laying them out, and planting them, are subjoined to several of the designs.

The Natural and Artificial Right of Property Contrasted.

"By a deduction from principles not here enunciated, the Author has satisfied himself that all law making, except gradually and quietly to repeal all existing laws, is arrant humbug."

"The God of our Priests is not the God of Nature; not that great Being who fills and sustains all, who spreads life and happiness through creation, but a malicious and revengeful Being, born of the barbarous fancies of a cruel and barbarous people."

We quote the above sentences, which, however startling the propositions they contain may appear, are yet fair specimens of the whole work from which they are extracted, merely to show the nature of the principles from whence the Author draws all his subsequent inferences. When a writer, at the very commencement of his argument, hazards opinions so utterly at variance with the common notions of society, he either deserves to be dismissed as a heated speculator, or examined with profound and detailed attention. We cannot allow him space for the latter, but are unwilling to dismiss him as the former. Our Author supposes that society contains naturally and inherently the

seeds of perfection in itself, and that man, born with few evil passions to impede his advances to excellence, has only to be left to himself, unrestricted by those regulations which he is pleased to designate as "arrant humbug," to show how villainously he has been traduced by annalists and historians, from the time of the Author of the Pentateuch downwards. There is no doubt but that man has for ages been the victim of legislation—there is no doubt but that priests have distorted religion, and statesmen have played for a private interest with public politics. These are truths from which we must not shrink, but the deductions our author draws from them are not always sound. Happily, however, that era has arisen in the Christian world when we can hear opposing opinions without intolerance—when we can discuss great truths without giving hard names; and we, as Christians ourselves, are willing to set the first example of differing without violence, and contradicting without hatred. We dislike, then, many of the notions of the author before us: had we time, we would undertake to disprove many of his conclusions; but as it is, we leave him, with a regret that one who has learned to think has not thought more deeply—that one who can write so ably has not written more profitably to the solid interests of mankind. We hope when he next appears before the public to greet him with more kindness, and examine his claims to notice with a more ceremonious respect.

Glen Mowbray.

This is a work of talent, spirit, and promise, spoilt by an evident imitation of Vivian Grey. Of that book it may be indeed said that it is as bad as a model, as it is clever as a composition. We advise our author to appear again before the world with a more settled purpose, and after more deliberate study. He has talents which ought to insure popularity.

Fitz-George.

This is one of those works in which a philosophic and sarcastic mind covers bitter truth in smiling fiction. The character of George the Fourth and the favourites of his Court are presented to us under false names—but with little other departure from reality. Perhaps indeed the author somewhat maligns the mind, the intellect, and the conduct of the late King. We incline to believe that George IV. had a fine nature, but that it was early and permanently corrupted. This as it may be, the author of Fitz-George has produced a work full of that ability which few living can rival—full too of a grave and sad experience of human follies—of the disparities of the world—of the half-monkey, half-tiger dispositions of mankind. We confess we should like to see the author of Fitz-George (we recognise "the fine Roman hand") engaged in some work that should not be the offspring of one session. Let him take time in a deliberate and consummate plan, and time will reward him for the trouble. He has some of the principal requisites for the formation of a great Novel. Let him not forget that the greatest of all requisites is matured design.

Economy of Manufactures. By C. Babbage, M. A.

Among the many circumstances which in a more peculiar manner distinguish the present age from those which have preceded it, and induce us to consider the history of the past, as it affects man, as existing in that relation to his future prospects and powers, which the dreams and tal-
lades of infancy bear to the sober and matured strength of more advanced years, no circumstance is so calculated to excite the astonishment of the observer as the Titanic efforts of which our manu-
facturers, aided by the combined exertions of intellectual skill and unlimited mechanical power, have now become capable. A new Prometheus in the form of chemical agency, applied to coun-
teract the natural inertia or stubborn texture of matter, has descended upon earth within the last fifty years. Manufactories which were formerly considered the mere abodes of industry and indi-
vidual exertion, are totally changed in their cha-
racter, and may now be considered as schools of the most exalted science. The experience of the
first philosophers is brought into requisition by the minutest operation. Truths acquired by the em-
ployment of patient analysis, or its conversal method of investigation, through many a series of
watchful observations, are rendered the willing instruments of the unlettered artisan. Every
gaseous principle has been enthralled for the pro-
duction of beneficial practical effects, and the knowledge of one of the simple properties of fluid
bodies arms the hand of an infant with force,
compared with which the fibred exertions of the
hyrcusan of old sink into insignificance. Nor is
this all by these means Great Britain is ren-
dered the vast factory of the whole earth. The
face of the seas is covered by her fleets, and the
products of the looms of Manchester and the work-
shops of Birmingham baited for the riches of
Asia, or the raw material supplied by American
commerce, cause that increased reflux of wealth
into her harbours, which immediately assumes
the form of increased capital, and in that shape
supplies the encouragement to fresh exertions,
improved skill, and more extensive exportation.
Truly, in this world manufacture is comprehended
something more than the mere effects of physical
labour. These reflections have, of course, been
made many hundreds of times before, yet it is
impossible to prevent their recurrence after the
perusal of Mr Babbage's book, which, although
prevented by the extensive nature of the subject,
from containing any minute mass of detail, supplies
us, at least, with the vast outlines of our produc-
ing system in its several relations to science and
political economy. The Author thinks it advi-
sable, and all rational persons will agree with him
in opinion, that every one engaged in the pursuit
of an individual branch of art, should have a
general knowledge of the whole system, of which
his own occupation forms a constituent, and to
forward this desirable result he has produced,
with great labour and accurate personal investi-
gation, what may be considered a digest of all
the collateral information affecting the principles
on which the prosperity of our manufacturing
interests is founded. To examine any position
separately would involve a longer discussion than
our limits at present permit, as it is one of the

characteristics of political science that all its
parts are so intimately connected with each other
as to preclude the examination of any single
subject, without considering, at the same time,
those immediately connected with it, and ulti-
mately, the very fundamental principles of the
science itself. We must, therefore, content our-
selves with general commendation, and have
merely to observe, that a more clear, explicit,
and unprejudiced treatise upon the important sub-
ject to which it is devoted, has never yet, to the
best of our belief, issued from the press, nor one
from which we could with greater confidence
augur satisfaction and benefit to all classes of
readers.

Maternal Sketches, with other Poems. By Eliza Rutherford.

There is much feeling and tenderness in the
"Maternal Sketches," which form the principal
poem in this modest little volume. The sensations
of a mother on the birth of her first born, the
charms of opening infancy, parental anticipations,
with a number of illustrative anecdotes of ma-
ternal tenderness and filial affection, are given
with great truth and beauty. The minor poems
are numerous, and from one of these we select
a sonnet to the Hon Mrs Hope, the lady to
whom Mrs Rutherford's interesting and elegantly
written volume is dedicated —

TO THE HON. MRS HOPE.

"O thou! whose lovely character displays
The tender virtues of that name most dear,
To thee I dedicate my humble lays,
And pour my numbers on thy polished ear
No tale with proud enchantment seeks to move,
Fraught with the glow of eastern imagery,
Yet, haply, dearer to thy heart may prove
My simple song of cradle minstrelsy
When master spirits strike the sounding lyre,
Enchanted nature owns the magic thrall,
Yet simple strains may some sweet thoughts
Inspire,
Some pleasing visions of the past recall
So, when the sounds of martial music cease,
Sweet through the valley breathes the pipe of
peace."

Standard Novels, No. XV. Vol. XVI. Discipline and Self-Control. By Mrs. Brunton

At the time these novels were first published
they created a great sensation in the world at
large, whether literary or otherwise. Their ex-
cellent moral tendency, pure religious feeling,
an acute description and discrimination of cha-
racter, placed them at once high in the esteem
of all who had any sense of the value of family
worth and notwithstanding the amazing success
that have more recently been made towards per-
fection in the writing and arrangement of fic-
titious works, we would place them first, or, at
least, amongst the first, in a young lady's book-
case.

"Discipline," although written some time after
"Self-Control," is particularly interesting, from

its containing a Memoir of the interesting Author, and copious, but not too numerous extracts from her beautiful letters, which are simple of a graceful, elegant, and flowing style, devoid of any thing bordering upon affectation or pretension. Her modest shrinking from public knowledge, her love of domestic happiness, her appreciation of all that is beautiful in nature or art, and her fine, elevated religion softening and sanctifying all her acts and feelings to the best and purest end, cannot be contemplated without much sorrow at her early death. The embellishments in these volumes are amongst the best that have adorned this interesting and well chosen library. Those of "Discipline" are from the pencil and burin of Stepanoff and Bull, while "Self-Control" owes its adornments to the tasteful drawings of Miss Lucy Adams.

Poland, Homer, and other Poems.

There is a great deal of true and beautiful poetry and much enthusiasm in the cause of freedom in this little volume but alas for Poland! what signify our songs and sayings if we only incite her sons to combat in order to look tamely on while they perish in the death struggle? Far better had it been to have left them in their old repose than rouse them to an impotent effort, which, unaided, could only end in riveting their chains more firmly. Of the second poem Homer is the hero, and a most philosophic and poetical picture of the past it is, such as none but a true son of the muse could have penned. The principal remaining poem is a "Lament for Percy Bysshe Shelley." We gladly recommend the volume to public attention.

Scenes from the Belgian Revolution. By C. F. Henningsen, Author of "The last of the Sophists."

Broken Chains, a Poem, in Four Cantos. By a Young Englishman.

Here are two little books of verse, not much overburdened with any other pretension to poetry, the first of which is an outpouring of wrath upon the authors of the Belgian Revolution, which the Author ascribes to a troop of printers' apprentices and disorderly printers' devils and a lament over our foreign policy, and the wrongs done to our ancient ally of Holland. The second, on the other hand, is a glorification of the Three Days of

the Barriade, engrafted upon a tale, not particularly intelligible, of a Norman woman beloved by a gentleman with an Irish name. The conclusion, which is separate from the story, consists of a lament over the fall of Poland. The book is printed in Paris, and is, altogether, a good deal more in French than English taste.

Popular Zoology, comprising Memoirs and Anecdotes of the Quadrupeds, Birds, and Reptiles, in the Zoological Society's Menagerie, with Figures of the more important and interesting. To which is prefixed a descriptive Walk round the Gardens, with illustrative Engravings.

This little book contains a vast deal of information conveyed in a popular and anecdotic style. "The Animal Biography" of Bingley is apparently the model adopted by the compiler, who has industriously availed himself of the labours of recent naturalists and travellers. The figures are well executed, and unusually numerous. They are, moreover, faithful representations of the animals from which they are taken and will be readily recognized by those who have seen the originals. The book is altogether an attractive one, and for unscientific, more especially youthful readers, an entertaining and unexceptionable companion.

Letters to the Young. By Miss Jewsbury.

The fact of any work having reached a third edition at a time like the present, when the fresh and useful current of literature is choked by a multitude of political thoughts, surmises, and speculations, is a sufficient proof of its excellence and popularity. It is impossible to eulogize these letters too highly, or recommend them too strongly to the parents or guardians of our young friends, for they contain the essence of all that is pure, and necessary, and holy, for them to feel and know. There is more sound and practical religion condensed in the pages of the little volume now upon our table, than in half the tomes of homilies and sermons that have been published during the last five years. The language throughout is well chosen and elegant, and the style carefully polished, in some places we are inclined to think it almost too didactic, an error it is more than difficult to avoid in such a work.

THE DRAMA.

It is clear that the acted drama of this country is on the eve of a great and important change, the decree for its reformation has gone forth, and nothing can now prevent its fulfilment. In the mean time, things have reached their worst. One of our national theatres has closed prematurely, for lack of that support which, had it been deserved, would not have been withheld. The other, after keeping open at the expense of the brains and bodily exertions of one individual (for the benefit of all concerned in it, except that one!)—has fallen into the hands of a foreign adventurer, to be made into a “*Cirque Olympique*,” a “*Salle d’Opera*,” a “*Theatre Français*,” or any thing else that may best suit the views of its *Entrepreneur*, any thing, in fact, except a theatre for the legitimate performance of the legitimate English Drama. On the other hand the only theatre in London that is of a fitting size for the representation of dramas that depend for their success on their appeal to the intellect rather than the eye, has been opened only to exhibit, to the utmost conceivable disadvantage, the melancholy condition of the greatest actor, and with one or two exceptions, the greatest genius of our day. Kean, while his performances were the highest and noblest intellectual exhibitions that the present generation has had the opportunity of witnessing, was offered to us under circumstances which enabled nine out of ten spectators at best but to guess at their character and quality, and now that they do but at best permit a guess at what they were, they are offered under circumstances which make it impossible to overlook what they are. Finally, the least faulty actor of the day has taken leave of the stage, the most versatile and accomplished one has left it, to seek in a foreign land that patronage of which the state of our theatres affords him no prospect here, his daughter—the only female tragedian of the day—has accompanied him, and the only remaining actor whose pretensions are worthy to be named in connexion with our national drama, is without an engagement, and likely to remain so.

All this is bad enough, but we cannot merely tolerate but rejoice at it, considering that it all tends to add weight to that load of error and folly which we English never acquire the power of throwing off till it accumulates to a weight that cannot any longer be borne. It is the last feather which breaks the back of the horse, and till that is on the point of being imposed upon us, we English pack horses walk willingly under the burthen. Until the Duke of Wellington told us we wanted no Reform, we were content to do without one. We could cheer-

fully bear the burthens which the corruption of ages had been heaping upon us, but we could not bear to be told that we ought to bear them or that we had none but wholesome ones to bear. In fact, we are willing to put up with every species of bodily and intellectual degradation, except the lightest of all, the feather—that which comes in the shape of an impertinence. We permitted the managers of our great theatres to charge us a monstrous price for witnessing to what a monstrous extent they could succeed in degrading the national drama behind the curtain, and outraging the public morals before it—(we allude, of course, to the state of the lobbies and upper-boxes—a state incredible to those who are not compelled to witness it), but the impertinence of prosecuting every body who attempted to offer us something better was not to be borne. We rebelled—showed a disposition to take the law into our own hands—and what would otherwise have been the work of years, has been done in a day. A select committee of the House of Commons seldom or never fails in its duty, at least on a question in which party has no concern—and, we repeat, the Reform Bill of our national drama is at hand.

The novelties of the month have been confined to the Haymarket Theatre, and to two insignificant and extravagant pieces, one of which has already disappeared from the bills, and the other will have done so by the time this notice reaches our readers—and the momentary success of both of which depended upon the exertions of the, in every respect, excellent actor for whom they were written—Farren. But when a piece is written for an actor the public are apt to think that they have little concern in it, and to treat it accordingly. And such has been the case with “*The Boarder*,” and “*The Wolf and the Lamb*.” The last-named is a first dramatic attempt, and of a gentleman (a son of Charles Mathews) whose name gives him claims to indulgence at least, otherwise, we should say that his piece is almost as devoid of promise as it is of performance. It consists of the momentary embarrassments into which a bashful man is drawn by being passed off as a model of all that is “gay,” in the servants’-hall sense of that term. The truth is, that these futile “first attempts” should be discouraged, otherwise, the renovations of the Drama, though nothing can long impede it—is not so near at hand as we are anxious to believe it. It is the besetting sin of the day, in connexion with such matters, that every body who can hold a pen, fancies he can produce a dramatic piece as good as those which he is nightly in the habit of witnessing. And,

in fact, so he can; it is "as easy as lying;" and it has brought the Drama into such contempt, that those who have even a vestige

of reputation to lose, will risk it in any other department of literature rather than that.

EXHIBITIONS.

'THE COSMOBANA.

There is no exhibition in London at once so cheap and interesting as the Cosmorama. It consists of eight works; and the principle upon which they are made to resemble, in extent, as well as in character, the places they represent, is now, we believe, pretty well known. It is, however, one of the most singular and agreeable of all the modes of rendering science subservient to amusement. Here, for example, in the first view, we have the Hippodrome of Palmyra.—And we are seduced for a moment into the belief that some enchantment has placed us in the midst of a silent and ruined city of the dead, and that we are actually trampling upon the dust that was man, some score of centuries ago.

In the next, Constantinople, we have a picture of a different kind. The seven-hilled city has been copied by moonlight, but on the awful night of August 1831 when the whole suburb of Pera was destroyed by fire. If our reader will refer to a past number of the New Monthly, he will find a vivid account of this event, from a gentleman who was among the sufferers. He will be repaid for the trouble of again perusing it, if he visit the Commodore. The extraordinary effect produced by the management of light and shade, in giving to the scene so many varied hues, as the flames may be imagined to rise or fall; and the moon to shine brightly, or be for a moment obscured by the thick smoke that is sent upwards from a thousand houses—of this we can give our readers but a faint idea, it must be seen to be at all understood or enjoyed.

No. 9 is the interior of the Pantheon at Paris, one of the most magnificent buildings in the French capital.

The interior of this edifice is composed of four naves, which lead to the dome, and with a series of round pillars separated from the lower nave, elevated five steps above the pavement of the principal nave. These round pillars of the Corinthian order, fluted, and about 12 feet high, are 150 in number. They support the upper part of the other walls, which is covered with fine mosaics, are ornamented with pilasters, and the ceiling of the nave is terminated by an arch of small columns. The dome is the gift of the Emperor of the East, and is of the breadth 220 ft. The interior of the centre is 100 ft. the number of the four

between them a square space of 62 feet on the side, and whole angles are occupied by four triangular pillars, which now support the dome. These pillars are decorated at their angles by corresponding round pillars to those of the nave. In the interior of the dome, instead of round pillars, are pilasters of the same proportions. These pillars are united together by four arcades, 42 feet wide and 64 high. The interior diameter of the dome, taken from the frieze, is 62 feet. Above the entablature rises, upon an interior stiltbase, the peristyle, composed of sixteen Corinthian columns. The dome is composed of three cupolas; in the middle of the first is a circular opening, 29 feet 5 inches in diameter, through which is seen the second cupola, very light, and whose ceiling represents the ascension of St. Genevieve, painted by Gros. The height of the first cupola is 178 feet, and the height of the top at the second cupola, from the level of the pavement, is 209 feet 7 inches.

The fourth view is that of Amsterdam, with its churches and its towers, its dock-yards and its storehouses—all giving the idea of a wealthy and powerful city.

The fifth is the village of Interlachen, and the delightful country-houses that environ it, which are rapidly increasing by the settlement of strangers. This beautiful plain, extending more than three miles, is perhaps, of all the countries in Switzerland, that which holds out the greatest inducement for a traveller to make a long stay. The climate is so mild, that in the month of February the meadows are enamelled with flowers.

The three next views are those of the Palace of Versailles, the Park of Versailles, and Mount Titus. The last is seen with all the effect it can derive from the changes of light and shade, to represent the terrible mountain.

We have dwelt at somewhat greater length than usual upon the several works in this Exhibition, because their chief value and attractions are derived from the circumstances under which they are shown, and which give to the spectator the most complete and perfect idea of what Nature or Art has made the objects or structures they are designed to represent. We know of no Exhibition in the metropolis so likely to satisfy the visitor that his time and money have been well spent.

FINE ARTS.—PUBLICATIONS.

Sketches in Italy, No. VII. and VIII.
Drawn on Stone, by W. Linton.

We have already directed the attention of all lovers of the picturesque, in nature and art, to Mr Linton's admirable Sketches in Italy. The two parts now under our notice fully justify our anticipations of its complete success; they are the productions of a true artist, who has felt and appreciated the scenes he has copied, and has afforded us a more accurate and more agreeable idea of the beautiful, in a beautiful land, than we could have derived from more finished works.

Gallery of the Society of Painters in
Water-Colours, No. III.

This part contains Southampton, drawn by Gopley Fielding, engraved by G Cooke, Forest Hall Mountains, painted by Dewint, engraved by Kerriot, and Italy, painted by Harding, engraved by Goodall. Three fine prints, but the promise of variety should, we think, have been sustained by the introduction of one of an historical character.

Characteristic Sketches of Animals,
Drawn by Thomas Landseer. Part VIII.

This part concludes the volume—a very beautifully illustrated and valuable collection of the rarest and most interesting animals. Mr. Landseer has acquired the highest reputation in this peculiar department of art—there is a freedom and an easiness in his designs and sketches that cannot fail to satisfy the most scrupulous Zoologist, while with the public he is sure to be a favourite, from the agreeable manner in which the accompanying engravings are introduced. The latter part is by Mr. Barrow; the descriptions are written with considerable talent, and in a very popular form.

England and Wales, from Drawings by
J. M. W. Turner, Esq. R.A. No. XIV.

The prints in this number consist of St. Catherine's Hill, near Salisbury (with the ruins of a fair), Chatham, Margate, and Ashby-de-la-Zouch; they are among the most exquisite productions of Art of which the country can boast. The publication continues to be conducted with great spirit—and, as a national work, we heartily wish it success.

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

ROYAL INSTITUTION.

Mr. Brockedon gave an account of the Perng anchor, preceded by remarks upon the use and general form of the common anchor, which, he said, had scarcely varied during 2000 years, though in its structure some changes had taken place, chiefly from the increased magnitudes now required,—that its bulk, amounting even to five tons for a first rate, rendered it an instrument of extremely difficult formation, from the thickness of those parts which, in welding, the hammer seldom reached. The old mode of obtaining these large forged masses, was by forming faggots of iron bars, kept together by rings, which, at a welding heat, were cemented by tilt-hammers and other heavy percussive powers, but the force of the blow seldom effectively reached the inner bars. The consequence was, that the stretching of the outer bars exceeding that of the inner, the tenacity of the bars was unequal, and of the mass defective. This difficulty of welding a large mass was increased at the crown of the anchor, where the shank was joined to the arms, where it was thickest, and where the increased quantity put for security increased the difficulty of making it secure, and it was in this part that most of the old anchors broke.

Mr. Perng's first improvements were in the formation of the parts, by flat plates or bars of iron placed edgewise to the last of resistance. By this structure, it is not necessary to the strength of the anchor that the inner plates should be welded together; compared with an anchor faggotted in the

usual way, and rendered completely solid by welding, it is very much stronger; as the flat plates, by successive rolling, become fibrous, and acquire a greatly increased strength over a more crystallized mass. When these flat bars are firmly welded on the outside, the greatest strength is attained in the direction of each part, and every part of Mr. Perng's anchor is thus formed of layers of plates placed edgewise to the strain to which it is liable. This is accomplished at the crown, or joining of the shank to the arms, in an admirable manner: the plates at the lower end of the shank are split through their sides and turned, edgewise to the layers, on either side, so as to form the inner part of the arms. The outer is formed likewise of plates turned edgewise, and overlaying the inner part, thus constituting the fibrous course and strongest resistance of the iron through that part of the Perng anchor which had always been the weakest in the old one.

Some improvements in the form have also been made by Mr. Perng, by giving a curve to the arms from the shank or palm, to the crown, which places the fulcrum nearer the resisting end of the lever, in the position, where its resistance is greatest, in the new anchor. It is difficult to convey an idea of these differences of structure and form, without figures, which, which exhibited at the Royal Institution, on the 21st of November, 1831, the various models in water, and the experiments made by Mr. Barrow, in the presence of the Society, and the improvements, chiefly in structure, made in

tented in 1813, and are now entirely adopted in his Majesty's navy. Last year Mr Perring patented an improvement in the form of his anchor in which, by increasing in the direction of the strain, the depth of the metal, in an anchor of the same weight, he gained strength as he increased the line of resistance. Numerous trials against other anchors of the same, or greater weight, proved the superior advantages of the Perring anchors.

Several trials have taken place at Plymouth, Portsmouth, and Chatham dockyards, before Commissioners Fanshawe, Grey, Barlow, and Ross. The first, April 1813, of 24 cwt, it broke a 24 cwt, 29 cwt., and 35 cwt. At Chatham, 11th April, 1815, against one of 25 cwt, Portsmouth in May 1816, 48 cwt., at Plymouth, 1831, of 53 cwt. In the last, the trial was made against a hollow shanked anchor of Mr Rogers, the two anchors opposed bore great power. The mode of trial was by placing the toes or points of the flukes against two large bollards firmly propped, two three-fold blocks were then lashed and reeved to the ring of each anchor by a nine inch hawser, the standing parts of each were carried to two capstans, one on either side, which capstans were manned by one hundred men to each; on the two first heaves, the two toes or points of the arms of the hollow-shanked anchor gave way, on the two last heavings, the two arms of Mr Rogers' anchor gave way in three places, the whole of which was sustained on one arm only of Mr Perring's. The strain was so great that it brought the hundred men at each capstan to a standstill, and may be calculated at about 350 tons dead weight.

The cost of anchors for the public service is immense to supply the navy once only, requires a sum above 600,000*l*. Each first-rate anchor employs twenty men forty days, forty per cent. of metal is wasted in the forging, and the cost of such an anchor is 400*l*.

It is difficult to imagine any improvement of which the anchor is now capable, the experience of ages has proved its general form to be the best. The enormous size of modern anchors presents great difficulties in their manufacture; for a first-rate, weighing 2,600 tons adrift, requires, not merely strength enough in the anchor to prevent its drifting, but to oppose the enormous momentum of such a bulk in motion, produced by the pressure of the wind on her rigging and the sea on her bows, among an aggregate of power to be resisted which the mind can scarcely conceive. The old mode of structure, now so clearly proved to be defective, has been superseded; the Perring anchor leaves nothing that is

obviously imperfect to correct. Mr Brockedon closed his remarks by observing, that when the immense importance of this instrument is considered, the improvements made by Mr Perring in its form, and most especially in its structure, must be to him a source of honourable pride and gratification, and to his country (the greatest as a maritime power) one of the most important benefits ever conferred for the preservation of life and property. Many valuable additions have been made to our means of production in manufacture—new wants have been created by the facility of gratifying them, in calling to our aid new mechanical combinations from our powerful resources, but, however ingenious these may be however they may raise the character of this country for skill, and increase the capital of our manufacturers they sink in interest when compared with the anchor. The steam engine with all its wonders, was not essential to the maritime intercourse of nations, but the anchor is indispensable and without it the steam engine itself would be comparatively worthless since the excess of its productions would soon destroy its utility if these were limited in their use to the country which produced them.

SOCIETY OF CIVIL ENGINEERS

Mr Macneill's paper, on the subject of the Stowe Valley improvement on the Holyherd Road, was read in which the comparative advantages of four different methods, with regard to original outlay and ultimate benefit to the public were fully discussed. The subject of "The comparative advantages of iron and wood, as materials for the construction of boats and other vessels, was entered into at some length, and some particulars given of various iron boats which are in present use on the Forth and Clyde, the Ardrossan, and other canals. Several, which were constructed of plate iron, were stated to have been employed for 15 or 18 years on the Oxford Canal, and are much approved of by the proprietors. These boats weigh from seven to eight tons each, the total length is 70 feet, width 7 feet, sides $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, and bottom $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in thickness, they are capable of carrying a burthen of 20 tons, but usually loaded with from 22 to 24 tons. They are more expensive than timber boats in the proportion of 120*l*. to 90*l*. but superior in point of durability.

Some allusion was incidentally made to the present imperfect condition of the London street pavement in several situations, and an opinion expressed in favour of having the stones considerably narrower on the top, if limited to a breadth not exceeding five inches, it would probably be the means of preventing the accidents arising from the slipping of horses' feet and supersede the

necessity of having the stones grooved on the surface, an expensive operation which has been resorted to on Holborn Hill, and other places, for this very purpose.

A full account of a steel suspension bridge across the Danube at Vienna, was communicated by Mr. Hawkins; all the steel used in this bridge was manufactured immediately from decarbonated cast-iron, in Styria, one of the German states. The span is 234 feet English, and the versed sine or depression of the chain in the middle, 15 feet. M. Ignace Von Mitis, by whom this bridge was constructed, calculates the total weight of steel at less than half the weight of iron which would be necessary, or that a steel bridge of half the weight of an iron one, would be the stronger of the two; and according to experiments made in this country, the cohesive power of cast-steel was found to be more than double that of malleable iron. With regard to the comparative merits of iron and steel bridges as applicable to this country, it was thought the small cost of production in Germany, on account of the advantage they possess in the use of wood charcoal for the manufacture of both iron and steel, rendered the adoption of steel bridges more advisable in that country than in England, where the price of material, as well as working the steel, is comparatively so much higher.

ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

At a recent sitting of the Royal Geographical Society, a letter from Dr. Richardson was read, calling attention to the probable condition of Captain Ross and his little party, and submitting to its consideration a project to relieve them, if living and to be found. It was worthy of one who had himself undergone the penalty of suffering in these unprofitable regions. At the sitting of the same society on the 14th inst. it was announced that since the above letter, Dr. Richardson had made application to the Colonial Secretary, Mr. Hay, on the same subject, and had himself offered to conduct a small exploring party. The proposal had been favourably received; but from the political condition of the country at this moment, it was not likely to be adopted at present. The answer, however, leads us to hope that it will not be long before the generous offer of Dr. Richardson will be accepted; and if any one be especially qualified to conduct such an expedition with good hopes of success, he is the man. We believe it is proposed by Dr. Richardson to proceed from Hudson's Bay into the interior, in a N. W. direction, to Coronation Gulf, where he will commence his search in an easterly direction. Passing to the north, along the eastern side of this gulf, he would soon arrive at Point Turnagain, the eastern

point of his own former discovery. It is about this spot, in our own opinion, that he would be most likely to obtain some information from the Esquimaux respecting the Victory, the small steam vessel which Captain Ross commanded, from its position with respect to Prince Regent's Inlet, down which the Captain would pass. Having reached this point, Dr. Richardson would continue his route to the eastward, and penetrate as far as Melville Peninsula, adding to geographical discovery in his way; and here again, it is probable, he might hear of Captain Ross from the Esquimaux. By this route our Map of North America would be completed in a part which yet remains blank, and a continued coast would be laid down from the Straits of the Fury and Hecla, to Point Beechey, leaving the small tract of land between Sir John Franklin's discovery and that of the Blossom, alone unexplored. These, however, are minor considerations, when compared to the principal object of the expedition; and we have only heartily to wish success to the enterprise, convinced that, unless Captain Ross has actually passed through Behring's Strait, we shall thus only obtain authentic intelligence of him. It may not be generally remembered, however, that nearly three years have elapsed since Captain Ross and the companions of his hazardous enterprise set out, having sailed from Lochryan on the 13th June, 1829.

CHESTERFIELD LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

The following passage is from a recent publication, comprising two lectures on circulation, respiration, and mode of nutrition in plants and animals, delivered before the Chesterfield Literary and Philosophical Society, by W. H. Robertson, M.D. "The quantity of water which the sap gives off, during its passage through the leaves, is greater than any previous idea could, by possibility, have led us to conceive. It, however, varies much, according to the dryness or moisture of the atmosphere; the transpiration being much more considerable in hot and dry than in cold and moist weather. Hales found that the common sunflower exhaled no less, on an average, than about twenty ounces during the twelve hours of day. You must all have seen, when you have risen early in the morning from the sleep-inviting couch, when you have early left the hot and confined bedroom, charged with the air which your own lungs had deteriorated, and gone, to greet the glorious orb of day mounting the eastern horizon—yes, on such an occasion, you must all have noticed the glittering drops shining with a brilliancy which the eye can scarcely look at, and refracting the sun's

rays into all the colours of the rainbow, and hanging like gems on the leaves of the plants around you; and you may have thoughtlessly fancied them to be dew-drops; these, however, are the effects of the transpiration from the leaves. But the water transpired must bear a certain proportion in quantity to that which is absorbed by the roots, or the plant loses its freshness and its vigour; it languishes and fades. Generally speaking, about a third is retained, to be

decomposed, resolved into its elements, and to assist in nourishing, providing for the necessary waste, and contributing to the growth of the individual; whilst two-thirds must be exhaled. Hence it is, that if plants be exposed to the almost uninterrupted heat of a summer sun, they fade, sicken, and not unoften die; not because they are deficient in moisture, but because the quantity of fluids transpired is not in due proportion to that which is absorbed by the roots."

VARIETIES.

Cultivation of the United Kingdom.—The following statement will be found interesting, as exhibiting the number of acres in cultivation in the United Kingdom, and the different purposes specified, for which they are employed in England and Wales; as well as the number of farms, and the annual amount of property derived from agriculture:—

	Cultivated Acres.	Uncultivated Wastes, capable of improvement.	Barren and unprofitable.	Total.
England . .	25,632,000	3,454,000	3,256,400	32,342,400
Wales . .	3,117,000	530,000	1,105,000	4,752,000
Scotland . .	5,265,000	5,950,000	8,523,930	19,738,930
Ireland . .	12,525,280	4,500,000	2,416,664	19,441,944
British Isles .	383,690	166,000	569,469	1,119,159
Total .	46,922,970	14,600,000	15,871,463	77,394,433

In England and Wales, it is calculated that there are—

3,250,000	Acres employed in the Cultivation of Wheat.
1,250,000	.... in that of Barley and Rye.
3,200,000	..... Oats, Beans, and Peas.
1,200,000	..... Clover, Rye Grass, &c.
1,200,000	..... Roots and Cabbages cultivated by the plough.
2,100,000	..... Fallows.
47,000	..... Hop-grounds.
18,000	..... Pleasure Grounds.
17,300,000	..... Depastured by Cattle.
1,200,000	..... Hedge Rows, Copses, and Woods.
1,300,000	..... Ways and Water Courses, &c.
5,029,000	..... Common and Waste Lands.

37,094,000 Acres—Total of England and Wales.

The number of farms in the United Kingdom is estimated at 2,000,000, and the property annually derived from agriculture in Great Britain and Ireland at £215,817,624.

Premium by the Highland Society of London.—It will be gratifying to the students of Gaelic Antiquities to learn that the Highland Society of London with its wonted liberality has, at a recent General Meeting, resolved to offer one hundred Guineas Premium for the best History of the Highland Clans, their nature, origin, services, and moral effect in their respective districts. In addition to this munificent encouragement to undertake a work that cannot be considered otherwise than national, every facility in the power of the Society to procure information will be afforded to the competitors on their addressing John Macdonald, Esq. the Secretary, No. 16, George Street, Mansion House, London.

The works to be considered and prize awarded at the first meeting of the Society after the 21st of March 1834. Each work to be accompanied by a sealed note bearing a corresponding motto on the outside with that on the envelope of the work itself, and containing the author's name, which note will only be opened in the event of the Premium being awarded to the writer.

The liberality of the Society in this affair deserves great commendation, as it is supposed that all the competitors have probably more or less already paid some attention to the subject, for although it is interesting to the whole country, it is yet, from the language and the materials with which the inquiries must be conducted, one of those

erudite researches that can only be successfully undertaken *con amore*.

The Duke of Devonshire has in his possession the rosary worn by Henry the Eighth. Upon the four sides of each bead are four circles, within which are carved groups, each taken from a different chapter in the Bible. Nothing can surpass the exquisite beauty of the workmanship of this relic of other days. Every figure is perfect, in consequence of the extreme minuteness of their size, and the whole is from the design of that great master, Holbein, who has painted Henry in these identical beads. The rosary is ingeniously preserved from injury, while it is exhibited to full view, being suspended within a bell glass.

According to a late statement of the Moravians, the total number of the brethren scattered over the whole earth amounts to no more than about 16,000, nevertheless they keep up 127 missionary establishments among the heathen, at an expense of more than 9,000*l* per annum.

The second Report of the House of Commons Committee on the Irish Tithe question has been printed. The Committee recommend that measures should, with as little delay as possible, be submitted to Parliament—1. A Bill to amend the provisions of the Tithe Composition Act, and to render them permanent and compulsory. 2. A Bill to constitute Ecclesiastical Corporations in Ireland. 3. A Bill for the Commutation of Tithes in Ireland. The Committee also recommend a new valuation of all benefices in Ireland, for the purposes of the first fruits, found with a view to charging it with all church cess, for the building and repairing of churches, and for the due celebration of Divine worship.

Comet.—In the month of October this year, a comet of six and a half years' duration will make its re-appearance. It has been ascertained by the most distinguished astronomers in France, that it will, when nearest the earth, be at the distance of sixteen millions of leagues. The comet of 1811, when nearest the earth, was one hundred and forty-four millions of miles distant, it will therefore be sixty-six millions of miles nearer the earth than the one which appeared in 1811.

A Factory Child's Tale.—"I work at Bradley Mills, near Huddersfield. A few days since I had three 'wretched cardings,' about two inches long. The slubber, Joseph Riley, saw them, showed them to me, and asked me if this was good work. I said, 'No.' He then, in the billy gait, took a thick round leather thong, and wailed me over the head and face, for, I think, a quarter of an hour; and for all my cheek

and lips were bleeding, he wailed me on, then sent me to my work again, and I worked till a quarter past seven. I went to the mill at half-past five in the morning. He wailed me a bit past one in the afternoon. I worked in my blood—as I worked, the blood dropped all in the peccening gait. My right cheek was torn open, swelled very much, and was black. My lips were very much torn; and each of them was as thick as three lips. He lashed me very hard over my back, too, in all directions, but the skin was not torn because I had my clothes on. He has many a time strapped me before till I have been black, he has often struck me over the head, with the billy roller, and raised great lumps with it. At one time, when I had thrice 'little flyings,' which I could not help, he took me out of the billy gait, lifted me into the window, tied a rope round my body, and hung me up to a long pole that was sticking out of the wall, and there he left me hanging about five feet from the floor. I cried very much, and so in about ten minutes he took me down." The above true account was taken, verbatim, from the lips of a poor child, aged ten years, by Mr. R. Oastler, and has by him been communicated to the "*Leeds Intelligencer*." It is *not* an infant slavery, what is it? — *Records of Voyagers.*

The French circumnavigator Bougainville, who passed through the Straits of Magellan, on his voyage round the world in 1767, deposited an account of his voyage on the summit of the Mountain of the Cross, which rises from the sea side at Port Gallant, to the height of 2,400 feet. The place was well chosen, as its insulated position and lofty height render it a conspicuous mark, which can be seen from most parts of the Strait. From the years 1786 to 1789, Don Antonio de Cordova was employed in surveying the Straits, by order of the Spanish Government, and his officers found the document left by Bougainville. Following his example, they deposited the paper containing their account, with that of Bougainville, in the place where the latter had been found on the summit of the mountain. These documents were not destined to remain undisturbed, for during the recent survey of Captain King, in the *Adventure* and *Beagle*, some of the officers, during their rambles on the summit of the mountain, happened to discover a broken bottle, and not far from it a roll of paper. The latter was carefully conveyed to their command, when, though not without difficulty, the writing being in Latin, and much obliterated from the effects of the weather, it was discovered to be the accounts of the preceding voyagers. In the bottle was also found a small coin. The records were so

far perished that they could be no use to any future navigator, and in consequence, Captain King had copies made on vellum, and deposited these with the coin in the same place on the summit of the mountain, rendering their situation as conspicuous as possible, by a huge pile of stones. In addition to the accounts of Bougainville's and Cordova's voyages, he also left one of the *Adventure* and *Beagle*, and the original documents have been lately deposited, by order of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, in the British Museum.

It appears from an official return, that the duty received in Great Britain on playing cards in 1827, when the duty was 2s. 6d. amounted to 20,864l. 12s. 6d. The duty on each pack in 1828 was 1s. and the gross receipt 17,365l. There has been a gradual falling off in the gross amount, and last year it was 14,400l. 2s. In Ireland, the duty in 1827, when the rate was 2s. 6d. a pack, amounted to 1,001l. 12s. 6d. In 1829, the rate per pack being 1s. the duty amounted to 403l. 11s. Last year it was only 108l. 18s.

The American Republics.—There are now eleven Republics upon the American continent, and at the head of every one of them is a "military chieftain." The following, we believe, is a correct list of the presiding officers:—

United States	General Jackson.
Mexico . .	General Bustamanta.
Guatemala .	General Morazan.
New Grenada	General Obando.
Venezuela .	General Paez.
Ecuador	General Flores.
Peru . . .	General Gamarra.
Chili . . .	General Prieto.
Bolivia . .	General Santa Cruz.
Buenos Ayres	General Rosas.
Hayti . . .	General Boyer.

Bustamanta and Obando are Vice-Presidents acting as Presidents. Rosas has tendered his resignation, but being still in power at the date of the last accounts, and it being uncertain whether his resignation will be accepted, we have put him down accordingly.

Gold-washing.—According to the investigations of a German naturalist, the River Eider, which traverses part of the dominions of Hesse Darmstadt, Hesse Cassel, and Waldeck, contains as much gold as any of the rivers of Brazil. A company, on a large scale, is now forming, to benefit by this discovery.

Excavations in Rome.—In prosecuting the excavations undertaken in the Esq. at the public expense, there was found a triangular pedestal near Ph column, which is conjectured to have been the foot of a candelabrum; it is of marble, and of considerable size, and is ornamented with several beautiful bas-reliefs in good preservation, representing Bacchus dancing, on the model of the splendid dance

ing figures at Herculaneum. Independently of a marble bust, this is the only specimen of the plastic art which has yet been brought to light during the progress of the excavations in question.

Population of Europe.—From statistical investigations, recently made by Moreau of Paris, it appears that the leading States of Europe will, at their present rate of increase, double the number of their inhabitants at the undermentioned periods, when they will respectively possess the following aggregate of population:—

Prussia	1862	23,400,000
Great Britain	1872	41,000,000
Austria	—	74,500,000
Italy	1873	40,000,000
Russia and Poland . .	1874	93,000,000
Portugal	—	7,300,000
Sweden and Norway . .	1879	7,354,000
Spain	1876	25,500,000
Switzerland	1883	4,000,000
Denmark	1860	3,000,000
Turkey and Greece . .	1808	22,000,000
The Netherlands . . .	1912	12,200,000
States of Germany . .	1947	24,000,000
France	1951	63,000,000

By this table we are made acquainted with the extraordinary fact that Prussia will double her population, barring such accidents as human nature may have to encounter, in thirty-one years, whilst her petty neighbours must look on, without a remedy, for another eighty-five years before their numbers experience a similar increase. The disparity between England and France is no less marvellous: by the time when the latter shall have doubled her human resources, ours, by Moreau's showing, will have risen to upwards of one hundred millions of souls; in the which event the inhabitants of the British Isles will outnumber those of Gaul one moiety and more.

RURAL ECONOMY.

American Plan of Potatoe Planting.—Mr. Robert Sainsbury, of West Lavington, Wilts, adopted last year the following mode of planting potatoes (common in America), and that the produce of three sets was three score and sixteen potatoes, the greater part of a large size! "Dig holes three feet distant, put the usual quantity of dung at the bottom of the holes; put in each hole three or four sets, and if it should be a dry summer, the roots will have the advantage of moisture; while they are growing, frequently mould them up well, as there will be sufficient room. The fault of the English in general is, that they diminish the produce of their potatoes by planting them too thick."

The rampion, a variety of the *Campnula*, was formerly cultivated for the sake of its roots, to be eaten the same as radishes are now; but being much inferior to this root, it has been generally expelled from our gardens: but although eaten as radishes, it is not equal to them; the roots when peeled and eaten as nuts, will be found a most excellent substitute for them in the dessert. The green also makes an excellent salad; and when boiled and treated like spinach, it is much superior to that vegetable, and as the plant is sufficiently hardy to endure the severest winter, and to continue fresh during this season, it furnishes a luxury for the table when lettuces and spinach are not to be had. It should be sown in April or beginning of May.

The old Hautboy Strawberry, is with many considered to be far superior in flavour

to all others; but it is not much grown, because it is thought to be a bad bearer; whereas the fact is—there is no kind of strawberry more prolific. In every bed of this strawberry, treated in the usual manner, there are found ten barren or blind plants for one that is fruitful; and as it is considered by some that those barren or blind plants bear the male blossoms, and consequently are necessary to enable the bearing plants to mature their fruits; and by others, that those plants which are barren one year, are prolific the next; both the barren and the prolific plants are suffered to grow together; but the fact is, the barren and prolific plants form two distinct varieties; the prolific plant possesses the functions requisite, within itself, to perfect its fruit, and the barren plant is never prolific. The reason why the barren plant is always more numerous than the prolific plant, is, that it throws out its suckers earlier, and takes possession of the soil, to the exclusion of the prolific ones. To obtain a bed of the prolific plants, then, it is necessary to exterminate the barren or blind plants; and the season for selecting them is when the plants are in bloom, the difference in the blossoms is sufficiently great to enable any person to see it. In the prolific blossom, the embryo fruit stands prominently forward, and the anthers which surround it are borne on stamens so short, as on a superficial view scarcely to be seen; whilst on the barren plant the embryo fruit is very small, and the stamens are so long as to spread the anthers over the fruit so much, as almost to cover it from the sight.

USEFUL ARTS.

At a Meeting of the Albany Institute, held Jan. 26th, Richard Varick De Witt, Esq. communicated a paper "on the means of preventing the explosion of steam boilers." He recommends, says the Albany "Daily Advertiser," what he terms a hydrostatic safety pipe, being a tube of a diameter proportional to the size of the boiler, and extending from a few inches below the surface of the water to a height of two feet to every pound of steam pressure that may be required. For instance, if the usual pressure at which an engine is worked be fifteen pounds, the pipe would be thirty feet high; as soon as the steam acquires this force, the pipe would necessarily be filled with water, and any increase would drive the water out of it, until its lower orifice was uncovered, when it would afford a

ready passage to the steam; it would also give immediate notice, if, from neglect or otherwise, the water should happen to get below the point at which it ought to be kept. He remarked, that his plan is not liable to any of the objections to which other means for the purpose were. A safety valve might be overloaded by accident or intentionally; if it were under lock and key, it might become fixed in its place by rust; fusible plugs might not melt soon enough; but no possible danger could arise when the plan he suggested was adopted, except through wantonness in closing the pipe. A drawing was exhibited of the apparatus as applied to a boiler.

Caoutchouc, or what has been commonly called India-rubber, which has for some

time past been manufactured into various useful articles of wearing-apparel, impervious to wet, &c. is the subject of an article in a recent number of the "*Journal des Connaissances Usuelles et Pratiques*," in which it is observed that the caoutchouc is formed from the juice of two plants growing in the Indies, namely, the *Jalophia Elastica*, and the *Ecvea Caoutchou*, which the natives by means of moulds form into various shapes, and especially make of it a species of bottles, on which various designs are executed. To dry it, they expose it to the flame of resinous wood, the black smoke of which gives it the dark colour which is generally observed in it. M. de Humboldt brought to Europe some of the juice of the *Ecvea Caoutchou*, from which white caoutchou was produced, as it would all be, were it not for the process already mentioned. It appears, however, that the mode of manufacturing it in England, of an apparently uniform consistency, has not been hitherto discovered in France, where in the attempts made for similar purposes, it was found that the places of junction of the different pieces of caoutchouc were discoverable in the manufactured article, whilst, as already observed, the articles made in England presented a uniform texture, and the points of juncture were not discernible. But it is now thought that the secret has been discovered, and that by carrying on the whole process under water, of separating the lamina of caoutchouc (which the French writer compares, as to its mass, with Gruyere cheese), the object may be achieved of obtaining lamina or strips, which may be joined together in the manufacturing of various articles without the points of juncture being discernible. And it is stated that strips thus obtained become so solid at the point of junction, that they could be more easily torn or fractured at any other part than that. Tubes have been thus prepared which, from their imperviability and the facility of employing them, have been found of the greatest service in chemistry; and the mode above referred to is stated to have proved of the greatest use in preventing the inequality of thickness which had hitherto prevailed in these articles; but a great desire is expressed to have the large pieces of caoutchouc, which, it appears, are to be had in England, but which have not hitherto found their way as an article of commerce to

France. By means of caoutchouc, it is stated, small balloons may be formed, capable of rising in the atmosphere when filled with hydrogen gas, or even some of large dimension. By dissolving the caoutchouc, and impregnating with it other materials, articles of various substance may be obtained, which are completely impervious or water-proof, at least for a considerable period, it being admitted (as must, indeed, of course follow) that, after a certain time, an alteration takes place in its qualities. The caoutchouc is usually softened in boiling water or steam before dissolving it, but it may be dissolved without that previous preparation.

The "*Sheffield Iris*" states that a great improvement in the steam-engine has been recently made by Mr. George Rennoldson, of South Shields. This engine has three cylinders from one boiler, with the connecting rods on a triangular crank, so that while one piston is moving upwards another is going down, and another passing the centre, the pistons following each other in a regular division of time, and completely balancing each other as far as weight and pressure are concerned, the slides of course moving upon a smaller triangular crank. This engine has nearly as complete an equability and uniformity of motion as it is possible to procure from a rotatory engine. The necessity of a fly-wheel is altogether superseded. It is so steady in its motion, indeed, as hardly to affect the frame in which it stands, and makes so little noise that it would scarcely be known to be at work, were it not seen to be so. Such an engine must necessarily be of great use in steam-boats, in cotton-factories, and in those manufactories at Birmingham and Sheffield where fine metal-work is wrought. An engine of this description will go in less bounds than those of the ordinary construction. A space of five feet four inches by seven feet nine inches will hold one from fifteen to fifty-horse power; and engines of twenty-horse power on this plan may be set within a frame five feet square. The present is a high-pressure engine, but a very slight alteration would give it the condensing principle. From the great power it possesses, however, at comparatively a very light pressure of steam, it appears to be quite as secure as any condensing engine could be made.

LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BIOGRAPHY.

Lives of Balboa and Pizarro, by Mrs. Hudson, fcp 7s.

Scetcherd's Memoirs of Eugene Aram, 12mo. 1s

EDUCATION.

Rowbotham's Lectures Latinæ, 12mo. 6s. 6d.

HISTORY.

Lardner's Cabinet Cyclopædia, Vol. XXXI. (Switzerland, in 1 vol.) fcp. 6s.

Wilcock's History of Russia, 12mo. 6s.

History of England, by a Clergyman, Vol. III. 12mo. 7s.

Edinburgh Cabinet Library, Vol. VII.—British India, Vol. II, 18mo. 5s.

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Williams on Executors, 2 vols. royal 8vo. 17 10s.

Questions concerning Parliamentary Jurisdiction, by M. de Poyssonnet, fcp 3s. 6d.

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Henry Masterton, 3 vols. post 8vo 17 11s. 6d.

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Richard of York, a Novel, 3 vols. post 8vo. 17 4s.

Adventures of Barney Mahoney, by T. C. Croker, fcp 8s.

Felceworth's Novels and Tales, No. II. (Mord Tils, Vol. I.) fcp. 5s.

Mitford's Lights and Shadows of American Life, 3 vols. post 8vo. 17. 11s. 6d.

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The Messiah, a Poem, by Robert Montgomery, post 8vo 8s. 6d.

English Songs, by Barry Cornwall, 18mo. 6s. 6d.

The Village Poor House, by a Country Curate, fcp 2s. 6d.

Caracalla, a Tragedy, 8vo. 4s.

THEOLOGY.

Cranter's Sermons, 8vo 12s.

Treatise on the Millennium, 12mo. 3s.

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Manual of Religious Instruction, 12mo. 6s.

The Young Christian's Sunday Evening, Vol. II. 12mo. 7s.

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Rev. R. P. Beachcroft's Four Sermons, 78mo. 2s. 6d.

Bishop of Chester's "St. Luke," 2 vols. 12mo. 6s.; 1 vol. 8vo. 9s.

Bernard's Creeds and Ethics of the Jews, 8vo. 17. 1s.

TRAVELS.

Esle's New Zealand, 8vo. 13s.

Downe's Letters from the Continent, 2 vols. 8vo. 17. 1s.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Friend's Library, Vol. I. 1s. 6d.

Henderson's Scottish Proverbs, 12mo. 7s. 6d.

Page's Fictional Calculator, 12mo. 4s.

Whitlock's Painter's and Glazier's Guide, 4to plates, 27 14s.

Murder's First Lines of Natural Philosophy, 16mo 5s.

Lyennee on the Stethoscope, 18mo. 3s.

Hints on Wages, Banking, &c. 8vo. 8s.

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Remember Me, Second Series, 32mo. 4s.

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LITERARY REPORT.

Qanoon e-Islam, or the Customs of the Mooslims of India. By Jafar Shurreef, of the Deccan. Translated by Dr. Herklot, Madras Establishment.

The lovers of adventure in strange and romantic situations, far from the busy haunts of men, are about to be gratified by the Narrative of Captain Skinner's "Excursions in India." The author, we understand, proceeded from Calcutta through the Sunderbunds to Dinapore, visited the once-famous city of Delhi, Meerut, and other places; and, crossing the Himalaya Mountains, arrived at the sources of the Jumna and the Ganges. His voyage of 1200 miles up the latter river in small boats was attended with considerable loss of life.

The "Private Correspondence of a Woman of Fashion."

"Sources of Health in Communities, or Elementary Views of Public and Private Hygiene." By Henry Belinaer, Surgeon Extraordinary to the Duchess of Kent.

The scene of the forthcoming novel, called "Fortune Hunting," is said to be chiefly at Leamington, and the work will present, we understand, a picture of the *ruses* adopted at fashionable watering-places by needy adventurers on the look out for women of property.

The "Law and Practice of Elections, as altered by the Reform Act, &c." By C. Wordsworth, of the Inner Temple, Student-at-Law.

A "Memoir on Suspension Bridges, abroad and at home—the History of their Origin and Progress; and also an Account of Experiments on the Strength of Iron Wires, Bars, &c." By C. S. Drewry.

Mr. Thomas Arnold is about to publish, under the title of "Dramatic Stories," a series of stories of various countries, which are likely to prove unusually attractive. The scene of the principal tale (Godwin and Goda) is laid at that period of our history, when the Saxons were involved in the most obstinate and bloody struggles with their Danish invaders.—"Alberic the Godless," "The Impostor," and "Schelmklud," severally said to be German romances of extraordinary merit—"Leonessa," an Italian tale, "Life in Death," and "The Conscript and his Dog," both French stories, are, we have heard, the titles of the remaining stories in Mr. Arnold's volumes.

A "Compendium of Civil Architecture (Questions and Answer)." By Robert Brindley.

"Introduction to Botany." By John Lindley, Esq.

A "Revolving Table for finding the Terminations, Tense, Mood, Voice, &c. of Greek Verbs." From a design by Thomas Castle, Esq. of Cambridge.

A "Selection from the Writings and Speeches of Lord Brougham, with a Memoir of his Life," is in a state of forwardness for publication.

The Poetic Negligée.

A new edition of "Balydon on Rents," &c. with Additions.

"The Prairie," by the American Novelist, corrected by its Author, is now added to his other productions already published in "The Standard Novels." In the present work the reader beholds not, as in "The Pilot," the majestic ocean spread out before him; nor does it present the immeasurable shade of deep and trackless forests, nor the quiet of mountains untrodden by human footsteps, as in "The Pioneers," but interminable meadows, covered by long grass, sublime from their magnitude and their remoteness from human habitations. Yet even these level wilds become interesting from the power with which they are delineated. A single rock which may serve for an encampment—a little hollow, marked only by a stunted tree—a small grove of tangled under-wood, (all scenes of the most striking events in the tale) stand out in bold relief, and hold a place in the recollection as realities which we have visited on some long-past journey.

Illustrated with numerous designs, a "Narrative of the Excursion to Herne Bay, on the day of the opening of the Pier; with a full account of the Procession, Dinners," &c.

"Supplement to Loudon's Hortus Britannicus."

"Fifteen Months' Pilgrimage through untrodden tracts of Khuzistan and Persia, in a Journey from India." By J. H. Stoeckeler, Esq.

"Lives of Eminent Missionaries." By J. Carne, Esq. Author of "Letters from the East;" forming Vol. VI. of the Select Library.

The third and fourth volumes, which complete the work of the English Translation of Madame Janot's Memoirs, will appear in the course of the present month.

"The Life and Times of Isaac Watts, D.D." with notices of many of his Contemporaries. By the Rev. T. Milner, A.M. Author of the "History of the Seven Churches of Asia."

Mr. Grattan's "Legends of the Rhine and Low Countries" are also nearly ready for publication.

"Mirabeau's Letters, Anecdotes, and Maxims," during his Residence in England.

"The Reformer." A Novel.

"The East Indian Sketch-Book," by a Lady; who intends to give some very amusing pictures of Anglo-Indian Life, as it at present exists in Bombay and Madras, may be very shortly expected.

"The Christian Warfare Illustrated." By the Rev. Robert Vaughan, Author of the "Life and Opinions of Wycliffe," &c.

The new Novel, by Mr. Cooper, to appear about the middle of the present month, is to be entitled "The Heldenmauer, or the Benedictines." Devon and Cornwall Illustrated; from Original Drawings by Thomas Allom. With Historical and Topographical Descriptions by J. Britton and E. W. Brayley.

"Memoirs of Captain Heywood," Midshipman on board the Bounty at the time of the Mutiny.

A "Manual of the Baronetage of the British Empire."

"History of Charlemaigne." By G. P. R. James, Esq.

BIOGRAPHICAL PARTICULARS OF CELEBRATED PERSONS, LATELY DECEASED.

JEREMY, BENTHAM.

This eminent and excellent man died at his residence in Queen-square, Westminster, on the 1st of June. During the late unhealthy season he had been subject to repeated attacks of bronchitis, but as he had recovered from them with so much vigour, it was considered by many that he would return to his former health, and he again received the visits of distinguished foreigners and of public men with whom he was in the habit of friendly intercourse, and it was believed he would have been able to continue his labours for several years to come. Several days before his death he had taken up the portion of his manuscripts for the third volume of his unpublished 'Constitutional' Code, which is reputed by jurists, who are acquainted with its progress, to be one of the most valuable of his productions, as it contains the principal for the formation of a judicial establishment and a code of procedure. Another attack of his disorder, however, arrested his labours for ever. His death was singularly tranquil. Only a portion of his works have been printed; and of those printed, some which have been spoken of by eminent men as the most valuable, such as the "Essay on Judicial Establishments," have never in reality been published. Repeated proposals have been made to publish a complete edition of his works. A few weeks ago the Prince Talleyrand, who at all times, in common with the leading spirits of the age, has professed his high admiration of the author, made proposals to get a complete edition of all his works in French published in Paris. A short time before his death he had projected a new work on language, and one on mathematics. Amongst the unpublished works is one on the use of language, with a view to the giving certainty to the expression of the will of the Legislature. Some, if not all of these works, will, it is expected, be edited by gentlemen well conversant with the branches of science and art to which the works relate, and will at some future time be made public, in a complete and uniform shape. Besides those which were edited by the late M. Dumont, others of his works, which are little known in England, have great reputation on the continent of Europe, and in North and South America. He was the son of Mr. Jeremiah Bentham, and was born at a residence of his father, adjacent to Aldgate Church. He was remarkably precocious as a child, and soon after he was three years of age he read Rapin's History of England as an amusement. At seven years of age

he read *Telemaque* in French. At eight he played the violin, an instrument on which, at a subsequent period of his life, he became remarkably proficient. He was very distinguished at Westminster School, and at thirteen years of age he entered the University of Oxford.

The most prominent moral qualities which appear in Mr. Bentham's writings, are love of justice, and hatred of imposture: his most remarkable intellectual endowments, a penetrating deep-sighted acuteness, precision in the use of scientific language, and sagacity and inventiveness in matters of detail.

Many incidents of his early life mark the extent of his connexion with the last century. He was accustomed to relate with great pleasure, that when he was a boy, he was taken to drink tea with Hogarth, whose works he greatly admired. He was one of the class who attended the lectures of Sir Wm. Blackstone, when they were delivered at Oxford, and young as the mind of Bentham was, it even then revolted at the reasoning of the professor. As a law student, Bentham took notes of the speeches of Mansfield; and he was a member of the club ruled by Johnson, whom he never liked, considering him to be a gloomy misanthrope. He entered upon his profession with a prospect, amounting almost to a certainty, of the highest success. His father's practice and influence as a solicitor was considerable, and his (the son's) draughts of bills in equity were at once distinguished for their superior execution. In one of his pamphlets (*Indications respecting Lord Eldon*), Bentham thus notices the circumstances which led to his retirement from the bar:—let every honest lawyer read it:—

"By the command of a father, I entered into the profession, and in the year 1772, or thereabouts, was called to the bar. Not long after, having drawn a bill in equity, I had to defend it against exceptions before a Master in Chancery. 'We shall have to attend on such a day,' said the solicitor to me, naming a day a week or so distant, 'warrants for our attendance will be taken out for two intervening days; but it is not customary to attend before the third.' What I learnt afterwards was—that though no attendance more than one was ever bestowed, three were on every occasion regularly charged for; for each of the two falsely pretended attendances, the client being by the solicitor charged with a fee for himself, as also, with a fee for *Os. 8d.* paid by him to the Master; the consequence was—that, for every attendance, the Master, instead of *Os. 8d.* received *1*l.**; and that, even if inclined, no solicitor *dares* omit taking out the three warrants instead of one, for fear the not-to-be hazarded dis-

pleasure of that subordinate judge and his superiors. True it is, the solicitor is not under any obligation thus to charge his client for work not done. He is, however, sure of indemnity in doing so: it is accordingly done of course. * * * These things and others of the same complexion, in such immense abundance, determined me to quit the profession; and, as soon as I could obtain my father's permission, I did so: I found it more to my taste to endeavour, as I have been doing ever since, to put an end to them, than to profit by them."

In the year 1825, he went over to France for the benefit of his health, and was received with all the respect and enthusiasm which the French people always pay to men of superior mind. On one occasion, whilst in Paris, he casually visited one of the supreme courts. He was known on his entrance, when the whole body of the advocates rose and paid him the highest marks of respect, and the court invited him to the seat of honour. He corresponded with nearly all the most able statesmen of his time. "We understand," says the 'Examiner,' from which we have chiefly abridged this article, "that he has left all his correspondence, and a considerable portion of his auto-biography, for publication, to Dr. Bowring, his chief executor, to whom he also committed the whole of his manuscripts, with the charge of giving to the world a complete edition of all his works, including those which are yet in manuscript. His principal works are—

" 'Introduction to the Principles of Morals and Legislation;' the 'Fragment on Government;' 'Rationale of Judicial Evidence,' in five volumes, including a very full examination of the procedure of the English Courts; 'the Book of Fallacies;' the 'Plan of a Judicial Establishment,' one of his most finished productions, printed in 1792, but never regularly published; his 'Defence of Usury;' 'Panopticon,' a work on prison discipline; and many others."

Mr. Bentham was a bencher of Lincoln's Inn, and was the father of the bar. In conformity with the desire of his father, he practised for a short time in equity; and was, as we have stated, immediately remarked for the ability he displayed; but the death of his father left him with a moderate fortune, and the free choice of his course of life, when he immediately abandoned all prospects of professional emolument and honours, and devoted the whole of his subsequent life to those labours, which, he believed, would produce the greatest happiness to his fellow-creatures. His extreme violence and cheerfulness of disposition are highly spoken of by all who had the honour to be admitted to his society, which was much sought after; and also, by his domestics, and by his neighbours who were acquainted with his habits. The news of

the Reform Bill having been carried, greatly cheered his last hours.

"Mr. Bentham," observes the True Sun, "was an old man, with venerable white locks, social and cheerful, robust in body, and promising a still longer life; but it is always impossible to say, in highly intellectual men, how far the spirit of life is kept up by the mere vivacity of the brain, and subject to abrupt extinction from causes of accident or weather. His appearance, both in the amplitude of his look, the flow of his reverend hair, and the habitual benevolence of his smile, had a striking likeness to Franklin; and, on a hasty glance, the busts of the two might be confounded. He had all the practical wisdom of one of the sages of good sense; took exercise as long as he could, both abroad and at home; indulged in reasonable appetite; and, notwithstanding the mechanical-mindedness with which his Utilitarianism has been charged, and the suspicious jokes he could crack against fancy and the poets, could quote his passages out of Virgil, 'like a proper Eton boy.' He also played upon the organ, which looked the more poetical in him, because he possessed, on the border of his garden, a house in which Milton had lived, and had set up a bust against it in honour of the great bard, himself an organ-player. Emperors as well as other Princes have sought to do him honour, but he was too wise to encourage their advances beyond what was good for mankind. The Emperor Alexander, who was afraid of his legislation, sent him a diamond ring, which the philosopher to his immortal honour returned, saying (or something to that effect) that his object was not to receive rings from Princes, but to do good to the world.*

* It was a part of the will of the late Mr. Bentham that his body should be devoted to the purpose of improving the science of anatomy. So determined was he on this point, and so resolved to secure its execution, that he expressly warned the three friends to whom he entrusted this delicate matter, of the difficulties they would have to overcome, and the obstacles they would have to encounter, and then asked them if they would undertake the task? They pledged themselves to see his intentions carried into effect, and the result was, that the body was laid on the table of the Anatomical School, Webb-street, Borough. Dr. Southwood Smith pronounced a spirited eulogium on Mr. Bentham. He adverted to the source of those prejudices which the last act of Mr. Bentham is so well calculated to remove, and ascribed them chiefly to the aversion men have to behold

SIR JAMES MACKINTOSH.

Although we shall elsewhere have occasion to speak of this distinguished and highly-gifted man, some notice of his life belongs to this department of the Magazine. He expired at his house in Langham-place, on the 30th of May. The attack of which he died may be said to have originated in an accident. About the beginning of March, Sir James, while at dinner, attempted to swallow a portion of the breast of a-boiled chicken; but the morsel remained in his throat, and gave rise to several distressing symptoms in deglutition and respiration. At the end of two days the obstruction was moved by an emetic, and it was found to consist of the flesh of the chicken, with a portion of thin bone, upwards of an inch in length, embedded in its centre, and projecting at one side in a sharp point. The effects of the accident completely unsettled his general health. He afterwards laboured under increasing debility, and occasional attacks of severe pains in his head, shoulders, and limbs. A few days before death the pains suddenly ceased. Febrile symptoms set in, and the head became affected. Although this change was met, and in a great measure subdued, by the treatment prescribed by his medical attendants, the consequent debility was too great for his constitution to resist, already oppressed by the weight of 66 years. Sir James Mackintosh anticipated the near approach of his dissolution with the greatest firmness, and with the most perfect resignation to the Divine will. He retained, nearly to the last, the command of the powerful mental faculties which distinguished him through an arduous life, a large proportion of which was spent in deep study. He was a native of Inverness-shire, and though his parents were not of high station, he was of gentle blood, being nearly allied to the chief branch of the clan of Mackintosh. He was intended for the profession of medicine, and studied at Edinburgh with that view; and he had even taken a medical degree before he betook himself to the more congenial study of the law. His introduction to Edmund Burke, as is well known, arose out of his answer to the work of that eloquent writer on the French Revolution; his defence of Peltier, and his appointment to the Recordship of Bombay, are incidents with which the public are also familiar; and the more recent portion of his history, that which embraces his Parliamentary career during the last twenty

a corpse, particularly the corpse of a friend. A numerous audience testified, by their deep silence, their just appreciation of the lecturer's appropriate address.

years, has been the subject of general observation amongst the enlightened of all countries. It would be premature to talk of his character as a historian; and the specimen which he gave in Doctor Lardner's Cyclopædia of his powers in that way, would warrant no very sanguine expectation with regard to the more extended work, of which the public have heard reports from time to time, but without the means of ascertaining correctly whether they were founded in truth or in error. As a politician, Sir James Mackintosh has always appeared amongst the foremost to vindicate the rights, to extend the knowledge, and to promote the happiness of the people. He had great disadvantages to contend against as a speaker. Amongst the most prominent was a harsh voice, a strong provincial accent, and an uncouth delivery. But the power of his language, and not unfrequently the depth of his reflections, enabled him to triumph over his defects, and though it was late in life when he entered the House of Commons, he acquired a reputation, though not a popularity within its walls, such as many have not been able to acquire under circumstances much more favourable. It has been objected to Sir James Mackintosh that he was too fond of dealing in panegyric. Perhaps he was. But if he was fond of praising, he had the art of praising with great delicacy and elegance, and even his enemies cannot accuse him of having employed that power to promote his own interests, or to serve any unworthy object. In short, he was a man of benevolence as well as of genius, and the faults as well as the perfections of his character were tinged with those strong characteristics.

It is deeply to be regretted that Sir James Mackintosh has left so few literary productions behind him. They consist, besides the "*Vindiciæ Gallicæ*," of his published speeches—of articles in different journals, chiefly in the *Edinburgh Review*—of his *Dissertation on the History of Ethical Science*, in *Encyclopædia Britannica*—and of his *History of England*, which forms a part of Dr. Lardner's *Cyclopædia*. The public has heard, for many years, of a great English History in which he was understood to be engaged; but we are inclined to believe that very little, if any, of this work, has been left by him.

In society his manners and conversation were fascinating. He beautifully united the philosopher with the man of the world, and added the accomplishments of the gentleman to the attainments of the scholar. In his death, another of the few links is broken which connect us with a former age—an age which calls up many bright—we

may almost call them romantic—associations; and compared to which the times we live in do seem somewhat prosaic, notwithstanding the more substantial advantages we undoubtedly enjoy.

THE REV. C. C. COLTON.

The Rev. Charles Caleb Colton, author of "Lacon," and other works, put a period to his existence at Fontainebleau, on the 28th April, by shooting himself through the head, his motive being to escape from a painful surgical operation, which his medical advisers informed him he must in a few days undergo. Although his life has been chequered by nearly every scene of good and adverse fortune, and has at times been in a state bordering on absolute penury, there is no reason to suppose that want had any share in the deed. He had recently re-established himself as a wine-merchant, and was in possession of a sufficient stock to preclude any idea of indigence. His first appearance before the public was in a pamphlet, called "A Plain and Authentic Narrative of the Stamford Ghost," published in 1810. In this affair Mr. Colton, who was then curate of Tiverton, Prior's Quarter, Devonshire, had rendered himself conspicuous for anything but wisdom. In the pamphlet, he asserted his confident belief in the supernatural agency of the disturbances at Stamford (rather closely plagiarised from the ghost of Cock Lane), and wound up all, by placing in the hands of the Mayor of Tiverton a bond, by which he engaged to pay 100*l.* to any one who could explain the cause of the phenomenon. His next publication was "Hypocrisy," a satirical poem. Towards the end of 1820 appeared "Lacon, or Many Things in Few Words, addressed to those who think"—a thin, ill-printed seven shilling octavo. It attracted a great deal of attention and praise. The name of Colton was thenceforth known to all—and when we find that the sixth edition of "Lacon" was issued in 1822, we need not wonder that "Lacon, Vol. II." appeared also in 1822. The merits of this work are undeniable—it may be alleged, indeed, that the use of antithesis is too frequent, and that while some of the ideas may be traced to "Burton's Materials for thinking," (a favourite work with Mr. Colton,) others are taken from a work supposed to be known to all—"Bacon's Essays;" but still when all deductions are made, enough will remain to place the author of "Lacon" high amongst all his contemporaries in the art of making his readers think.

A writer speaking of Colton in a periodical work, published some years ago,

thus describes the person of this singular man:—

"The appearance of Mr. Colton was," he says, "at once striking and peculiar. There was an indefinable something in the general character of his features, which, without being remarkably prepossessing, fixed the attention of a stranger in no ordinary degree. His keen grey eye was occasionally overshadowed by a scowl or inflection of the brow, indicative rather of an habitual intensity of reflection, than of any cynical severity of disposition. His nose was aquiline, or (to speak more correctly, if less elegantly) hooked; his cheek bones were high and protruding, and his forehead by no means remarkable, either for its expansiveness or phrenological beauty of development. There was a singular variability of expression about his mouth, and his chin was precisely what Lavater would have called an intellectual chin. Perhaps the shrewdness of his glance was indicative rather of extraordinary cunning, than of high mental intelligence. His usual costume was a frock-coat, sometimes richly braided, and a black velvet stock; in short, his general appearance was quite military; so much so, that he was often asked if he was not in the army. His reply was invariably the same. 'No, Sir, but I am an officer of the church militant.'"

Unhappily his course of life was not alone one of eccentricity. He was often the familiar associate of the vicious. It will be remembered that he (at that time vicar of Kew) disappeared suddenly from England about the period of the Thurtell murder, and it was generally supposed he had fallen a victim to that notorious criminal. It was soon ascertained, however, that his disappearance was caused by pecuniary embarrassments, but for a long time the place of his retreat was a mystery. He was at length seen in Paris, where, for a time, he mixed in good society, but soon afterwards became a confirmed gambler, and fell into all sorts of dissipation. The life and the death of this accomplished, but bad and dissipated man, may afford a striking and useful topic to the moralist—the one was but the natural consequence of the other.

EDWARD WALSH, M.D. PHYSICIAN TO THE FORCES.

Dr. Walsh was a native of Waterford, in Ireland; his family were among the first settlers in that city, and their names occur in the list of chief magistrates so early as the reign of King John. He was early intended for the medical profession, for which, even when a boy, he showed a decided inclination. To this end he was sent to school in England for that education which his own country was not then supposed capable of affording; he subsequently proceeded to Edinburgh, where in due time he graduated as M.D. and commenced his professional career as physician to a West India packet, in which capacity he visited

more than once all the islands in the Gulf of Mexico: at the period of one of his visits, the yellow fever was raging like a plague at Jamaica, and the mortality was nearly as extensive and rapid as in an oriental pestilence. It was his custom to snatch his patients from the pestiferous atmosphere below, and accompany them to the Blue Mountains, from whence many of them returned safe to England, with a grateful recollection of the services he had rendered them. He was now appointed surgeon of a regiment, on the reported death of its own medical officer of the yellow fever, and returned with it to England; but, to the surprise of every one, the gentleman who was left for dead again revived and suddenly appeared to claim his situation, when Dr. Walsh was obliged to vacate his appointment, and was transferred to another in Ireland. Attached to this he was present at most of the melancholy scenes which occurred during the unfortunate rebellion, from the taking of Wexford to the final surrender of the French force at Ballinamuck. On the suppression of the rebellion there was a large disposable force in Ireland, which was embarked for Holland, and among the rest the regiment to which he was attached. On his return to England he published an account of the ill-fated "Expedition," in one vol. 4to. with plates and maps. The thing was of great interest at the time, though of short duration; and the book went through more than one edition in the space of a few weeks. We next find him embarked on board the Baltic fleet for the attack on Copenhagen. The 49th, to which regiment the Doctor was now attached, acted as marines, and the ships they were embarked in were directly opposed to the Crown battery, which is on an insular bank lying before the harbour, and defends it with a tremendous range of guns. The effect of the shot was powerful—the balls which struck the ships entered at one side, and after passing between decks and killing several men in their progress issued out at the other, without any apparent diminution of their velocity, and went recoucheting along the water to the opposite Swedish coast. His regiment, in the heat of the action, was ordered to attack this Crown battery, and he embarked with them in boats for that purpose, but the town surrendered just as they arrived within the range of its tremendous guns, and he thus escaped with only a shattered hand. After this he visited Dantzic, and was in Russia when Paul was assassinated, of which he related many curious particulars not generally known.

He next proceeded with the 49th to Ca-

nada, where he continued several years. He was generally quartered near the Falls of Niagara, of which he made some drawings, and became the Cicerone of travellers who visited them, and among the rest of Mr. T. Moore, and made an acquaintance for the first time with his celebrated countryman in this remote region. He one day witnessed here a singular trait of the stoical indifference of the Indian character. A woman endeavoured to cross the St. Lawrence above the falls—when arrived at the middle of the stream, the current was so strong, that the canoe was hurried rapidly towards the descent. When the woman found that all her efforts were unavailing to pass across, she laid aside her paddle, wrapped her blanket which she had thrown off round her shoulders, and took up a bottle of rum from the bottom of the canoe; having emptied its contents before she removed it from her mouth, she quietly laid down to sleep, and in that state shot over the falls and disappeared.

From hence he was directed by Government to introduce vaccination among the different tribes of native Indians, many of whom had been nearly exterminated by the small-pox. To this end he proceeded far into the interior, established himself in a wigwam in an Indian town, in the midst of the Potawatamies and Chipaways, spreading that blessing among the people, who came from the remotest parts for the purpose, and carried back with them the means of communicating it at home, being instructed by him in the manner of performing the operation. The time he passed among these children of nature he considered the happiest and most interesting period of his life. Here he became acquainted with Brandt, Tecumseh, and other famous Indian warriors, and collected valuable materials for a natural history of the country, which he intended to arrange and publish on his return to England, but various active duties always interfered, and he never gave the world more than some fine views of the Buffalo Creek, and other romantic spots on the lakes, and a few very interesting sketches of the manners and usages of the Indians, many of which were surprisingly similar to those of the Jews. We next find him in the Peninsula, attached, we believe, to the 6th Dragoon Guards, and on his return proceeding on the Walcheren expedition, where he suffered severely from the intermittent fever, which periodically attacked him ever after, in some shape, as long as he lived. He was now promoted to the Staff, and proceeded to the army on the Continent as Physician to the Forces, and was present in most of the actions which then took place,

and finally terminated in the battle of Waterloo, where he unfortunately had more duty than he could well perform. With this splendid victory terminated his military professional career, and he retired from the service a *miles emeritus*, with the provision of a meritorious officer. In the course of his practice in the army he was careful to note every extraordinary case that occurred, and some of them were sufficiently curious. On one occasion, while he held the hand of a wounded officer on board the Baltic fleet, he was astonished to see his throat suddenly cut, without any apparent cause. It afterwards appeared that a cannonade shot had struck the blade of a tomahawk, which it drove forward in a horizontal direction, till it came in contact with the neck of the unfortunate man, and in rapidly passing nearly severed his head from his body. Another was that of a man wounded at the battle of Waterloo—the ball had entered his shoulder, and was supposed to be lodged in his arm; but, after searching for it in vain, it was found to have passed along the bone under the muscles, and thence issuing at his elbow, through an almost imperceptible aperture, had quietly deposited itself in his waistcoat pocket. Among the diseases, too, he met with some very singular. In one of his patients, in Canada, an extraordinary, frightful, and nondescript insect, was generated under the skin in the integuments of the muscles, which they filled with a new and horrid species of *morbus pedicularis*. Another in Scotland was attacked with a disease then very little known, an exudation of blood from the pores of the skin, and Dr. Walsh, in "Bradley's Medical Journal," gave the first distinct account of a rare and obscure malady known by the name of *purpura hæmorrhagica*. Retired now from active life, he formed the delight of domestic and social circles, to which his experience, information, and very kind and amiable qualities, greatly endeared him. He was ever ready to give his professional advice gratuitously to all that asked it, freely communicated his extensive information, and though it is to be regretted that he did not complete some important works for which he had collected materials, he enriched by his interesting and beautiful sketches several minor publications, to which he was always a ready contributor. After passing many quiet and happy years amongst associates who respected him for his worth, admired him for his talents, and loved him for his benevolence, he terminated a long life, in the bosom of his family, on the 7th of Feb. 1832, leaving behind the character of a man who so passed through the world as to attract many warm friends, and was never known to have had an enemy.

MAJOR-GEN. JOHN MURRAY.

In recording the death of an excellent man and gallant officer, a brief notice of his military career may be not only acceptable to the companions in arms who served with him, and still survive to cheer by their presence their domestic hearths, but also to many other members of his noble profession who take interest in such narratives. He was a native of Jumalca, a younger son of Walter Murray, Esq., of St. James's in that island. He entered the service in His Majesty's 37th regiment in 1792. On the breaking out of the war in the following year, the 37th was among the first of the British army sent over to Ostend, and very shortly after their landing went into action. In one of the early sorties Ensign Murray was wounded by a ball in the face, which remained in his head for more than a fortnight, and then fell through the roof of his mouth. He obtained his Lieutenancy in the same regiment, and was afterwards taken prisoner, with nearly half of his corps, on the banks of the Waal in Holland, in consequence of mistaking from their dress a division of the French cavalry for the British. Being detained a prisoner for a length of time, on his release he was promoted in the same regiment to the rank of Captain, accompanying it to Gibraltar and the West Indies. He obtained his Majority in the 4th regiment, and after the peace of 1802 was appointed to the 39th. When the 100th regiment was raised, he joined as Lieut.-Colonel, and was sent with them to British North America. He then became Inspecting Field-officer of the Canadian militia, and in that capacity had the command of the army in advance, intended to check the proceedings of a very superior force of the United States' army, whose object was to render the position of the British untenable, by laying waste the whole of the frontier of Upper Canada. Colonel Murray marched with his comparatively small number of troops to meet the enemy, obliging him to abandon the enterprise, and taking Fort George, drove him out of the province. The subsequent assault and capture of the Fort of Niagara is thus mentioned in "General Orders," dated Quebec, Dec. 29th, 1813.

"The Fort of Niagara was most gallantly carried by assault at the point of the bayonet, at daybreak on the morning of the 19th inst., by a detachment consisting of the grenadiers of the Royals, the flank companies of the 41st, the 100th regiment, and a small party of the royal artillery, under the command of Colonel Murray. The enemy suffered severely in killed and wounded. Captain Leonard, the commandant, together with several officers, and the greater part of the garrison, were made prisoners. This gallant enterprise was achieved with the loss on our part

of very few of our brave men; but his Excellency has to regret the fall of Lieut. Nolan of the 100th regiment, and that Colonel Murray has been wounded. All the ordnance mounted in the fort, together with three thousand stand of arms, clothing, and military stores of every description, to a considerable amount, have fallen into our hands. His Excellency is in hourly expectation of receiving the official details of this brilliant affair, which reflects the highest honour upon Colonel Murray and the small detachment under his command."

When, by the peace, Colonel Murray's services were no longer required in Canada, thinking his health might benefit by a residence in a milder climate, he passed some time in France, but having there the misfortune to lose his wife, whose early death was the source of deep affliction to him, he returned in broken health and spirits to England, and after a long and painful illness, borne with his characteristic patience and fortitude, he died at Brighton on the 21st of February last, leaving an only daughter yet a child.

LORD ELGIN.

This remarkable man and truly great lawyer, who long stood as the *facile princeps* of the Scottish Bar, expired at his house in Edinburgh, in the seventy-fifth year of his age. His Lordship had for a long period been in a declining state of health, and some years ago increasing infirmity rendered it necessary for him to retire from the Bench, to which, in fact, he had not been raised till the exhaustion and decay of strength resulting from intense and long-continued professional application, in some measure disqualified him for the effective discharge of his duties as a Judge. Lord Eldin was the son of John Clerk, Esq. of Eldin, the author of the celebrated treatise on Naval Tactics. He was born in April 1757, and in 1775 he was bound apprentice to a writer to the signet. His original destination was the civil service of India, and an appointment in that department had been promised him; but some political changes occurring before it was completed, the views of his friends were disappointed, and he turned his attention to the law as a profession. At first, we believe, he intended to practise as a writer and accountant; but he soon abandoned this lower branch of the profession, and in 1785 was admitted a member of the Faculty of Advocates. As a lawyer, Mr. Clerk was remarkable for great clearness of perception, never-failing readiness and fertility of resource, admirable powers of reasoning, and a quaint, sarcastic humour peculiar to himself, which gave a zest and flavour to every thing he said. His wit seemed perfectly at command, was always adapted to the occasion that called it forth, and, from its point and effectiveness, never failed to be remem-

bered. For many years he had half the business of the Bar on his shoulders; and the infirmities which crowded so thick upon him in his latter years, and for ever clouded one of the brightest intellects which this country has ever produced, were doubtless owing, in a great measure, to the relentless course of labour which he had to undergo. In private life he was distinguished for his social qualities not less than for his varied accomplishments, including a taste for the fine arts, in which he was a connoisseur of the very highest grade.

SIR WILLIAM GRANT.

Among the deaths of eminent persons, we have to record, with regret, that of Sir Wm. Grant, the once great and erudite Master of the Rolls, who died at Dawlish, Devon, on the 26th of May. He was a native of Inverness-shire, studied at Aberdeen, and came to London under the protection of his uncle, an eminent merchant. He entered at one of the Inns of Court, and after having been called to the Bar, proceeded to Leyden to study the civil law; he went subsequently to Quebec, where he officiated for some time as Attorney-General, during the absence of that officer; when he returned, he was sent to Parliament for Shaftesbury; in the next Parliament, for Windsor; and afterwards for Banffshire. He was subsequently appointed Solicitor-General to Queen Charlotte, and Master of the Rolls, at which time he was, as a matter of form, knighted, and as a matter of honour made a Privy Counsellor. He was considered one of the first lawyers of his age, and his name will ever be referred to with veneration and respect by those who are to follow him in the court over which he so ably presided. It is said there were fewer appeals from his decisions than from those of any preceding Master. He lived to a very advanced age; and although we must deeply lament the loss of the man, the fact that his retirement had long since deprived the country of his services, reduces our grief to the regret which must naturally attend the death of one of the most amiable and exemplary men in private life that ever existed.

CHARLES BUTLER, ESQ.

Charles Butler, Esq. the eminent juriconsult, died at his residence in Great Ormond-street, London, in the 83rd year of his age. Mr. Butler was celebrated for his great researches in the jurisprudence not only of this but of foreign countries. Perhaps neither Mr. Bentham nor Sir James Mackintosh could be said to have surpassed him in the extent of his reading on legal subjects. He possessed a great power of illustrating the complex and difficult subject of our laws of real property. The profession

of which he was such an ornament, will for ever be indebted to him for the able commentary on Coke upon Littleton. Another work, the celebrated essay of Mr. Fearne on the learning of contingent remainders and executory devises, might be said to have been unreadable without the clear and facilitating arrangement of the subject, exhibited in Mr. Butler's edition of that work. But the high reputation of this distinguished gentleman was not based upon his legal attainments alone. He was, besides, an accomplished literary and scientific scholar, and his work entitled "*Horæ Biblicæ*" alone astonishes with the extent of erudition and research which it exhibits. An ardent lover of freedom, he warmly sympathised with the oppressed people of Ireland, and during the latter years of Catholic exclusion, gave practical proofs of the deep interest he felt in the struggle for religious toleration. His letter to Mr. O'Connell, subsequent to the ever-memorable election for Clare, will long be remembered with gratitude, and may be referred to as a gratifying proof that the devotion of a lifetime to the study of the technicalities of the law, cannot impair the feelings of attachment to liberty in a genuine patriot.

Mr. Charles Butler has left no male issue. His daughter is married to the distinguished English Chancery lawyer, Andrew H. Lynch, Esq., who, like his late father-in-law, has preserved a warm attachment to, and performed many important services for, his native land.

M. ABEL RÉMUSAT.

The republic of letters has lately sustained a severe loss in the death of M. Abel Rémusat. As a general, and especially an oriental scholar, he had occupied a very distinguished place; but in the Chinese, that most interesting and least accessible branch of eastern literature, he was absolutely unrivalled by any who, like him, had devoted their talents to this difficult pursuit, without the enjoyment of any of those peculiar advantages which a long residence in China, and frequent intercourse with the natives, alone could confer.

His amiable manners and character, and his liberal views and conduct, saved him, in great measure, from participating in those degrading personalities and party differences which have too often injured the cause and impeded the advancement of letters in France; and he won his way to its highest honours, in the course of a distinguished literary career of above twenty years, with the most cordial approbation of every scholar who was qualified to appreciate his merits. The Asiatic Society of Paris, of which institution he was long secretary, and some time president, owes its existence chiefly to

his exertions; and at the death, in 1825, of that distinguished orientalist, M. Langlès, he was most deservedly appointed his successor in the charge of the Royal Library, with, subsequently, the title of Chinese Professor—an appointment expressly created in his favour.

It would be invidious to compare M. Rémusat's attainments in Chinese literature with those of the Rev. Dr. Morrison, who is well known to possess, in addition to a degree of zeal and perseverance which nothing short of the superior motives of religion can inspire, advantages and opportunities altogether peculiar to himself, arising from his long residence among the natives of China, and his official station in the service of the East India Company. M. Rémusat's early works in the Chinese language, although wonderful as the productions of an unassisted scholar in the retirement of his closet at Paris, are certainly not without their faults; but his chief and most elaborate work, his translation of a Chinese novel in four volumes, entitled "*Iu-kiao-li*; ou, *les Deux Cousines*," has been pronounced by competent judges in this country, who have read the work in the original, (and compared parts of it with M. Rémusat's translation, with an express view to criticism,) a most able and faithful version. It is impossible to pay it a higher compliment than to state, that it is a worthy pendant to the elegant and accurate version of the "*Pleasant History*," another Chinese novel, of still higher interest, by our countryman, Mr. Davis.

At the period of his decease, M. Rémusat was engaged in two very important works illustrative of the reigning superstitions of the Chinese, their first introduction from India, and their derivation from Buddhism. Both these works it was his intention to have transmitted to this country for publication, under the auspices of that very interesting institution lately established in London under the title of the Oriental Translation Fund. The specimens which were submitted on this occasion to the committee of management of the Fund, are alone sufficient to convey a high idea of the loss which oriental literature has sustained, from the circumstance of this amiable and distinguished scholar having been thus prematurely carried off, in the midst of his honourable and useful career.

Besides several minor works, and numerous essays and criticisms under his signature in the "*Journal des Savans*," M. Rémusat was the author of a very valuable and curious collection, in four volumes, entitled "*Mélanges Asiatiques, ou, Recueil de Morceaux de Critique et de Mémoires relatifs aux Religions, aux Sciences, aux Coutumes, à l'Histoire et à la Géographie des Nations Orientales*."

INCIDENTS, ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS, APPOINTMENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

The King, in reply to an address of the Royal Academy, has directed a National Gallery to be erected. The site is Charing Cross, and the architect Mr. Wilkins, R.A.

Assault on the Duke of Wellington.—On Monday, the 18th of June, as the Duke of Wellington was returning towards Apsley House from the Mint, on horseback, he was recognised on Tower Hill, and assailed by groans and hisses. The Noble Duke rode to the residence of Mr. Maule, in Lincoln's Inn, where he alighted, and remained in the house a few minutes. On his return he was again assailed with hisses, and one ruffian threw a stone at him, which happily missed its object, and then attempted to drag him from his horse. The fellow was immediately seized, and given into custody, and the Noble Duke then proceeded homeward, and, under the protection of a large body of gentlemanly persons, experienced no further molestation.

Assault on His Majesty.—On Tuesday, the 19th of June, while the King and Queen were standing at the windows of the Royal Stand during the Ascot Races, and in the midst of the very warm congratulations and cheering of the assembled persons, a fellow in the garb of a sailor was observed to fling two stones at the King. One of them struck the hat of his Majesty, who exclaimed in much alarm, "Oh God, I am hit!" and reeled a little back. Immediately, however, recovering himself, he smiled, and relieved the anxiety of the noble personages by whom he was surrounded, by assuring them that he was not hurt. The offender was discovered to be a Greenwich pensioner, who had been discharged for some misconduct, and who had adopted this mode of "righting himself." He was greatly excited, and apparently laboured under temporary derangement. It being evident that the fellow was without confederates, the King and Queen returned to the stand, and received three hearty cheers from the multitude, which his Majesty acknowledged by taking off his hat repeatedly. The same affectionate demonstrations of loyalty were continued until their Majesties quitted the course. The ruffian, or madman, has since been committed for trial. His name is Dennis Collins. It will be seen by our Parliamentary digest, that the circumstance gave rise to an address to his Majesty from both Houses of Parliament. A similar address was also agreed to by the City of London.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

The Rev. R. Barker, M.A. to the Vicarage of Cottingham cum Skidley, near Hull.

The Rev. George Sproston, to the Perpetual Curacy of Oldbury, vacant by the resignation of the Rev. W. R. Holden.

The Rev. H. Dugmore, M.A. of Caius College, Cambridge, to the Rectory of Pensthorpe, Norfolk, void by the cession of the Rev. G. Goldham.

The Rev. A. J. Carrighan, B.D. to the Rectory of Barrow, Suffolk.

The Rev. Edward Lewis has been presented by the Duke of Beaufort to the Rectory of Llanbedr, vacant by the death of the Rev. Archdeacon Payne.

The Rev. W. C. Bennett, M.A. to the Vicarage of Corsham, Wilts, void by the resignation of the Rev. J. A. Methuen.

The Rev. H. S. Barter, B.C.L., &c., Fellow of New College, to the Wardenship of Winchester College, vacant by the death of the Bishop of Hereford.

The Rev. C. Langdon, B.A. of Queen's College, Cambridge, to the Vicarage of Queen Camel, Somersetshire.

The Rev. Frederick Le Grice, Fellow of Clare Hall, Cambridge, to the Vicarage of Great Gransden, Huntingdonshire, vacant by the death of the Rev. J. Plampre.

The Rev. J. Thornborrow Ward, to the Vicarage of Askham, near Lowther, vacant by the death of the Rev. John Langton Leech, A.M.

The King has been pleased to grant the Archdeaconry of the Isle of Man to the Rev. B. Philpot, A.M.

The Rev. A. P. Saunders, M.A. Student of Christ Church, to the Head Mastership of the Charterhouse School, in the place of Dr. Russell.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

The King has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal, constituting and appointing the Right Hon. Sir James Robert George Graham, Bart.; Rear-Admiral Sir Thomas Masterman Hardy, Bart. G.C.B.; Rear-Admiral the Hon. George Heneage Lawrence Dundas, O.R.; Captain Sir Samuel John Brooke Pechell, Bart., G.B.; Captain the Hon. George Barrington; and Henry Labouchere, Esq. to be his Majesty's Commissioners for executing the office of High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the dominions, islands, and territories thereunto belonging.

Married.—At Halton Chapel, Cheshire, the Hon. Richard Bootle Wilbraham, eldest son of Lord Skelmersdale, to Jessy, third daughter of Sir Richard Brooke, Bart. of Norton Priory, in that county.

Major Basil Brooke, of the 67th regiment, son of Sir Henry Brooke, Bart. of Colbrooke, county of Fermanagh, to Caroline, third daughter of Peter Fitzgibbon Henchy, Esq. K.C.

James Brabazon, of Mornington-house, county of Meath, Esq. to Amelia, only daughter of Sir Henry E. Austin, of Shalford house, Surrey.

At St. George's church, Haslemere-square, Viscount Boyle, son of the Earl of Shannon, to Emily Henrietta Seymour, youngest daughter of Lord George Seymour.

Sir Thomas Digby Legard, Bart. to the Hon. Miss Duncombe, daughter of the Earl of Feverham.

At West Feltham, Robert Myddleton Biddolph, Esq. M.P. of Chirk Castle, Denbigh, to Fanny, second daughter of William Mostyn Owen, Esq. of Woodhouse, Salop.

Captain Henry Bowden, Scots Fusilier Guards, to Emma, youngest daughter of the late George Norman, Esq. of Bionley-common, Kent.

John A. Arbuthnot, Esq. second son of the late Sir William Arbuthnot, Bart. to Mary, eldest daughter of George Arbuthnot, Esq. of Elderslodge, Surrey.

The Right Hon. Lord De Tabley, of Tabley-house, in the county of Chester, to Catherine Barbara de Salis, the beautiful and accomplished daughter of the Count and Countess De Salis, of Rokeby-hall, in the county of Louth.

Sir Rowland Hill, of Hawkstone, Bart. M.P. for Shropshire, to Ann, only surviving child of the late Joseph Clegg, Esq. of Peplow-hall, in the same county, and grand-daughter of the late Arthur Clegg, Esq. of Irwell Bank.

The Rev. Capel Molyneux, eldest son of the late John Molyneux, Esq. of Gravel-hill, Ludlow, and grandson of the late Right Hon. Sir Capel Molyneux, Bart. to Maria, second daughter of Vice-Admiral James Carpenter.

At Perth, Lord Cardross, son of the Earl of Buchan, to Jane, second daughter of A. Torry, Esq. Gorgie.

At Worthing, Lieutenant-Colonel Riddall, K.H. to Mary Anne, youngest daughter of the late George Daysh, Esq.

William Henry Blaauw, Esq. of Lower Brook-street, to Margaret Emily, second daughter and co-heiress of the late Sir John Gilman, Bart. of Curraheen, county of Cork.

At Calcutta, Henry Holroyd, Esq. youngest son of the late Sir George Sowley Holroyd, of Hare Hatch, Berks, to Lucy, youngest daughter of the Hon. Sir John Franks, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court.

John Barker Chapman, Esq. son of Aaron Chapman, Esq. of Highbury-park, to Louisa Agnes, eldest daughter of Thomas Simpson, Esq. of Platway, Teignmouth.

At Longparish, Hants, the Rev. E. Horne, to Anna Louisa, eldest daughter of the late J. Woodcock, Esq. of Lincoln's-Inn, and grand-daughter of Beaumont, late Lord Hotham.

At Fairfield, the Rev. William Escott, to Lucy

Horatio, fourth daughter of the Dean of Gloucester.

At Paris, Richard Bartholomew, only son of William Martin, Esq. of Hemingstone-hall, Suffolk, to Juliana, only daughter of the late Donovan Verner, Esq. Captain in his Majesty's 55th regiment.

Edward Yardley, Esq. of Lincoln's Inn, and Fellow of Magdalen College, Cambridge, to Elizabeth, third daughter of the late John Taylor, Esq. of Everley, near Scarborough.

Died.—At Roseneath-castle, Dumbartonshire, the seat of his Grace the Duke of Argyll, the Rev. Edward John Bury, Rector of Lichfield, Hants.

At Burton-house, Dawlish, Devonshire, the Right Hon. Sir W. Grant.

At Prince of Wales's Island, Edward Fredrick Barlow, Esq. of the Hon. East India Company's Civil Service in Bengal, son of Sir George Barlow, Bart. G.C.B.

At Cheltenham, T. Coote, Esq. many years Chief Magistrate of Newfoundland.

At Nice, the Rev. Lord Brandon, many years Rector of the extensive and lucrative Union of Castleisland, county of Kerry.

In Upper Seymour-street, Portman-square, the Right Hon. Lady Charlotte Drummond, wife of Rear-Admiral Drummond, and eldest daughter of the late Duke of Athol.

At Gains-hall, near Kimbleton, Hants, aged seventy-six, Sir James Duberly.

At Edinburgh, Lord Eldin, in his seventy-fifth year.

In his thirty-first year, Major A. Sullivan, of the 3rd Dragoon Guards, Aide-de-Camp to Major-General Sir C. Dalbiac, and son of the late Sir R. I. Sullivan, Bart. of Thames Ditton.

At Rome, in his fifty-fourth year, Edward Dodwell, Esq. Author of "Travels in Greece." He was engaged in pursuing his researches among the Cyclopean Walls.

In Portman-square, the Earl of Scarborough, in the seventy-sixth year of his age.

In Cleveland-row, London, in her eighteenth year, the Hon. Harriet Caroline Lambton, third daughter of Lord Durham.

In Marlborough-buildings, Bath, Major-General Sir William Williams, K.C.B.

At Tunbridge-wells, Lieutenant-Colonel Tod, late of the 29th regiment.

At the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, Ninian Bruce, Esq. surgeon of that establishment.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES

IN THE COUNTIES OF ENGLAND, AND IN WALES, SCOTLAND, AND IRELAND.

DEVONSHIRE.

The promising apple crops of the coming season in this richly cultivated vale is without parallel; and though blight has partially injured a small proportion of the apple blossom, the generality of the trees are so thickly and firmly set with fruit, that a plentiful cider harvest may be anticipated.

HAMPSHIRE.

Arrangements have been made to place the dock-yards at Portsmouth and Plymouth, as one

of the measures arising out of the abolition of the Navy Board, under other control. The office of Commissioner is to be annulled, as at all the other ports; but instead of substituting for it the appointment of a superintendent, in the person of a captain of one of the royal yachts, as has been in other cases observed, the duties are to be under the regulation of the respective Commanders-in-Chief. This arrangement, however, will not be acted upon until January next, when the Commissioner at this port, Sir Michael Sey-

mour, will be promoted to the rank of Rear-Admiral, and will hoist his flag on board the *Vernon*, to proceed to South America, in the command of which station he will succeed Admiral Baker. It is understood that the active superintendence of the yards at Portsmouth and Plymouth will devolve upon a Rear-Admiral, or upon the Flag Captain.

HEREFORD.

We state with pleasure, that at present there is a very flattering appearance of an abundant blossom in our orchards in most situations, and that the apple and pear-trees have not been injured to any great extent by the late cold and ungenial weather. The backwardness of the blossom will probably be highly favourable to the production of a good crop of fruit.

KENT.

At Sheerness the Cholera has appeared, and several deaths have been reported.

LANCASHIRE.

It is with regret we state that the Cholera has appeared, and continues to increase in Liverpool.

The ship *Brutus*, of 884 tons burthen, sailed on the 18th of May from Liverpool to Quebec. She had on board 330 emigrants, men, women, and children, who, with the crew, made a grand total of 349 souls. Previous to sailing, the vessel underwent the usual examination, the crew and passengers apparently healthy. She carried an experienced surgeon, who, it is said, was well supplied with medicines, though the statements current differ on this subject. On the 27th, the ninth day out from Liverpool, a healthy man, about thirty years of age, was seized with malignant cholera. The usual remedies were used, and he recovered. The next case was that of an old woman, sixty years of age, who died in ten hours after the attack. The ravages of the pestilence then rapidly increased, the deaths being numerous in proportion to the cases. The greatest number of deaths was twenty-four in one day. The Captain had not, it seems, any intention of returning to port, until the disease began to attack the crew. He then saw, that to continue his voyage was to risk the lives of himself and the survivors, as well as the property entrusted to his care. Under these circumstances, his vessel a lazaret house, and men, women, and children dying about him, he resolved to put back to Liverpool. The cases had been 117, the deaths 81, and the recoveries 36. Seven cases remained when the vessel entered the Mersey, two of which proved fatal in the course of the day, making the total number of deaths 83. Among the sufferers were four of the crew. The survivors were, immediately on their arrival at Liverpool, put on board the *Newcastle*, lazaretto ship.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

The Cholera has, unhappily, made its appearance in Lincoln.

On the 1st of June nearly the whole of the roof and body of Saint Michael's Church, Stamford, fell into a mass of ruins. The building had been for some time under the hands of masons, employed to effect what it was hoped would be an improvement, by widening the span of the arches and diminishing the number of pillars, so as to admit of a better view and hearing of the clergyman by the congregation. In the course of this

work, it was discovered that some of the removed pillars had given support to the church tower; and so great was the alarm which arose for the safety of that part of the edifice, that the contract was suspended, and other experienced architects were called in. Their attention was immediately directed to shoring up and propping the tower; and this difficult job seemed nearly effected, when heavy rain set in, and as part of the walls, being uncovered, were exposed to the wet, the whole of the roof and part of the parapets fell in, and the church is now a mere heap of ruins.

SURREY.

On boring for water lately at Kingston-upon-Thames, some earth was brought up from a depth of 300 feet; this earth was carefully covered over with a hand-glass to prevent the possibility of any other seeds being deposited upon it; yet in a short time plants vegetated from it. It quick lime be put upon land, which from time immemorial has produced nothing but heather, the heather will be killed, and white clover spring up in its place.

SUSSEX.

A short time since, the workmen employed in forming an underground apartment beneath Kingston Mills, discovered the foundation of some building, which, from the charred wood and other marks of fire, had evidently been burnt down. Among the stones of which the foundation was composed, were many mouldings and fragments of richly carved cornices, and three capitals of the early Norman style; one of them is encircled with birds, the other with dolphins; but the third is of great interest. It has four compartments; on one is represented the miraculous draught of fishes; on the second, a rude representation of the temple; on the third, the delivery of the keys to St. Peter; and on the fourth, the miracle of the loaves and fishes. The figures are, of course, very rude, yet they are in high relief, and in better preservation than could be expected.

WARWICKSHIRE.

A prospectus has been issued at Birmingham for the formation of a new steam company to provide engines to travel on the line of road between that town and London, on the common turnpike, and without the aid of railways. It is stated, that an engine has been invented capable of carrying 15 tons 15 miles an hour up and down hill, without difficulty, and with little escape of steam or smoke. It will be 112½ miles in length, — a few miles more than a crow's flight from the one town to the other. We need not mention its direction, nor the towns on which it touches; one glance at the map will suffice to point them out. There will be ten tunnels; but, with the exception of two, none of them will exceed a third of a mile, a distance which a railway coach will shoot in somewhat less than a minute. The entire cost will not exceed 2,400,000*l.*; the returns calculated on amount to 671,000*l.* The data for calculating the returns seem as certain as those by which the expense has been estimated; perhaps they are more certain of the two. The shares subscribed for, on which a deposit of 5 per cent. has been paid, amount to 1,960,000*l.* The entire distance to Birmingham will be accomplished in 5½ hours—it now occupies 12 hours. The whole of the intermediate stages will be

shortened in a corresponding degree. Ashby will be $6\frac{1}{2}$ —it is now $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours from town; Aylesbury $2\frac{1}{2}$ —it is now $4\frac{1}{2}$; Banbury, $5\frac{1}{2}$ —it is now 8; Burton $8\frac{1}{2}$ —it is now $13\frac{1}{2}$; Coventry, $4\frac{1}{2}$ —it is now 10; Daventry, 4— it is now 8. It is unnecessary to extend the list; we may state the case in a word; for all practical purposes, the railway will shorten the distance between London and every town within ten miles of the line, at least one half.

YORKSHIRE.

At Leeds and some other towns in Yorkshire, the Cholera has made its appearance.

The accounts from Leeds inform us, that the great house of Gott and Co. (who are undoubtedly the largest manufacturers of superfine broad-cloths in England,) have consented to pay to their workmen the wages that they demanded, and to obtain which they have been standing out for many weeks. The late fair at Leipzig, for our heavier manufactures, was unusually brisk, and woollen cloths, manufactured in Yorkshire from the best foreign wool, were in great demand. There seemed, therefore, a necessity for complying with the expectations of the operatives; and this has, probably, led to a speedier accommodation between them and their masters than would otherwise have taken place. The woollen cloth trade in the West Riding is, from various causes, following the course of revived prosperity which has been taken by the stuff trade at Bradford and other places for several weeks.

SCOTLAND.

The statue of James Watt, the great benefactor of mankind, has been placed on its pedestal in the south-west corner of George-square, Glasgow. The pedestal is of Devonshire granite, twelve

feet high, and weighs about thirty-five tons. The statue, which is bronze, was executed by Chantrey, and is a happy effort of the genius of that eminent sculptor. The figure of the philosopher, which weighs two tons, is seated on a chair, in a contemplative mood, with compasses in the right hand, and a scroll lying on the knee, on which is described the model of a steam-engine. The face is very fine, and is said to be a striking likeness.

IRELAND.

The attempt to collect tithes in Ireland appears hopeless. Some cattle were recently seized near Cork, and exposed to sale, a considerable military and police force attending to prevent violence; but not one bidding could be obtained! The cattle were then escorted by the military into Cork, where another attempt was made on the following day to sell them; but though they were put up as low as three shillings, there was no bidding! General Bingham expressed an unwillingness to expose the troops any longer to so harassing a duty, and it was at length agreed that the cattle should be given up to the owners, subject to certain private arrangements. As soon as the result was known, the assembled thousands cheered for some minutes: it is supposed that 10,000 persons came into Cork from the country, to be present at the sale. So much alarm was excited, that all business was suspended until the sale was over. What hope can be entertained, after such a scene as this, that the Irish Tithe Bill can be carried into effect? Persons will not buy distrained cattle, because they are aware that by doing so, they should be marked for vengeance. In some instances, cows have been sold at 1s. 6d. per head, and perhaps they will prove dear at that!

BANKRUPTS,

FROM MAY 25, TO JUNE 8, 1832, INCLUSIVE.

May 25. W. GRANT, Jermyn-street, St. James's, cabinet-maker. H. SIGGVE, Hall-street, hat manufacturer. R. GIBBON, Waterbury, Kent, brewer. T. JOYNSON, West Wycomb, Bucks, lace dealer. J. DODSON, Great George-street, Bermondsey, merchant. T. MITCHELL, Strand, hosier. J. and Z. HARLING, Briston-road, baker. H. MOULD, Chertsey, Surrey, grocer. R. THOMPSON, Old-street, St. Luke's, dealer in hard ware. J. LAWS, Great Yarmouth, Norfolk, linen draper. T. WARD, Colchester, innkeeper. J. COLLIVER, Helston, Cornwall, hatter. T. FRANKLIN, Portsea, baker. T. D. THORPE, Manchester, linen draper. S. B. FRY, Bristol, hosier. K. LIVERIDGE, Primrose-hill, near Lockwood, Yorkshire, clothier. H. and C. BATTERSLEY, Hindley, Lancashire, cotton spinners. J. M. WORTHY, Exeter, and J. D. WORTHY, St. Thomas the Apostle, Devonshire, general merchants. J. WILSON, Toothill, Yorkshire, blanket manufacturer.

May 29. M. GIBBON, West Peckham, Kent, grocer. R. MARK, Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane, money scrivener. J. F. ELLIOTT, Cateaton-street, chemist. T. HUDSON, Northbrook, Surrey, cattle salesman. W. and J. WICKWAR, Begun-mills, Berkshire, paper makers. J. WESTON, Barge-yard, Bucklersbury, wine merchant. W. RUSSELL, Battersea, nurseryman. H. COMPTON, Battersea, stage coach proprietor. J. MORGAN, High-street, Kensington, porkman. T. W. HILLMAN, Leobury, cloth factor. J. V. GEARHORN, York, Yorkshire, lime burner. R. THOMAS, Gallygare, Glamorgan-shire, coal master. J. SCHOFIELD, Liverpool, victualler. J. PAINTER, Liverpool, innkeeper. W. MATTHEWS, Copthall-buildings and Liverpool, merchant. J. SWETENHAM, Wickwar, Derbyshire, scrivener. T. LUNT, Chertsey and Woodlands, builder. R. HALE, Kirby-Moorside, Yorkshire, innkeeper. J. ATKINS, Oxford, cabinet maker. W. FAGET, Birmingham, hosier. W. V. HARRIS, Bristol, victualler.

June 1. A. T. EDWARDS, Isopol-lane, Tower-street, bricklayer. E. ELLIOTT, Chatham, Kent, grocer. G. F. FULLER, Ramsgate, Kent, grocer. W. LUNN, St. Mary-at-Hill, soapeller. R. ALLMAND, Wem, Shropshire, victualler. J. BARLOW, Leek, Staffordshire, victualler. H. and C. BATTERSLEY, Hindley, Lan-

cashire, cotton spinners. J. COOPER, Hyde and St. Helens, Isle of Wight, corn factor. DICKINSON, Ulverston, Lancashire, scrivener. W. DINGLEY, Birmingham, victualler. W. F. FUSSELL, Baltonborough, Somersetshire, tanner. J. LOVE, North-street, Havant, Southampton, ironmonger. J. MAHSIALL, Bradford, ironmonger. W. PACKWOOD, jun. Warrack, grocer. J. SANDERS, Birmingham, druggist.

June 5. J. WALKER, Tavistock-house, Tavistock-square, schoolmaster. A. GOLDSCHMIDT, C. W. STOKES, and E. MEYER, Great St. Helens, merchants. J. RITCHIE, East lane, Walworth, baker. J. BILHAM, Old-street, St. Luke's, licensed victualler. HARTRAM, Bankside, oilman. T. WARRINGTON, Guildford-street, wine broker. R. C. BAILEY, Doctors'-commons, tavern keeper. W. V. FOXWELL, Clifton, Gloucestershire, cattle dealer. W. YARINGTON, Swaffham, Norfolk, money scrivener. J. WEST, W. TAYLOR, and T. WALKER, Newport, Monmouthshire, corn merchants. J. RAWDEN, Devonport, painter. J. S. SIBEL, Norwich, veterinary surgeon. W. F. WHITE, Norwich, furnishing ironmonger. P. BLAKE, Pontefract, Shropshire, maltster. S. BRYCE, Chester, silversmith. H. HALLSALL, Bristol, watchmaker. W. H. LOCKETT, Manchester, wine merchant. E. HIGGINS, Dudley, Worcestershire, hatter. W. B. LEES, Lancashire, cotton spinner. T. STONER and T. STONER, jun. Sarwick, Yorkshire, corn millers. W. ELABURN, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, upholsterer. T. LOCKWOOD, Huddersfield, wool stapler. T. LOCKWOOD, jun. and J. COCKBURN, Huddersfield, woollen cloth manufacturers.

June 8. I. T. WELCHMAN, Holborn-hill, linen draper. S. WILSON, Wighton, Yorkshire, tanner. W. CLARE, East Bedford, Nottingham, brewer. J. DRIVER, Cambridge, hatter. E. INGLE, Westborough, Staffordshire, builder. R. W. WARD, Lamb-street, Spitalfields, victualler. T. EDWARDS, Austin-friars, merchant. A. REED, Haverhill, Kent, blacksmith. D. HAYNITTLE, Beckham-warf, Kent-road, coal merchant. J. WHITE, Maddox-street, Hanover-square, artificial sordet warehouseman. S. KIRK, jun. Kimberworth, York, butcher. D. STUBBS, Bolton, Lancashire, draper.

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY-MARKET REPORT.

The Schedule of new Customs' Duties proposed by Mr. P. Thomson, and approved by the Committee of the House of Commons, has, of course, excited a considerable degree of interest in the commercial world. As to the policy of the proposed reduction in the duty on unressed Hemp; there can scarcely be two opinions, affording, as it must do, an immediate relief to the shipping interest, and an increase of employment to the manufacturer. Similar benefit, though to a more limited extent, must attend the reduction in a great variety of oils, gums, and dye-woods. Objections have been made to the alteration in the duties on medicinal drugs, as tending rather to individual profit than to the general advantage; but it ought to be considered, that the present rate of duties operates almost as a total prohibition to an export trade in those articles. A meeting of the principal wholesale druggists has been held, at which it was determined to address a request to Government to put the alterations in execution with as little delay as possible, as they would suffer less loss by the depreciation of the value of the stock on hand, than by a protracted continuance of the stagnation of trade that must exist until the subject be finally disposed of.

The extensive sales made by the Refiners, during the latter part of the month of May, have caused a corresponding briskness of demand during the past month in the Raw Sugar Market, and considerable purchases have been made in Plantation Muscovadoes at an increase of about 1s. per cwt.; and notwithstanding the arrivals are very large, the market continues firm at the advance; 124 hhds. Barbadoes sold lately at from 52s. 6d. to 60s. per cwt. For Mauritius, the following prices have been realized; fine grey, 56s. to 57s. 6d.; fine yellow, 54s. to 55s.; good yellow, 51s. to 53s.; brown, 48s. to 50s. There was much inquiry early in the month for East India Sugars; but the announcement of 10,500 bags of Bengal for sale on the 27th, threw a damp on the market. A parcel of 1058 chests of new Havannah, in good condition, went off; good middling yellow, at 25s. 0d. to 26s. 6d.; fine, 27s. to 28s.

The animation in the Refined Market has, in a great degree, subsided, the limits in the Hambro' orders being below the prices demanded by the holders, and the Mediterranean trade not holding out any very inviting prospects. Large brown lumps may be quoted at 65s. to 65s. 6d., and small, 67s. to 70s.

The Coffee Market has been in a state of great activity during the past month, with an advance of 2s. to 4s. per cwt. The quantity of Plantation offered by public sale last week, amounted to 350 casks and 350 bags, and brought as follows; Jamaica, good and fine middling, 87s. to 90s.; middling, 83s. 6d. to 86s.; good and fine ord. 78s. to 82s. 6d.; Dominica, fine ord. and mid. 82s. to 83s. 6d.; Berbice, good middling, 93s. 6d. to 95s.; middling, 88s. 6d. to 89s. 6d.; fine ord. 86s.; triage, 82s. 6d. to 83s. 6d.; Demerara, middling, 85s. 6d. to 87. The quantity of Foreign put up, but which was not wholly disposed of, was 114 casks and 3650 bags: the prices were, for Havannah and Cuba, 68s. to 75s.; Brazil, 58s. 6d. to 63s.; St. Domingo, 61s. There is

some demand for East India descriptions, and 370 bales Mocha have lately brought 74s. to 84s. 6d.

The demand for Cotton Wool has generally been steady, and with no reduction in price; the East India Company's sale on the 22nd brought the following prices:—2073 bags Madras, 4½d. to 5½d.; 1159 bags Bengal, 4½d. to 4¾d.; 2684 bales Surat, 4d. to 5½d.; and 234 bales of packing Cotton, 3½d. to 4d. At Mincing-lane, 920 bales; Surat brought 4½d. to 4¾d.

The Liverpool Cotton Market has been somewhat duller, and the lower qualities of American have been sold at a reduction of ½d.

In Indigo there is little or no variation in price. The East India Company's Sale takes place on the 10th instant; nearly 4700 chests are declared, and fresh supplies are still arriving.

Owing to a deficiency in the imports of Colonial Spirits this year, and the consequent smallness of the stock on hand, as compared with the corresponding period last year, holders are tenacious for an increase of price, and have lately obtained it, to the extent of from ½d. to 1d. per gallon; proof Leewards may be quoted at 1s. 6d. to 1s. 7½d.; and Jamaica, 30 over proof, at 2s. 10d. to 3s. 4d. No alteration in Brandy and Geneva.

Nutmegs were in great demand, at the commencement of last month, owing to the great activity in the Dutch market, and obtained, in consequence, an increase of 3d. to 4d. per lb.; latterly, the demand has fallen off, but the price has not given way. Cinnamon is held at higher prices; in other spices there is very little to report.

The East India Company's Tea Sale finished on the 18th ult.; Boheas were a little dearer, as were also the finer Twankays; the inferior brought somewhat lower prices. Boheas, 2s. to 2s. 0¾d.; Congous, common, 2s. 1½d. to 2s. 1½d.; middling and good, 2s. 1½d. to 2s. 3½d.; Twankays, common, 2s. 1½d. to 2s. 2d.; Hyson skin, 2s. 2d. to 2s. 2d.

A small parcel of 27 bags of Cochineal, offered for public sale a few days ago, was only sold in part, at from 8s. 8d. to 7s. 11d., being a reduction of 4d. to 8d. per lb. below previous prices: there is little or no demand for it at present.

Saltpetre is held firmly at advanced prices, notwithstanding some large parcels are announced for public sale.

The Hop Market is very dull, the present appearance of the plant being good, and the weather favourable; the duty is estimated at 140,000l. In Hemp, Tallow, and Tobacco, prices are steady, but little doing.

The arrivals of Foreign Wheat have been extensive, and also of Irish Oats, but the supplies of home growth have been small. There has been a brisk demand for good English Wheats, at former quotations; but the sale of other grain has been exceedingly dull. Considerable interest is now excited for the state of the coming crops; as yet they are uninjured, but a continuance of wet is likely to produce much damage. There is still a considerable demand for bonded Wheat for exportation to France.

Throughout the last month, there has been a gradual disposition to decline in the price of the

public Funds; this, however, does not appear to be the result of any political events, but simply from there having been a demand for money. The closing prices on the 25th were as follow:—

ENGLISH FUNDS.

Three per Cent Consols, shut.—Three per Cent Consols for the Account, 85 one eighth.—Three per Cent Reduced, 83 seven eighths.—Three and a Half per Cent. Reduced, 91 quarter, three-eighths.—New Three and a Half per Cent, shut.—Four per Cent. (1820) 101 quarter.—India Stock, shut.—Bank Stock, 198 half, 199 half.—Exchequer Bills, 9, 10.—India Bonds, 1 dis. par.—Long Annuitants, 16 seven-sixteenths, half.

FOREIGN FUNDS.

Belgian Loan, 74 half.—Brazilian Five per

Cent. 45 half, 46.—Chilian, 15 half, 16 half.—Colombian (1824) Six per Cent. 12, 13.—Danish Three per Cent. 66 half, 67.—Dutch Two and a Half per Cent. 43 three eighths, five-eighths.—French Five per Cent. 96, 97.—French Three per Cent. 67, 68.—Greek Five per Cent 30 half, 31.—Mexican Six per Cent. 29 half, 30 half.—Portuguese Five per Cent. 53, 54.—Portuguese New Loan, par. quarter, pr.—Russian Five per Cent. 98 half, 99.—Spanish Five per Cent. 11 quarter, half.

SHARES.

Anglo Mexican Mines, 9, 10.—United Mexican Mines, 37, 15s., 41. 5s.—Colombian Mines, 57, 10s. 6l. 10s.—Del Monte, 20, 21.—Brazil, 44l. 10s., 45l. 10s.—Botanos, 195, 205.

MONTHLY METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL,

FROM MAY 23, TO JUNE 22, 1832.

May to June.	Lunations.	Thermo meter.	Baro meter.	Winds.		Atmospheric Variations.					Prevailing modification of Cloud.
		Mean Alt.	0 hour	A M.	P M.	9h A.M.	6h	3h P.M.	During Night		
Wed. 23		61	30.06	N.	N.	Clear	Clear	Cldy.	Fair	Cirrostrat. cumulus.	
Thur. 24		60	.09	S.W.	S.W.	Cldy.	Cldy	Clear	—	—	
Fri. 25		63	—	W.	N.W.	—	Clear	—	—	—	
Sat. 26		57.5	29.95	N.	—	—	—	Cldy.	—	—	
Sun. 27		55	—	S.	S.W.	Clear	—	—	—	—	
Mon. 28	11 h. 56' P.M.	61	.85	S.	S	—	Clear	—	—	— cum' cum	
Tues. 29	●	57.5	—	Var.	S.W.	Cldy.	Rain	Rain	—	— nimbus	
Wed. 30		59.5	.75	S.E.	S.W.	—	Clear	Cldy	Rain	Cum' cirr. Cirr cum	
Thur. 31		54	.25	S.	—	Rain	Rain	Rain	—	Cirrostr.	
Fri. 1		53	.45	W.	W.	Cldy.	—	Cldy	Fair	— Nimbus	
Sat. 2		56	—	—	N	—	Cldy.	—	—	Cum. Cumulostr.	
Sun. 3		50.5	.30	N.E.	N.E.	—	—	—	—	—	
Mon. 4	2 h. 50' P.M.	62	—	S.E.	S.E.	—	—	Rain	Rain	Cirrostr. Nun.	
Tues. 5	)	58	.28	S.	S	—	—	Cldy.	Fair	—
Wed. 6		58.5	—	S.W.	S.W.	Clear	Clear	Clear	—	— Cum.	
Thur. 7		59	—	—	S.	Clear	Rain	Rain	Rain	Cum. Nun.	
Fri. 8		60.5	.40	—	S.W.	Rain	—	Cldy	Fair	Cirrostr. — Cum.	
Sat. 9		61	.50	—	—	Cldy.	Clear	Rain	Rain	— — —	
Sun. 10		—	.53	—	—	—	Cldy.	Cldy	Fair	Cumulus	
Mon. 11		60	—	S.E.	—	Rain	—	—	Rain	Cirrostratus	
Tues. 12	7 h. 44' A.M.	62	.37	S.	—	Cldy.	Rain	—	Fair	—	
Wed. 13	○	67.5	.30	—	—	Clear	Cldy.	Clear	—	— cum.	
Thur. 14		63	.68	S.W.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Fri. 15		—	.77	W.	W.	—	—	Rain	—	— Nim	
Sat. 16		61.5	.80	—	—	Cldy.	—	Cldy	—	—	
Sun. 17		64.5	.86	—	—	—	Clear	Clear	—	—	
Mon. 18		65.8	—	S.W.	S.W.	Clear	—	Cldy	—	—	
Tues. 19		68.5	—	Var.	W.	—	Cldy	Clear	—	— cum'str.	
Wed. 20	11 h. 14' A.M.	61.5	—	W	N.	—	Clear	Shra.	—	— Nun.	
Thur. 21	⊂	64.5	.80	N.E.	N.E.	—	Cldy.	Rain	—	—	
Fri. 22		63.5	.00	S.E.	N.W.	Cldy.	—	—	Rain	—	

Mean temperature of the Month 62 deg. Mean atmospheric pressure, 29.85.

Much Thunder and Lightning on the 7th and 9th P.M.

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GREAT BRITAIN.

THE QUARTER'S REVENUE

Abstract of the Net Produce of the Revenue of Great Britain in the Quarters ended on the 5th of July 1831, and the 5th of July 1832, showing the Increase or Decrease on each head thereof

	Qrs ended July 5 1831	1832	Incr	Decr
Customs	7,746,812	5,151,699	—	2,595,113
Excise	15,044,779	14,659,716	385,063	—
Stamps	1,010,109	1,011,243	—	14,866
Post Office	8,000	8,000	—	—
Taxes	4,016,811	1,144,510	—	2,872,301
Miscellaneous	105,000	97,366	—	7,634
Total	11,137,511	10,065,993	1,071,518	400,793
Deduct Increase	—	—	—	56,224
Decrease on the Quarter	—	—	—	344,569

Abstract of the Net Produce of the Revenue of Great Britain in the Years ended on the 5th of July 1831, and the 5th of July 1832, showing the Increase or Decrease on each head thereof.

	Years ended July 5 1831	1832	Incr	Decr
Customs	16,307,225	14,844,911	—	1,462,314
Excise	15,044,779	14,659,716	—	385,063
Stamps	6,504,212	6,522,229	18,017	—
Post Office	1,307,017	1,344,000	—	36,983
Taxes	4,935,709	4,905,941	—	29,768
Miscellaneous	585,020	405,966	—	179,054
Total	45,373,913	42,711,965	2,661,948	2,730,408
Deduct Increase	—	—	—	46,616
Decrease on the Year	—	—	—	2,681,864

The official tables of the produce of the revenue, for the quarter, ended the 5th of July this exhibit, as contrasted with the corresponding period in the last year, as well as upon the whole year itself, a very considerable, though, perhaps, under all the circumstances, not an unexpected deficiency. The falling off is apparent under every head of public income, except those of the stamps and excise, the latter of which alone exhibits upon the quarter an increase of 56,328*l*. In the Customs the deficiency is, upon the year, 1,462,384*l*. and the quarter 239,296*l*.; in the Post Office 51,017*l*. for the year, and 54,000*l*. for the quarter; assessed taxes 29,768*l*. for the year, and 82,471*l*. for the quarter; and in those charges which are classed under the head of "Miscellaneous," 181,452*l*. for the year, and 10,154*l*. upon the quarter. The Stamp department shows an increase upon the whole year of 48,616*l*., but a decrease on the last quarter of 14,866*l*.; and the Excise, though deficient upon the year 985,843*l*., has exceeded, as we have already stated, the corresponding quarter last year by 56,228*l*. The prosperity of this last branch of revenue is satisfactory, as it has been always treated as the test of the comforts of the people. The fallings off under other heads may be in some degree accounted for by the interruption given to foreign commerce by the quarantine regulations during that quarter; by accidental stagnation in some branches of domestic manufacture, by the repeal of the candle duty, and by the arrears of taxes which are still unpaid in consequence of some recent alterations in the machinery of the collection. The falling off upon the quarter is 314,565*l*., and upon the year 2,661,848*l*.; and the amount of Exchequer bills to be issued for the service of the next quarter is 7,575,374*l*.

A Supplement to the Gazette of July 17th contained an Order in Council relative to the days of registration, &c. under the Reform Bill, in consequence of the Boundaries Bill not having passed by the 20th of June.—For counties, the overseers are to cause notice to be given on the 25th of July, of being ready to receive claims; and claims to be inserted in the list of electors are to be made on or before the 20th of August; and the overseers are to make out their list by the 31st of August; notice of objection to any one in such list to be given by the 25th of September; the list of objected voters to be fixed upon the church doors on two Sundays previous, and to be open for inspection ten days previous to October 15th; the list of voters and of objections to be delivered to the high constable on the 29th of September; and the barristers are to hold their courts for hearing objections or claims to be inserted in the list of electors, between the 15th of

October and the 25th of November.—For boroughs, overseers of parishes and town clerks of boroughs are to make out lists of persons entitled to vote for boroughs, on or before the 31st of August; notice of claim to be inserted in such list, or of objection to any person in such list, to be made before the 25th of September; the lists to be affixed on church doors two Sundays previous, and to be open for inspection ten days previous to October 15th; the barrister to hold his court between the 15th of October and the 25th of November. The overseers of any parish are to be entitled to make their extracts from the tax assessments from the present time (July 12.) to August 31.; no barrister can hold an adjourned court after November 25.; the clerk of the peace is to complete his list of electors on or before the 1st of December in the present year; it is to be delivered to the returning officer, and is to be the list of electors from December 1. in the present year, till November 1. in the next year, when the second register is to come into effect.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

June 25. The House resolved itself into a Committee, for the purpose of taking into consideration the Punishment of Death Bill.—Lords Tenterden and Eldon entered into extended comments and elaborate criticism on the Bill. The latter noble Lord declared that he could not define the meaning of secondary punishments; and contended that the fear of death operated more powerfully in the mind to prevent crime than any other sort of punishment. His Lordship also urged, that before the capital punishment was repealed, they should know what were the secondary punishments.—Lord Dacre supported the amelioration.—Lord Wynford moved, as an amendment, that the discretionary power should be taken away from the judges, with respect to the cases in the Bill, and that transportation for life should be the inevitable consequence of conviction.—The Earl of Melbourne saw no objection to the amendment, and it was therefore agreed to. Some amendments on the subject of transportation for life were adopted, and the Bill was ordered to be printed, as amended.

June 27. Their Lordships met soon after one o'clock, and shortly afterwards, accompanied by the Speaker, and the other members of the House of Commons, proceeded in procession to St. James's, for the purpose of presenting the Addresses voted by both Houses of Parliament to His Majesty, congratulating His Majesty on his fortunate escape from injury from the attack at Ascot Races. On their return the Lord Chancellor read His Majesty's answer as follows:—"My Lords and Gentlemen, I thank you for this affectionate expression

of your feelings, in consequence of the attack made upon my person. I rely confidently on the continued loyalty and attachment of my people, and you may be assured of my anxious solicitude to ensure to my people the blessings which they enjoy under this free constitution."

June 28. The Marquess of Lansdowne laid on the table the second report of their Lordships' Committee on the Tithes of Ireland. — The Earl of Wicklow declared it to be precisely similar to the second Commons' report, so similar that he doubted not both had been manufactured by the same hand. — In reply to an enquiry from the Duke of Cumberland, the Marquess of Lansdowne stated that it was the intention of Government to propose three remedial measures on the subject of Irish Tithes this session.

June 29. Lord Wharncliffe presented a petition from the coal owners, showing the fearful height to which the lawless proceedings of the pitmen have attained. — Lord Melbourne admitted the truth of the statement, and said the evil had arisen from Unions, and the repeal of the combination laws. — Some conversation then followed in reference to a Bill for establishing a police in all large towns; and the Lord Chancellor said that the measure had been delayed in consequence of the great local difficulties which presented themselves. — The Punishment of Death Bill passed the Committee; and the Boundary Bill was read a second time.

July 2. The Earl of Roden moved an address to His Majesty, beseeching him to take such measures as will protect the Protestant religion in Ireland, and protect the lives and properties of all denominations of His Majesty's Irish subjects. — Viscount Melbourne resisted the motion as unnecessary. — The Duke of Wellington attributed the resistance to tithes to a conspiracy, of which the Catholic priests were the head. — Lord Plunket spoke at considerable length against the motion. — Several other Peers spoke. — The motion was lost by 120 to 79.

July 3. In a short conversation on foreign affairs, the Duke of Wellington expressed his opinion that the Emperor of Russia had performed every article of the treaties by which he was bound. — The Division of Counties Bill was committed, and several clauses agreed to.

July 4. The Lord Chancellor moved the second reading of the Scotch Reform Bill. In doing so, he strongly defended the Bill, and submitted that all the arguments which applied to the English Bill applied to that for Scotland with at least double force. According to the present state of the representation, the minority of the electors had

the decided control. — After some discussion the Bill was read a second time. The Boundaries' Bill then went through a Committee.

July 5. The Lord Chancellor brought in a Bill to amend the Appellate Jurisdiction in the Ecclesiastical Courts; and in doing so his Lordship explained, at considerable length, the nature and constitution of those Courts. He also detailed the objects of the Bill. One object was to prevent parties appearing at the bar as practitioners one day, and, on the next day, taking their seats on the Bench, and deciding as Judges. Another was to abolish the High Court of Delegates, and to transfer the right of hearing appeals to the Privy Council. The Bill was read a first time, and ordered to be printed.

July 12. The report of the Scotch Reform Bill being brought up, the Earl of Haddington submitted several amendments, but they were negatived. — The Appellate Jurisdiction Bill was passed.

July 13. The Reform Bill (Scotland) was read a third time, and passed. Earl Grey moved the third reading; Lord Fife strongly supported, and the Earl of Haddington and the Duke of Buccleugh opposed it.

July 17. The Scotch Reform Bill received the Royal assent.

July 18. The Marquess of Londonderry made certain enquiries relative to the state of Greece; in reply to which, Earl Grey observed, the Noble Marquess must know that Greece was in a state of great wretchedness and anarchy, and the necessity for the measures in which England had taken part must be obvious to every one. The Noble Earl then said, that the statements respecting Prince Otho and the loans were correct; but that whether the arrangements were for the advantage of this country, of course time only would show. He trusted that, if peace could be secured in Greece, its revenue would meet the interest of the loan. He added, that the original interference with Greece he disapproved; but, after what had been done, the case assumed a different character. The Noble Earl stated, that there would be no objection to produce the protocol. — The Earl of Aberdeen defended the course pursued by the last administration respecting Greece and Holland; but, though he was prepared to vindicate his conduct as regarded the negotiations for placing Leopold on the throne of Belgium, he could not view the nomination of Prince Otho in the same light. He and his colleagues thought Prince Otho too young, and that his religion was against his pretensions. — Earl Grey admitted that there might be objections; but the question was, whether, in the choice of difficulties, the government had not selected the least?

July 20. Lord Wynford moved the second reading of his Bribery Bill. — The Lord Chancellor hoped that this Bill would not be pressed, as the Bill in the other House (Lord John Russell's) would be proceeded with, and he hoped would soon be before their Lordships, so as to be passed this session. — Lord Wynford said, after this intimation, he would not press his Bill beyond the second reading *pro forma*.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

June 25. The House went into Committee on the Reform (Ireland) Bill — Mr. Stanley proposed to extend the 10*l*. qualification to all persons being *bonâ fide* occupiers (as in the case of freeholds) for twenty-one years certain. — Mr. O'Connell said, he was so well pleased with the concession, that it would ill become him to make any remarks upon the Right Hon. Gentleman's speech. — After some remarks from Sir R. Peel, the clause was agreed to. — On clause 4th, Mr. Lefroy moved an amendment, to the effect that the 10*l*. voter should have an interest in his house to that amount above the rent which he should pay. — Colonel Conolly seconded the motion, and argued at some length against lowering the franchise in the manner proposed. — The House then divided, when there appeared — for the amendment, 26; against it, 152; majority for ministers, 126. — Mr. Stanley moved the order of the day for the House to go into a Committee on the Party Processions (Ireland) Bill. — Mr. Lefroy was opposed to the Bill, on the ground that its real, though not avowed object, was to put down one particular class of processions (the Orangemen) in Ireland. — Mr. O'Connell objected to the Bill. — The House then divided — for the motion, 110; for the amendment, 29; majority, 81 — The House then resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill.

June 27. The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved the third reading of the Scotch Reform Bill in precedence of all other orders, and he did so on the ground of the urgency of the case, to afford time for the registrations, &c. previously to the elections — a matter that was most desirable. His Lordship, at the same time, intimated that the "qualification" clause, which had called forth so much opposition, would not be wholly persevered in, but that a qualification for county members only would be proposed; that for members for burghs would remain as at present. — Mr. A. Dundas opposed the Bill, and said he did not see why the qualification should not be the same in both countries. The alterations called forth a good deal of discussion, but the Bill was eventually read a third time; and, on the question that it do pass, the Lord Advocate announced that the government

would not press the county qualification clause — a communication that was hailed with much cheering. The whole of the clause is, therefore, now omitted. The Bill was then passed, after some amendments.

June 28. Mr. H. L. Bulwer moved, that an address be presented to his Majesty, praying that trial by jury and a legislative assembly might be established in New South Wales. — Lord Howick said, that he had received a communication within the last four days from the Governor of New South Wales, stating that, in future, trial by jury would be extended to civil cases as well as criminal, in that country. His Lordship pointed out some of the difficulties in the way of establishing a legislative assembly, and then alluded to the virulent attacks that had been made on General Darling. One of them was by a man named Girard, who was transported in 1821 for picking a gentleman's pocket; and who, in 1829, became an emancipist and government contractor. The question was one of time. He admitted that, sooner or later, the colony must have a representative government; but the time was not arrived when it could be given with safety. — Mr. Bulwer having withdrawn that part of his motion relative to juries, the House divided, when there were, for the motion, 26; against it, 66; majority, 40. — Mr. C. Ferguson then brought forward his motion relative to Poland, and moved for certain despatches and papers. — Lord Palmerston expressed his readiness to furnish them; and said that ministers were by no means blind to the right which the treaty of Vienna gave them to interfere on behalf of the Poles. After an animated debate, in which the Emperor of Russia came in for some sharp strictures on his conduct from Mr. O'Connell and Mr. Hume, the motion was agreed to.

June 29. Mr. Stanley stated, that as many Irish members had expressed their determination to oppose, in every stage, the Party Processions in Ireland Bill, he found himself reluctantly compelled to abandon the measure for this session. The responsibility would rest on those who thus opposed it. — The House then went into Committee on the Irish Reform Bill. — Mr. Stiel moved as an amendment the introduction of certain words into a clause, the object of which was to do away with the liabilities of electors to pay rates or taxes, before they can register or vote. On a division there were, for the original clause, 59; for the amendment, 21; majority, 38. — The House went into Committee on the question of granting a loan to the four West Indian Islands which have suffered from the hurricanes and the late insurrection. — The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, the losses in

the different islands were as follows:—Jamaica, 838,170*l.*; Barbadoes, 1,151,000*l.*; St. Lucie, 81,000*l.*; St. Vincent, 220,270*l.* He proposed to appropriate one half of the loan to Jamaica, and the other half to the other islands. The Noble Lord then moved a resolution to authorise the issue of Exchequer bills to the amount of one million, for the purpose in question.—Mr. Hume, Mr. Hunt, Dr. Lushington, and Mr. Buxton, opposed the motion; and Mr. Burge and Lord Sandon supported it. Ultimately the vote was agreed to.

July 2. In reply to a question from Lord G. Somerset, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, with a view of doing away all misunderstanding as to the continuance of the Assessed Taxes Composition Act, said explicitly that the measure would be continued, at least for the present. The House resolved itself into a Committee of Supply.—Mr. Waton moved a reduction of 10,000*l.* in the estimates respecting barracks, but the proposition was negatived by 48 to 22. The various other items were agreed to.—In Committee on the Irish Reform Bill, Mr. Shaw complained of a different principle being applied to Ireland to that of England, in regard to freemen of boroughs and corporations being deprived of the right of voting; and moved, as an amendment, that they should be continued on the same footing as in England. The motion was negatived by 128 to 39. The eighth and ninth clauses were then agreed to.

July 3. Alderman Waithman brought forward his annual motion respecting exports and imports, which, after considerable discussion, was negatived.—Mr. Hume moved for papers relative to Somerville, of the Scots Greys, without having given any intimation, as appeared from Sir J. Hobhouse's reply, of his intention.—Lord G. Lennox bore testimony to the humanity of Major Wyndham; and the motion was negatived.

July 5. Mr. Stanley rose to bring forward his new system relative to the Irish Tithes. The Right Hon. Gentleman detailed his plan at great length, and concluded by moving for leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Tithe Composition Act; also for leave to bring in a Bill to establish Ecclesiastical Corporations in the several dioceses of Ireland.—Mr. James did not think the measure proposed would be satisfactory: it was only transferring the burthen from one to another, from the tenant to the owner of the soil. The Bill for turning the Church Tithe into land he did not think was a fitting measure. The Hon. Gentleman concluded with moving a series of resolutions, purporting the necessity of the adjustment of tithes, without robbing the clergy, or vio-

lating vested rights; but that the consideration of the question should be left to a reformed Parliament.—Mr. Shiel objected to the measure, and opposed the Bills. The reform proposed in the tithe property in Ireland was a kind of East Retford reform, which would never satisfy the people of Ireland.—Mr. O'Connell rose to move an adjournment, as there were many members who wished to deliver their opinions.—Lord Althorp thought the debate should not be adjourned, and the House divided. Ayes, 25; Noes, 143.—Mr. O'Connell again moved an adjournment, which was negatived; when the Hon. Member moved that the debate be adjourned to Monday.—Lord Althorp said, he would not persist in opposing the motion.

July 6. In a Committee of Supply, Lord Althorp moved, to grant the sum of 1000*l.*, part of 5000*l.*, for making a survey for providing a better supply of water to the metropolis. This motion led to some conversation, in which it was held that Sir Francis Burdett ought to pay the expense of the survey, as he had promised to guarantee all the expenses of it; but Lord Althorp and others would not agree to such a proposition. The motion was agreed to; and then Sir John Cam Hobhouse moved a grant of 202,482*l.* for the expense of the disembodied militia. The House afterwards went into Committee on the Irish Reform Bill.

July 9. The House was occupied by debates on the Irish Reform Bill.—Mr. Browne proposed, among other amendments, an additional member for the county of Mayo, which was met by Mr. Stanley, who asserted, that of the 300,000 inhabitants of that county, 240,000 had applied for charity last year. One amendment gives the elective franchise to the Irish University, as in England, to all Masters of Arts, and persons of superior degrees.

July 12. The Chancellor of the Exchequer brought forward the subject of the Russian Dutch Loan: and in doing so, his lordship entered into extended details of the origin of the treaty. He observed, that in reality the main question was, whether this country, now that Belgium was separated from Holland, was bound in honour and equity to continue the payment of its share of the interest of the loan? The object of the treaty was to prevent Russia, or any other power, interfering to cause the separation. A separation had taken place, not from the influence of any foreign power; but, being effected, it had been sanctioned by England. He, therefore, considered, that to resist the payment would be contrary to all principles of honour or equity. The changes that had taken place required a fresh treaty—that treaty had been ratified—and the government now sought the sanc-

tion of Parliament to carry it into effect. The payment made previously to the formation of the new treaty was to preserve the faith of the country; and, if that were secured, the ministers would not regret the censure they might have exposed themselves to. He therefore moved, "That the House do resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House, to take into consideration the convention entered into between his Majesty and the Emperor of all the Russias, on the 16th of November, 1831, and presented to this House on the 27th of June last."—A long but uninteresting debate occurred on an amendment involving a censure on ministers, moved by Mr. Herries, with was at length terminated by the House dividing. For Lord Althorp's motion, 243; against it, 197; majority, 46.

July 13. The third debate on Mr. Stanley's motion regarding the Tithe Bills for Ireland was resumed. Mr. Callaghan contended, that the proposed plan of commutation was by no means likely to tranquillise Ireland.—Mr. W. Peel cordially supported the motion.—Lord Killeen offered his decided resistance to the motion, maintaining that the plan could not be carried into effect; and that to attempt it, would only be to agitate and arouse the resistance of all Ireland. Mr. Benet objected to the tithe system, as a tax upon agricultural improvement. The subject again led to extensive debate, and strong opposition; but, upon the division, ministers had a majority of 92; the numbers being, for the amendment, 32; against it, 124.

July 16. Lord Althorp moved the order of the day for the House to go into committee on the Russian loan.—Mr. Baring said, that as the recent majority for ministers had been procured by their threat of resigning if defeated, he felt it right again to open the question, by moving for papers connected with the subject; and he concluded a speech of some length by an amendment to that effect.—The amendment was seconded by Mr. Robinson, and gave rise to a protracted debate, in the course of which Mr. Hume said, that as the object of the opposition was to turn out the present Ministers, whilst they would, if in power, pay the money themselves, he should, though he disapproved the payment, vote against the amendment; being of opinion that it would be a greater evil to the country to have a Tory Administration, than to allow the payment to be made.—Mr. Praed, Lord Eliot, Sir R. Vyvyan, Sir C. Wetherell, Sir R. Peel, &c. supported the amendment, which was opposed by Mr. Shiel, Lord Morpeth, Lord

Althorp, Lord Palmerston, the Attorney General, &c.; who argued, that as the object of this country, in making the treaty, was to prevent the union of Belgium with France, and as that object had now been attained by the erection of Belgium into a separate state, to which we had obtained the consent of the Russian Government, it would be unjust to refuse to pay the money on the ground of an event which we ourselves had induced Russia to sanction.—The House divided—for ministers, 191; against them, 155; majority, 36.

July 17. Mr. W. Harvey brought forward his motion—"That an humble address be presented to his Majesty, that he will be graciously pleased to direct the commissioners appointed to enquire into the state and practice of the Courts of law, to examine into the course of proceedings before the benchers and visitors of Lincoln's Inn, Inner Temple, Middle Temple, and Gray's Inn, upon the application of persons seeking to become students thereof, or to be called to the bar, and to report the evidence thereon, with any special circumstances, to the House."—The motion was opposed by Sir C. Wetherell, Mr. Knight, and Mr. Goulburn, and supported by the Attorney-General, Lord Althorp, Sir F. Burdett, and others, and the House divided; but there not being forty members present, the House was adjourned.

July 18. Colonel Sibthorpe having enquired whether there would be any objection to produce documents respecting the state of the cholera in the metropolis, Mr. Thomson replied in the negative. He added, that there had been considerable exaggerations on the subject—that the average of deaths in and about the metropolis was from 20 to 30 a day—that for the last four days there had not been any case in the docks or along the river—and that such considerations induced the government to withhold daily announcements, as the effect would be the closing of the ports of other countries against our vessels.—The Reform Bill (Ireland) was read a third time, and passed.

July 20. The House went into Committee on the Russian Dutch loan. The Chairman having read the first resolution, agreeing to the treaty, Mr. Mills moved, as an amendment, that the Chairman do leave the chair. A long debate followed, in which some sharp remarks were exchanged for and against the measure. The Committee divided—for the amendment, 112; against it, 191; majority for ministers, 79. The resolution was then agreed to.

THE COLONIES.

AUSTRALIA.

The Legislative Assembly, under General Bourke, held its first sitting on the 19th of January. His Excellency, the Governor, in his speech, states that the revenue was in a very flourishing state: after paying all claims, and an amount remaining in the Treasury, he recommended it to be applied to the formation of new roads, the erection of public buildings, and the foundation of public schools. He also announced, that in future all reports of the proceedings in the Assembly would be made generally public by the Press, instead of being exclusively given to one paper, as heretofore. The consumption of ardent spirits in the colony was very much on the decline.

It appears by an official paper laid before Parliament, that the expense of the establishments at New South Wales, in the year 1830, was 242,989*l.* 7*s.* 7½*d.*; Van Diemen's Land, 144,746*l.* 1*s.* 5½*d.*

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Accounts from the Cape of Good Hope furnish us with the commercial report for 1831. The value of the imports amounted to 332,527*l.*, being less than that of 1830 by 69,792*l.* The amount of the exports was 176,618*l.*, being a decrease from the preceding year of 34,146*l.* The decline in the value of exports is ascribed to the marked decay of the export wine trade; in 1830 the quantity exported being 10,483 pipes, while last year only 6108 pipes were exported. The amount of the shipping entered at the different ports of the colony for 1831 is 181 vessels, being 59,264 tons; while that of 1830 was 256 vessels and 69,382 tons; a decrease in the last year, compared with the preceding, of 75 vessels, and 10,118 tons. The Committee recommend an appeal to Government to avert the total annihilation of the export wine trade, by removing all colonial duties, and by establishing a more favourable rate of duty on its

importation into Great Britain. The entire value of the exports of the first quarter for the year 1832 is given at 38,358*l.*

NEWFOUNDLAND.

A Legislative Assembly has been at length granted to Newfoundland. By a Commission issued on the 2d of March last, and now laid before parliament, Sir Thomas Cochrane, the Governor, is empowered to appoint a Council for himself of seven of the principal freeholders, and to authorise the freeholders and householders of the towns and districts to elect representatives, who are collectively to form the "General Assembly of Newfoundland," and to make laws, statutes, and ordinances for the good government of the island and its dependencies; but the laws and statutes so made require the Governor's consent to give them force, and are afterwards to be transmitted to England, where they may still be abrogated by the King in Council. The nature of the constituency, and the qualifications of the members, are described in a separate paper, which is not printed; but the system will, no doubt, be as liberal as in the neighbouring colonies, where the plan of suffrage is, in all cases, very wide. The Commission, or *Charter*, as it may very properly be called, issues from the crown, without any sanction from Parliament, and this power, we believe, the King has always exercised in relation to conquered colonies. A bill has, however, been introduced, making over the control of the revenue of the island to its legislature.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

The Colonial Secretary has caused an official communication to be forwarded to Lloyd's, announcing that at New Brunswick a small tax has been imposed on all emigrants going to that place, and that the measure has received the sanction of his Majesty's Council.

FOREIGN STATES.

The Court of Cassation was declared against the legality of the Military Tribunals, and the decision was followed by an Ordinance in the *Moniteur*, dated the 29th of June, abrogating those of the 7th. The state of siege in the city of Paris was therefore raised. The opposition Journals consider the impeachment of ministers as the inevitable consequence of the decision. A misunderstanding has taken place between the King and M. Dupin, relative, it is supposed, to the *état de siège*, and the

refusal of M. Dupin to argue in favour of it before the Court of Cassation. Odillon Barrot, who pleaded the case of appeal before the Court, always a popular man, is now more popular than ever, and, to avoid the general applause, is obliged to make use of a carriage whenever he appears in public. The joy of the Parisians at the raising of the state of siege was loudly testified. The Viscount de Châteaubriand, the Duke de Fitzjames, and the Baron Hyde de Neuville, were respectively liberated, and have been exonerated from any charge of conspiracy or treason.

GERMANY.

The war against the freedom of public opinion, so long threatened, has at length been formally declared in Germany. The first ground was broken in Bavaria. There a severe ordinance has been published against what are called seditious and revolutionary movements, which declares all the agents of the executive authority answerable for the execution of the law; and any who may join in the offences which they are called on to repress will be severely punished. All functionaries are to enforce the respect due to the authorities; to check all resistance or acts of violence towards the constituted authorities; and, if necessary, to call in the assistance of the armed force. They are immediately to have all trees of liberty removed within twenty-four hours, to cause all tri-coloured cockades and party badges to be laid aside, and to see that none but the Bavarian national colours are worn. All damage done by the rioters to be made good by the communes, unless they can prove that they have done their utmost to prevent or check such excesses. Every citizen is bound by the laws to assist the armed force when called upon. An article from Mannheim states the arrest of forty-seven persons, amongst whom are some students, and some Poles.

HOLLAND.

The final answer of the Dutch King to the requisitions of the Conference respecting Belgium has been received. This *ultimatum* declares, first, that he refuses to recognise the *political*, though he is willing to admit the *administrative*, separation of Belgium from Holland; but he says he is not wholly indisposed to treat hereafter for the recognition of King Leopold, provided his other terms are acceded to by the Conference; secondly, he insists, in the teeth of Article 9. of the Treaty, upon the closing of the Scheldt against the Belgians, and repudiates their acknowledged right of fishing in its waters, &c.; thirdly, he claims the reunion of Limburg to Holland, and protests against any canal or railroad across the province, so as to connect Antwerp with the Rhine; fourthly, he seeks the retention of Luxemburg; and, fifthly, he contends for a great increase to the portion of the common debt which is to fall to

the share of his opponent. This latter demand seems the more unreasonable, because, in fact, two-thirds of the sum originally apportioned by the Conference to Belgium was by way of fine for the opening of the Scheldt; but the King of Holland insists upon the price of the privilege, whilst he exclaims against conceding any part of it. It appears to be taken for granted that these qualifications of adhesion on the part of Holland to the Treaty of the twenty-four articles will be rejected by the Conference; and war between the rival states begins to be again, notwithstanding late delusive reports to the contrary, considered inevitable.

PORTUGAL.

Don Pedro's expedition landed near Oporto on the 10th instant, without opposition. The landing took place on the north side of the Douro; and the authorities, magistrates, and garrison abandoned the city, after breaking down the bridge of boats across that river. The inhabitants of Oporto, thus deserted, either did not or could not oppose any resistance. The bridge was repaired, and a force of 3000 men sent in pursuit of the garrison on its retreat into the interior, along with some other local troops. It is said there was some hard fighting, and also that a Portuguese regiment declared for Donna Maria, but was cut down by their companions. This is the substance of the operations of the invading army down to the 11th. We do not know whether the Portuguese Government entertained any fears of a descent at Oporto, or made any extraordinary preparations for its defence. Oporto, however, being the extreme point of the kingdom, the invader has a long way to march before he can reach the capital, and the very first step in the advance of his troops in that direction we find has been met by an obstinate resistance. From the single fact of the landing of the expedition in that remote quarter, nothing can be inferred respecting the result. The issue must depend upon the fidelity of Don Miguel's army. At the lowest, it is computed at 60,000, completely equipped and well-disciplined. It is probable, however, that, before our record of these events can be in the hands of our readers, some decisive blow will be struck.

CRITICAL NOTICES.

History of the War of the Succession in Spain. By Lord Mahon.

It is the misfortune, if we may so say, of Lord Mahon, to waste his valuable time, and extensive reading, on subjects that have not any interest at the present day. He exhausted a large fund of learning and research on an obscure period of the history of the Lower Empire, and, with the patience and industry of an old German professor, ransacked tomes of barbarous Greek, to disprove or establish points of Byzantine biography, on which no one could have the slightest wish to be informed. His present work, though not of so obsolete a character, is yet hardly more interesting. The "War of the Succession," when Spain was desolated by the pretensions of two competitors for her crown, more than a century ago, can surely excite no sympathy in the people of England at the present day. The struggle of Switzerland to throw off the barbarous yoke of Austria, and of Holland to emancipate herself from the relentless despotism of Spain, are incidents in the history of Europe, of a period much more remote, yet how different is the sensation with which we contemplate them! Who that has a heart to feel, or a head to think, can read with indifference the efforts of a Felt or a Nassau, and the incalculable benefits these efforts conferred on mankind, by causing the light of freedom to shine upon the world, and so enlarging the human mind, and ameliorating the condition of society? But what possible good can the human race derive from contemplating the ambitious projects of France and Austria to place a creature of their own on the throne of another country? or what preference can he feel for one or other of the young despots, where there was no more to choose between Charles and Philip in Spain, than between Amurath and Mustapha in Turkey. When, at the present day, the mighty flood of public opinion is bearing onward, with an irresistible torrent, overwhelming petty interests, and obliterating the barriers which slavery and ignorance had created, — when *common sense* and *common justice* are going about the world like two great giants, the one pointing out what ought to be done, and the other compelling us to do it, for the benefit of our fellow creatures, we can hardly turn our attention to such imbecile competitors, and their worthless pretensions, unless it be to say, with the satirist, —

"Strange that such difference should be
'Twixt Tweedledum and Tweedledee!"

Yet this history is not without its use. England was then, as she has lately unfortunately been, the refuge of disappointed ambition. One of the competitors actually came in person to London to solicit our vote and interest, and, what was still more, one of them prevailed on us to send an army to Spain, to support his pretensions, and a boroughmongering parliament granted supplies for that purpose since that time, down to the Holy Alliance, we have been continually entangled in Continental politics, either fighting ourselves, or prying others to fight, till, like the ambitious giants of old, we lie crushed under a mountain's burden, from which

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we in vain struggle to extricate ourselves, till the whole frame of society is convulsed and shaken. If we ever can be relieved from this intolerable weight, let the effect warn us how we ever again meddle with the cause.

Yet it is but justice to Lord Mahon to say, that he has well executed an ungrateful task, for which he had opportunities few can avail themselves of. His ancestor, General Stanhope, who had distinguished himself by the capture of Minorca, and from which circumstance, if we are not mistaken, his title of Mahon, the capital of the island, was conferred, was at one period commander of the British forces in Spain, and left behind him no less than sixteen folio volumes of papers on the subject of the war. From these copious and authentic materials our author has liberally drawn, and it is not much to say, that he has been able to add many new facts to the already published histories of these transactions, and to throw light upon others that were doubtful, or imperfectly known. Among the characters that distinguished themselves in this war was the excellent, but gallant and enterprising, Earl of Peterborough. He was the personal enemy of General Stanhope, and it is creditable to the candour and impartiality of Lord Mahon, that, while he has not exalted the reputation of his ancestor by undue praise, he has not tried to deprecate that of his rival. On the contrary, he renders every justice to his generosity and public spirit, his sagacity in planning all his measures, and his chivalrous courage in executing them. Probably the most interesting portion of this work are the details of his conduct at Fortost and Murviedro, and his stratagems to meet the enemy on equal terms, his generosity, on the loss of his baggage, and his effort to punish some wretches who had murdered his sick soldiers.

But while we confess that we do not feel any great interest in the work itself, nor exactly accord with the politics of Lord Mahon, we entertain the highest respect both for his talents and character. We see a young man, in the prime of life, with the allurements of fortune, rank, and connections to lead him into the fashionable vices of the day, but devoted to such pursuits as are useful and honourable. Already has he evinced ability and industry, and displayed the result in the acquisition of information beyond his years. We trust he will long persevere in this honourable course.

1. *The Life of Gouverneur Morris, with Selections from his Correspondence and Miscellaneous Papers, detailing Events in the American Revolution, the French Revolution, and in the Political History of the United States.* By Jared Sparks. 3 vols. 8vo. Boston.

2. *Recollections of Mirabeau, and of the Two first Legislative Assemblies of France.* By Etienne Dumont, of Geneva. 8vo.

Gouverneur Morris and Mirabeau may be viewed as representing in their own persons the intellectual and moral character of the Revolution, in which each acted so conspicuous a part. It was happy for America, at the moment she was called to

achieve her liberty, and to establish her independence, that, from the body of her citizen, she could summon to her aid not only men of the first talents, but of the strictest probity, men worthy of a population distinguished in the civilised world as possessing in a very superior degree those virtues which ensure the prosperity and happiness of the social state. The wrongs which they felt, and others which they feared, had they yielded to the insane encroachments of the mother country, converted them at once into a nation of patriots. Liberty with them was a substantial good, not a mere phanton of the imagination. They sought and adopted practical principles of government, suited to the present condition of human nature, without building wild theories on mere abstractions respecting the rights of man and the perfectibility of society. They undertook a mighty task, and they performed it well. The *amor patriæ* was the soul of their ambition. Personal or official distinction they regarded only as a trust committed to them for the benefit of their country. It is really refreshing to trace the various incidents in the life before us, and to be warmed with the glow of manly sentiment which pervades the correspondence, the speeches, and miscellaneous productions of Mr Morris. Always incorruptible, always at his post, willing to act or to retire at the bidding of his constituents, but never forgetting or neglecting his duty as a citizen — the American Revolution did not create, but it found, such men. The people had virtue enough to follow their counsel, and to imitate their example. And from the first hour of her independence, the sun of America has been gradually rising. Nothing has occurred to tarnish its glory, or to retard its progress. We repeat it, — we attribute this to the character of the people. Had they been frivolous, debauched, the slaves of a demoralising superstition, or the victims of ethereal impiety, — their revolution would have been a series of crimes — their liberty licentiousness — and their country the alternate theatre for the dread tragedies of tyrants and demagogues. This is a doctrine which Gouverneur Morris, with reiterated earnestness, presses upon his friends and correspondents in both hemispheres. This inspired him with confidence amidst the severest struggles, and the most perplexing difficulties, of his infant republic while from the first he predicted that the utter want of public and private virtue would blight all the fruits of liberty in France, and, with the monarchy, deliver to Rome the very framework of society. Drawing a parallel between the leaders of the American Revolution, and the parties in the French Convention, Mr Morris exclaims, in a letter to General Washington, — "How different was our situation in America! Every one performed cheerfully his part, nor had we any thing to apprehend from the common enemy. Such is the immense distance between a country which has morals and one which is corrupted. The former has every thing to hope, and the latter every thing to fear."

In a letter, dated Paris, Nov. 22 1790, addressed, as before, to the President of the United States, Mr Morris observes, — "This unhappy country, bewildered in the pursuit of metaphysical whimsies, presents to our moral view a mighty ruin. Like the remains of ancient magnificence, we admire the architecture of the temple, while we detect the false god to whom it was dedicated. Idols and ravens, and the birds of night, now build their nests

in its niches. The sovereign humbled to the level of a beggar's pity, without resources, without authority, without a friend. The Assembly at once master and a slave, now in power, wild in theory, raw in practice. It engrosses all functions, though incapable of exercising any, and has taken from this fierce, ferocious people every restraint of religion and of respect. Such a state of things cannot last. In another letter he tells General Washington that "he cannot possibly conceive the demoralised state of all classes of the people," and, in the course of his correspondence, adduces revolting instances to justify his general censures. One characteristic sentence we cannot refrain from quoting, as it marks the infatuation of the Assembly, for the most part composed of individuals without private worth or public consistency. "They have taken genius instead of reason for their guide, adopted experiment instead of experience, and wander in the dark, because they prefer lighting to light."

It is highly instructive and amusing to read the impressions made on the mind of our witnesses by the characters and events now so familiar to us, — as they were written down at the time. Mr Morris's Diary and Letters are in this respect particularly valuable. We regret that there is so small a portion of the former. Had he continued the practice, the whole economy of human life would have passed under our view, and we should have had upon many sketches, anecdotes, and portraits without number. These volumes do honour to America. She may well be proud of such citizens as Gouverneur Morris and his illustrious contemporaries. We turn to a very different personage, of whom Mr Morris speaks, indeed, with merited contempt. It is one of the most gifted and yet most unprincipled of mankind. This is Mirabeau, "Recollections of whom have been written, and preserved in manuscript, by M Dumont and which, since his decease, have been given to the world by J. I. Duval, of Geneva." "I hey contain a number of incidents never published, and statements concerning persons and things, more or less important, but all of great interest. In this we concur with the learned Editor, though we prefer the opinions entertained by M Dumont upon the conduct of the constituent Assembly to those which he expresses in his preface. The English translator and editor has, in our opinion, somewhat offended against the moral taste of the virtuous part of mankind, when he asserts of it, "with all his vices, Mirabeau had many redeeming qualities." It appears to us from all that we could ever learn, and from all that these "Recollections" disclose, that Mirabeau was a man without a single virtue. For party purposes, many an illustrious reputation has been maligned, the most splendid virtues tarnished, and the more fruitful of a superstitious magnified into crimes; but who can darken the character of Mirabeau? It is mere assumption, justified neither by fact nor probability, to affirm that "had his life been spared, the French revolution would have taken another direction, and the horrible excesses of the reign of terror never have blackened the page of French political records." His death was the knell of the French monarchy, the glory of a long line of kings was buried in the grave of Mirabeau. This is not merely fine, it is superfine, and means — what? — Just nothing. He, whose private life was infamous, never inspired public confidence. He had no political faith. His speeches were prompted by vanity

—by pique—by revange, and, while he was the orator of the people, he was a pensioner of the court. He lived in splendour from the secret contributions of the royal purse, he intrigued with all—deceived all—and died, as he lived, the victim of excesses which even in Paris were scarcely contemplated with indulgence. Had his life been spared, he would, no doubt, have endeavoured to save the monarchy, and thus secure the object of his own ambition, but it would have been impossible, even for his powerful talents and mighty energies, to have arrested the infatuation of the unhappy Louis and his imbecile advisers. The monarchy must have fallen, and the guillotine, in all probability, would have ended his career. Mirabeau belongs to History, but how would his name have shone in its annals, had he employed his wonderful endowments in advancing the true interests of mankind,—had he been a Christian, and not in itself a patriot, not a demagogue, a virtuous citizen, and not the shameless violator of all laws human and divine. We need not him to possess a great genius. But what is prostituted genius? It is the life of the sepulchre and the charnel-house. Compare Mirabeau with Gouverneur Morris—with Washington. The comparison is an insult offered to the dignity of human nature. It is like comparing the American with the French revolutionist.

Of the work before us we are quite of opinion, with the English Editor, that "it contains valuable materials for history." However we may regret that the work remains unfinished, we cannot but be thankful for the abundance of information supplied by these Recollections, every page of which is of great interest. Our regret arises from the very perfection of the work, even in its unfinished state, and had Dumont found leisure to fill up the periods connecting its different parts, and to give his promised account of the revolutions of Geneva subsequent to that of 1789, and in which he was himself an actor, this volume would form the completest compendium of the French revolution ever given to the public.

The Highland Smugglers. By the Author of 'The Corsair Adventurer', 2 vols.

We think the author of this fresh and natural story first in the name of all sportsmen,—true and unfeignedly,—for one of the most animated and picturesque descriptions of highland deer stalking, and highland habits, that it has ever been our fortune to see in print, again, in the name of every lover of nature and nature's beauties—of those whose hearts swell warmly at the holden of the wild rich pastures the chimes, "black with rock and shadow,—the green verdant hills, the leaping torrent, and, above all, the small quiet "bothy," with its pile blue smoke curling amid the farther of some huge mountain against which it rests,—a sort, and a dwelling, for brave fearless men,—for bonny wives kind and faithful,—for maidens with "snowed hair," blithe, yet right modest in their pastimes. We think Mr Fraser, also, in the name of all young ladies who admire sentimental heroines and handsome heroes, and assure him, that, were we young enough to aspire to such distinction, we would break a lance with Mr Trevelyan himself, in the hope to despoil him of so sweet a bride as Isabella Stewart. We have, moreover, great sympathy with his "Smugglers," who are of the right sort,—bold, reckless,

fearless, dare-all devils, standing out in the foreground like a group of *Salvator Rosa's* own bandits,—rural flesh-and-blood rascals, who are so true to their eviling, that, despite the necessity of so doing, we are heartily grieved when they fall by sword or bullet.

But the most perfect, the best sustained, character in the story is the forester Maccombich, a being, who, long after the volumes are closed, keeps his hold both on our imagination and our reason, and who is perpetually exciting our sympathy, our admiration, and, at last, our tears. We hardly know any personage in any of the Scotch novels to compare him with—for Mr Fraser is no imitator. But this we can aver, that there is no novelist existing who would not have added a fresh laurel to his wreath by the embodiment of this fine Highlander. We have seen it urged against these books, that their minutiae sometimes sobers into tediousness. We do not think so, the details would have been imperfect, had they been more concise. We have scarcely found a line of all we have read that we desire to have omitted.

Ballytully is a disgusting but faithful portraiture, and nothing can be more judicious than the disposition of the lights and shadows, though Mr Fraser wisely and kindly makes the former preponderate. We have troubles enough in reality, without seeking for them in fiction, and the "Highland Smugglers" adds considerably to our stock of amusement, nay, of wisdom, without making us unhappy, by reflections upon, or pictures of, the miseries of human life. We were not prepared for the literary transmigration of the author of the inimitable reciter of Persian adventures into the recorder of highland hunts and huntsmen, it was as unexpected as it is delightful, and we congratulate Mr Fraser as much upon his present as his former state of existence.

The Life and Pontificate of Gregory the Seventh. By Sir Roger Griesley, Bart. F.R.S.

The life of the monk Hildebrand, his exaltation to the papacy, and an analysis of that subtle yet gigantic system of policy by which he taught the *Lords*, the *Bishops*, and *Princes* to govern, not a people only, but all the nations of Europe, without recourse to force or arms, cannot fail to afford an interesting and instructive lesson, when sought out from impartial and authentic sources. This has been effected, in the work now under notice, with a respectable degree of success. It is shown, by a careful collation of documents not accessible to any but those who have had leisure and opportunity to seek for them, like the author, in the libraries and collections of Italy, that the ecclesiastical despotism which for so long a series of centuries prevailed in Italy, was introduced by a skilful combination of violence and fraud, and was opposed, however unsuccessfully, by a succession of learned and enlightened men, who viewed with indignation the temporal sovereignty of the church, and pitied the political debasement and religious thralldom in which their countrymen were held. Hildebrand was, in fact, little more than an instrument in the hands of the monks, who aimed at universal dominion over the church, and, through the church, over the whole world. But it was Hildebrand who, when pope, taking advantage of the spirit of the times, placed himself at the head of the people,

proclaimed its liberties against the nobles, opened the monasteries and colleges to the inexhaustible phalanx of the multitude, and, by the power and influence of the monkish congregations of every denomination, extended and maintained the rights and privileges of the Roman court, which had released them from the yoke of the bishops and the nobility.

To the life and the political career of this extraordinary man is prefixed a concise but connected account of the leading events which had taken place, and a summary of the principal religious opinions that had prevailed, in Italy and Rome, for half a century preceding the commencement of the immediate subject of the work. This introductory compendium, which is clearly though briefly drawn up, contains all the preliminary information requisite for throwing light and interest on the subsequent matter, much of which might otherwise have proved to ordinary readers obscure or unintelligible. To those who have leisure and inclination to attend to the internal history of Rome during those dark ages of ecclesiastical dominion, this will, we doubt not, prove an interesting volume.

Lights and Shadows of American Life. By Mary Russel Mitford. 3 vols.

We have only one fault to find with this original and delightful collection of tales—we think the title ill chosen; it is indelibly connected with the writings of one of our great modern writers, and is not particularly illustrative of the volumes before us. The tales are very various; those by Paulding have a high order of merit: sarcastic, spirited, they abound in national sketches, taken by a vigorous and graphic pen. The "Isle of Flowers" is a beautiful story, full of romance and poetry; but our especial favourite is the "Back-Woodsman," by Mr. Flint. Simple, touching, appealing to our sympathies of "hearth and home;" teaching a lesson of the meekest piety, and most patient exertion; it is equally beautiful and natural. It is a story that may take its place with "Simple Susan," "The Son of a Genius," and other delights of our youth. It is also a most graphic picture of the picturesque and adventurous, but hard and toilsome life, led in the wild forests of America, when the woods first ring with the axe, and the smoke of a human dwelling first ascends among the trees. One or two of the tales are scarce worthy of their place; but, take them all in all, these volumes have great and various attractions.

A Reply to various Opponents, &c. By Colonel W. F. P. Napier, C.B.

The admirable History of the Peninsular War, from the pen of Colonel Napier, was written with too strict an attention to truth, and too great a freedom from party spirit or feeling, to allow its author to expect security from the attacks of either avowed or anonymous opponents. Accordingly, he has been so vigorously assailed, both at home and abroad, as to render a reply to his objectors necessary for the vindication both of his own credit, and the accuracy of his means of information. In the above-named pamphlet, his several antagonists are answered in succession. The first in the list is Colonel Sorrel, who has thought it incumbent upon him to appear as the champion of Sir David Baird, by defending him

from certain expressed or implied strictures in the History. The result of his remarks is simply to correct one error in Colonel Napier's Narrative, who has asserted that Sir David Baird made his retreat upon Villa Franca without orders—a statement now acknowledged to be incorrect. That Sir David Baird, however, was guilty of unpardonable negligence in forwarding despatches to Generals Hope and Fraser by a drunken orderly dragoon—in consequence of the non-delivery of which, the division of Fraser proceeded on the road to Vigo, instead of halting at Lugo with the rest of the army, is as evident as the light of day: and if Colonel Sorrel had listened to the dictates of prudence, he might have been aware that, according to the observation of our crafty British Solomon, there are cases in which a rent is not worse than a darning.

Major Leith Hay, the writer of a Narrative of the Peninsular War, next enters the field, and is very speedily disposed of. The author, however, of "Strictures upon Colonel Napier's History,"—a work written in express vindication of Lord Bessford, although it is to be hoped, for his Lordship's credit, unperused by himself before publication,—demands, and has received, a more explicit and particular confutation. Without examining the controversy at length, it is enough to state that, on almost every point in question, Colonel Napier brings forward authorities in support of his assertions, which assure him a triumphant issue to the contest. In the latter part of the pamphlet is contained a defence of those operations which, with the exception of the movements which determined the battle of Waterloo, have occupied a greater share of attention in this country than any events during the last war. We allude to the conduct of the advance into Spain, and subsequent retreat to Corunna, of the army under Sir John Moore. Of this officer, it is well known that Napoleon himself, speaking at a time when he seems to have had neither motive nor inclination to be otherwise than sincere, used the highest terms of approbation; but even had his military talents been less than they were, the self-devotion and patriotism which characterised the scene of his heroic death, might have protected his memory from the envenomed and calumnious which a selfish and unprincipled faction have endeavoured to connect with it. Colonel Napier, in his great work, has appeared a candid and generous advocate of the merits of a commander, whose abilities he is well qualified to estimate, and the merit of one of our best of soldiers, as well as of men, have been ably recorded by our most judicious military annalist. The author of "Cyril Thornton," however, "*haud spernandus auctor*," in conjunction with Major Moyle Sherer, and Colonel Sorrel, have renewed the old charge of vacillation and inactivity at Salamanca; though each, by the by, recommends a plan totally different from those of the others, as preferable to that acted upon. It is again, therefore, proved by Colonel Napier, that Sir John Moore was anything but inactive during his sojourn at Salamanca; and a few questions asked by him upon the subject, are sufficient to set the objection at rest for ever. "Was it," he enquires, "inactivity, in that short period, amidst a thousand false and conflicting representations and reports, to fix the true character of the Spanish insurrection, and with so sure a judgment, that every operation founded upon a different view failed, even to the end of the war? Was it inactivity to have arranged the means of throwing

the army into the heart of Spain; and when the battle of Tudela, breaking that measure, obliged Moore to prepare for a retreat, was it inactivity, amidst such difficulties and anxieties, and without money, to establish sure intelligence, and, upon new prospects opening, to arrange a forward movement in the face of three hundred thousand men, at the same time changing the line of operations from Portugal to Galicia? Are these things the work of a moment?" To this, every candid reader must answer, Assuredly not. If incompetent generalship and ill-conducted measures are, indeed, to be sought, it is not in Sir John Moore's expedition that the search can be made. Our readers, however, will doubtless recollect, with but little exertion of memory, other recent passages in our history, in which they may truly and indisputably be found. Let us remember our fruitless errands to the Helder and Walcheren, as well as our ignominious repulse at Buenos Ayres. Let us remember the folly of the ministers who planned, and the blunders of the commanders who superintended, these unhappy and ruinous projects; and after the contemplation of such imbecility, return to censure the conduct or doubt the genius of Sir John Moore.

Briefly, however, to conclude. Colonel Napier has shown the same accurate judgment and the same impartiality and candour in the present reply as in his preceding labours. The misrepresentations of his antagonists have rendered its publication necessary; and, both from its style, and the strength of the arguments it contains, as well as from the existence of contrary assertions, which are calculated to impugn the truths it establishes, it must be considered a necessary, and indeed indispensable, appendix to the excellent *History* it is intended to vindicate.

Dramatic Stories. By Thomas Arnold. 3 vols.

Under an attractive title, Mr. Arnold has produced a very attractive work. It consists of a series of tales, partly written in dialogue, but possessing higher and better claims to be considered "dramatic." With the first and longest, "Goodwin and Goda," we are less satisfied than with those that follow. It has but little meaning; and though evidently meant to illustrate the manners and habits of our Danish ancestors, it has supplied us with but a scanty portion of information; and even this of a questionable nature—while the interest of the story is very meagre indeed. Such of our readers, therefore, as may happen to begin the work at the beginning, will receive this as a caution, that they are not to lay it down in despair. They will find ample amusement in those by which it is succeeded. They are conceived with considerable power; the style is easy and graceful; and the dramatic character that so completely pervades the whole cannot fail to produce that gratifying excitement which is the very soul of fictitious composition. The story of "The Godless," although it records a horrible and revolting incident—"The Conscript"—"The Impostor"—and "Lionesa," are excellent tales, and more than one of them might be advantageously converted into a genuine drama for representation upon the stage. Although Mr. Arnold has long been a labourer in the literary vineyard, this is, we believe, his first published work. We heartily congratulate him upon so suc-

cessful a commencement; and augur well of his future course. He has many of the more essential qualities of a novelist, and may anticipate a prosperous career.

The Microscopic Cabinet. By Andrew Pritchard.

It is high time that those parts of natural science which depend upon the powers of the Microscope for their exposition, should be made the subject of far more general and industrious pursuit. It is an unfortunate truth, that the desire of knowledge is often in an inverse ratio with the means of acquiring it; and that Nature, as she becomes more willing to instruct us, is listened to with increased indifference. Nothing places this fact in a stronger light than a comparison between the earliest investigators of the productions of the earth and the marvels of the heavens, and those who are languidly engaged in the same pursuits at the present time. The laborious efforts of a Kepler or a Leuwenhoek are recorded censures of our comparatively fuller exertions. Yet, although the taste for studying the more minute departments of animated nature has certainly been, for a long time, any thing but commensurate with that which once existed; we have great reason to hope it has at length received an impulse, which will be neither inconsiderable in its effects, nor transitory in its duration; and it is no compliment to its author to affirm that the publication of a work like the present will go far towards forwarding such a result. We are presented in it with engravings of the most beautiful or remarkable larvæ and water-insects; and are, moreover, informed of their history, habits, and anatomical conformation, so far as these are ascertainable. We have also directions as to the use of the instruments employed in such researches; and a full description of Mr. Pritchard's new single microscope. To this gentleman the scientific world are indebted for the first employment of diamond lenses; and he has given a most interesting detail of the difficulties experienced in working the gem, from the polarization of light, and flaws in the substance of the stone itself. Dr. Goring has added a very able *Mémoire* relative to the analysis of test objects, and the defining and penetrating powers of microscopes and engiscopes, as well as a chapter respecting the best method of appreciating the quality of these instruments, which we recommend to the perusal of all those who are anxious to obtain the most correct aids in following their investigations. We cannot speak too highly of the finished coloured engravings introduced at the close of the work. These have been taken after the most patient observation, and are equally remarkable for the fidelity and beauty of their execution. We would particularly allude to a plate of the *Daphnea Pulex*, and another of the crimson-coloured *Cyclops*. A mere inspection of these would, we imagine, be sufficient to create a taste for the study of a department of philosophy which certainly is inferior to none in the interest it is calculated to create, or the elegance of form, and the harmony of adaptation, which it presents to the view. Upon the whole, we conceive Mr. Pritchard to have rendered by his labours an important benefit to the scientific part of the community; and we are confident they will be received with that degree of approbation which the zeal and industry both of himself and his ingenious engravator justly entitle them to claim.

Biographical Sketches of the Reform Ministers. By William Jones, M.A.

If public respect and esteem might ever be said to be fixed upon any body of men, the present members of His Majesty's government have unquestionably and deservedly obtained it. To this reward, — and a noble recompense, even with all its accompanying responsibilities, it is, — their important services and unshaken perseverance in the great national cause furnish a claim, which, while the history of the country receives the attention of mankind, will continue to be acknowledged; and however, at any future period, bodies of individuals, influenced by separate interests, may read the often repeated lesson to those now in power, that no general acclamations are ever of lasting continuance, nor any popular idol long the subject of universal homage, there is no doubt that, before the great and impartial tribunal of an enlightened posterity, as well as in the judgment of those best capable of judging in the present generation, the members of Lord Grey's administration will appear as benefactors, not only of their own countrymen, but of the whole human race at large. It is natural, therefore, that we should desire to be as intimately acquainted as possible with the lives of men, in whom we have so much reason to be interested; the more especially as those lives have, in some instances, been almost wholly devoted to the task of securing to Great Britain her palladium of rights and privileges, and rendering to all nations the earnest of better and more equitable civil government for the time to come. The author of the "Life and Times of William the Fourth" has successfully exerted himself in a compilation of biographical sketches of the reform ministers; a work which, in every respect, deserves the title of *popular*; and, as such, claims a favourable and general reception. The first three numbers contain memoirs of Lords Brougham, Grey, Russell, Holland, and Goderich, accompanied with very respectable engravings. Each of these sketches is a study in itself, and will be found a replete with high interest to those who delight in contemplating great events, in connection with the personal qualities of those who effect them, as well as to all who are fond of speculating upon the peculiarities of individual and distinguished mental character.

Edinburgh Cabinet Library. British India. Vol. 2.

We congratulate Mr. Hugh Murray on the manner in which he has finished his History of British India, the latter part of which contains topics of such varied interest, and affords so many grateful reminiscences of the wisdom and valour of our countrymen. The first volume terminated with the events consequent upon the overthrow of the French power in Hindostan; the second contains the conquest of Bengal, the fierce struggle with the kingdom of Mysore, bringing forward the old exploits of the British army throughout those arduous campaigns which terminated under the ramparts of Seringapatam, the Nepaul, Mahratta, and Pindaree wars; and, finally, the reduction of Bhurtpore, the last stronghold of native power in that vast peninsula, of which England is now the undisputed mistress. The whole narrative of these important events is characterised by impartiality, distinctness, and an agreeable style of writing, which cannot fail of greatly enhancing the reputation of the work. No portion of our history is more worthy, at the

present period, of study, than that which relates to our policy with respect to Hindostan, and we do not know a better means of obtaining information upon all necessary points than the source supplied by the Cabinet Library: the volume before us, however, is not devoted to history only; there is a long and copious account of the Hindoo mythology, literature, and customs, and a dissertation upon the several castes and tribes into which the native population is divided: the whole system of British government in India is treated of in two well-arranged and comprehensive chapters, and the efforts made by various religious societies for the diffusion of Christianity in that part of the world, form, as they deserve, a subject of extensive consideration. Under this head we remark with pleasure the terms of approbation in which the exertions of the Baptist missionaries are spoken of. Owing, as Hindostan does, the earliest and most extensive propagation of the Gospel within her regions, to the zeal of a body of men unconnected with her except by the general ties of human fellowship, it is fitting that their labours should on all occasions receive the praise they merit, as well that the example may produce a beneficial effect on those who are at length beginning to be aware of the responsibility incurred by this country, as the arbitress of so many millions of subjects, sunk in the lowest ignorance and superstition, as that just honour may be paid to the memories of the foremost labourers in this extensive field of religious enterprise. The concluding chapter of the volume presents an account of the commerce of India, and a table of exports and imports for 1829, which give a comparative view of the state of the Company's trade and that carried on by individual speculation.

It will be found a highly useful as well as an interesting document. Thus far it is but just to say, that the publishers of "British India" have fulfilled their pledge made to the public at the commencement of the work. We feel no hesitation in affirming, that the second volume is, in every respect, qualified to compete with that which preceded it; and thus we cannot bestow a better recommendation.

Edinburgh Cabinet Library. Africa. Second Edition. Egypt. Second Edition.

The first editions of these popular works are too well known to render necessary a lengthened review of the subjects to which they are devoted. It would be great injustice, however, to their spirited publishers, not to mention the very numerous additions now made, without any corresponding increase of price, to the matter of the original volumes. With respect to the first of the above works, M. Douville's sketch of his travels in Congo, presented to the French Geographical Society, has been consulted for additional information, and the very remarkable voyage of the Landers down the Niger, an event unquestionably the most important that has yet occurred in the annals of African discovery, is given at considerable length. The American establishment for negroes at Liberia is also, for the first time, added to the list of settlements upon the coast. In order to make room for so extensive an addition of information, the scientific chapters have been printed in a smaller type; an expedient by which, while its contents are increased, the volume is prevented from assuming too bulky and cumbrous an appearance. Of the geological and

zoological treatises, which these concluding chapters contain, we cannot avoid speaking in terms of very high praise; they are, in every respect, worthy of the pens of Professor Jameson and Mr. Wilson. With respect to "Ancient and Modern Egypt," Wilkinson's "Materia Hieroglyphica," and "Extracts from Hieroglyphical Subjects at Thebes," Rifaud's "Tableau de l'Egypte," Mure's "Disertation on the Ancient Zodiac and Calendar of Egypt," and the article on the Egyptian Chronology, by Professor Renwick, in the third number of the Journal of the Royal Institution, are the principal authorities consulted for the elucidation of any point of dispute or uncertainty. The enumeration of these new supplies of evidence will show that those engaged in the valuable series of works under notice are anxious to use every means of rendering their labours worthy the approbation of an enlightened public. It is to sedulous attention to all sources of improvement that the publishers of the Cabinet Library owe its present high reputation and extensive demand, and as long as the same means continue in operation, there is no doubt of their being attended with similar results.

Memoirs of Felix Neff, Pastor of the High Alps, and of his Labours among the French Protestants of Dauphiné. By Stephen Gilly, M.A. &c.

While we admit that every thing relating to those scattered remnants of the reformed religion, which are found in various mountainous districts of France are very interesting, we cannot but regret that the introduction of them to the notice of the public should be accompanied with bitter taunts and reflections on the church of Rome. Whatever might have been the grounds of complaint formerly of one sect against another, we presume it no longer exists. The government of France no longer persecutes its subjects under the revocation of the edict of Nantz; nor John Knox preaches a crusade against catholic rookies. The sects in both countries are now protected by the securities of equal rights and indulgent laws; and all that remains for us is, to forget the prejudice and bigotry which the wisdom of our ancestors, both protestant and catholic, thought it right to cherish. We are indebted to Mr. Gilly for other notices of the Albigenes, but written in rather an uncharitable spirit: and we beg to remind him, that, whatever might have been the sufferings of those poor people formerly, they are now no longer "dragged into the service of the mass." He has, in his preface, called up all the horrible details of infants stifled in the arms of their dead mothers in France: did he ever hear of the horrors perpetrated by the puritans in Ireland on catholic children even before they were born?

Felix Neff was a native of Geneva, and began his career as a soldier, in the service of the state; but he was soon disgusted with his companions, left the army, and prepared for holy orders. Not liking the manner in which they were conferred in the Geneva church, he went to England for his diploma, returned to France, and was appointed pastor of the High Alps, in the valleys of Tressinière and Queyras, formed by branches of the river Durance. Here he continued, among storms and torrents, to instruct his people, till the horrors of a severe winter so affected his health, as to compel him to abandon the place. He took an affectionate leave of his Alpine flock, and retired to his own country; where

he died on the 29th of April, 1829, at the early age of thirty-one.

The book contains the usual details of the conscientious discharge of duty by a good pastor to his parishioners, but nothing very extraordinary. It wants the interest we take in the proceedings of his fellow-pastor in the same mountains; but Neff had not the opportunities of Oberlin.

Rhymes and Reminiscences. By the Rev. J. Saul.

Mr. Saul strikes us as a writer whose productions may be best described by that title which our ingenious neighbours on the other side of the Channel have invented to designate a kind of literature which, although well enough constituted to flourish under the indulgent smiles of a friendly circle, is quite unfitted for exposure to the keen and searching atmosphere of indiscriminate criticism, and whose character cannot be more neatly conveyed than by the term "vers domestiques." The author of "Rhymes and Reminiscences" possesses taste and feeling, but he certainly is no poet. In these days of universal literature, how many are there who contend for the honour of the title, and how few who deserve it! Every month produces its score of volumes, neatly printed and hot-pressed, and exhibiting on their pages the decent and ordered array of seemly verse, yet of the twenty volumes in question, nineteen fall at once still-born from the printer's hands, and the single survivor remains but to be thrust from notice by the following month's supply, which, in its turn, is equally doomed to neglect and oblivion. Spenser should have seen our British press at work, when he wrote his poem of Mutability.

Jolande, and other Poems.

Jolande is one of those poems upon which a feeling of respect for its author induces the reader to pass a more favourable judgment than the strict exercise of impartial criticism may appear to justify. It is an unpretending, unpuffed, and gentlemanly production; but its literary merit will hardly allow us to expect that it will meet with either an extensive or long-continued circulation. The tale is simple, and scarcely distinguished by any circumstance of remarkable interest. A lady is betrothed by a stern parent to a rich and powerful suitor, and is rescued, when on the eve of marriage, by the unexpected return of a former lover from the Holy Land, who slays his rival outright, and obtains the affianced maiden as his reward. The versification is generally correct, and the language, if seldom rising to the pathetic or the beautiful, proceeds with an equable and gentle flow. If Jolande is the first production of its author, we may hereafter expect better things from his pen; but, viewed in the best light, it is to be considered rather as an exercise in the mechanical structure of verse, than as containing instances of the noble conception or inspired diction of genuine poetry.

The Literary Pancratium; or, a Series of Dissertations on Theological, Literary, Moral, and Controversial Subjects. By Robert Carr, and Thomas Swinburn Carr. 8vo.

All subjects are controversial, whether theological, literary, or moral. The Messrs. Carr, therefore, are not so accurate in the detail of their titlage

as their pretending high-sounding *Pancratium* might lead us to expect. *Literary Pancratium*, too! why not *Theological, Literary, Moral, and Controversial Pancratium*? But, seriously, with some affectation, the book is better than the title. If our readers like the subjects, they will find them very well treated; and if there is not much originality in the discourses which elucidate them, there is a good deal of research. The philosophy is good, and the theology—but we care not about the *ism*. It is Christian theology, a little tinctured with the dogmas of a school, to the moderate professors of which we have no great objection. The topics discussed are:—knowledge; the immateriality of the soul; the immortality of the soul; natural religion; the origin of natural religion; those mental associations which precede and follow discoveries; language; the existence of the Deity; revelation. The “philosophy of prefaces” is vastly strange: among other things, it introduces us to the intellectual character of Dr. Johnson and Lord Byron.

A Letter to the Right Hon. Earl Grey on Colonial Slavery. By John Murray, F.S.A. F.L.S. &c. &c.

A very reasonable and well-written pamphlet: it attacks the principle of slavery. The writer is an enlightened philanthropist, very much in earnest; and he reasons on self-evident principles, with a force which the pro-slavery people will never be able to neutralise. We hope the day is not far distant when discussions on a subject so offensive to humanity will be unnecessary, because there will not be a slave in all the British dominions.

Barney Mahoney, 1 vol. By T. Crofton Croker, Esq.

A most amusing little volume, though the hero, like many others, is of the least consequence in his own house. Caricatures, oddities, country counsils, and here and there a shrewd remark and piquant anecdote, fill up these diorama-like pages; where there is a new scene to every chapter. Barney Mahoney is a young Irishman, who comes to London, and certainly does see a deal of service. The quiet comfort of the merchant's family, the travelled gentleman in a public office, with his sisters, people of gentility, and glass coaches; the Yorkshire dévotants, are all excellent; and the opening scene has something more than Irish humour—it has also truth to recommend it. But, of all cases of sentiment, commend us to the following:—A lady asks her little girl “how she feels,” on the occasion of her grandmother's death. “Is it hungry, mamma?” replied the child. “Nonsense!”—“Oh, then it's thirsty, you mean?” Every one must admit these are really natural and unsophisticated feelings. The volume concludes with Barney Mahoney going abroad: we should think his adventures on the Continent would be very entertaining.

Beauties of the Rev. George Crabbe; with a Biographical Sketch.

This little book is scarcely amenable to criticism, as it consists simply of a cento of extracts and selections from the highly popular poet whose loss we have so recently had cause to deplore. It was almost impossible to avoid making an agreeable bouquet from such a garden; but we cannot compliment the compiler on any very extraordinary taste or skill in the choice or arrangement of the

flowers which compose the garland. Many of our own particular favourites,—pieces, too, which we would have conceived peculiarly adapted for republication in a work like this,—have been omitted altogether; those retained are given in the alphabetical order of their subjects, than which a less poetical mode of collocation could scarcely have been imagined. The biographical sketch is slight and meagre; still, as a reminiscence of departed genius, to those who admire and do not already possess the published works of Crabbe, this little volume cannot fail to prove acceptable.

Letters from Continental Countries. By George Downes, A. M. 2 vols. post 8vo.

These volumes consist of a series of letters from France, Savoy, Switzerland, Italy, Germany, Denmark, Holland, and the Netherlands, compiled from notes taken during a tour of a year and a half in 1825-6. They constitute a plain, straightforward narrative of what the author saw and heard during his travels, and might be used with advantage as a guide-book, by any person disposed to follow a similar route. Mr. Downes is, we believe, the author of the “Guide through Switzerland and Savoy,” published by Galignani; and it must be confessed that these letters also are written in a marvellously matter-of-fact style, such as one might expect from an itinerant quaker, or other philosophical peripatetic. We felt the more disappointed in this regard, the author being a native of the Sister Isle, whose inhabitants are, in general, renowned for liveliness; and, sending forth his book, moreover, from a Dublin publisher, with a motto from Keating, in pure Irish, we were induced to look for a more than ordinary infusion of mercurial spirit in his letters. Bating the absence of this, however, they are written in a very painstaking manner, and faithfully describe the various localities which form the subjects of them. The various inscriptions which the author met with in his course are given with unusual diligence and accuracy; and altogether the work affords ample evidence of having been compiled with no ordinary degree of care and labour.

Three Nights in a Lifetime; and Inishairlach: Domestic Tales.

There are epochs in every life which make such an indelible impression, that they can never be obliterated or forgotten;—into which the concentrated essence of existence is so compressed, that they stand forth ever after as resting-places for memory to dwell on, as landmarks in the retrospect of the past. A moment sometimes suffices to change the current of our mortal—aye even of our eternal—destiny; and after long, dull years have passed away, and all things, and we ourselves above all other things, are changed, it is still impossible to revert, even in thought, to such brief instants of intense interest to the heart and feelings, without a throbbing sensation in the breast, and a thrill through the whole frame.

The intention of the first of these tales is to portray three of these thrilling eras in the lifetime of Sophia Walsingham, a young lady who loves and is beloved by one who proves unworthy of her affection; a discovery which is only made, however, on the very eve of their intended nuptials. He is rejected, and the lady, after a becoming degree and time of misery, marries a former admirer, a dull, dissipated part of a husband, with whom she becomes

more miserable than ever, until at length she dies. So does her false, or rather foolish lover, heart-broken, and repentant, in a distant land.

Inshairisch, the second tale, is a highland story of the so rebellion, professing to be transcribed from the original MS in the possession of M. le Comte de Mirbelle. Both these stories are skillfully and powerfully written, but there is an air of stern reality about the second, which rivets the attention, and carries on the reader, especially if he have any Scotch sympathies, or any touch of the old Jacobite feeling about him, with breathless interest, from page to page, till he arrives at the sad and solemn termination of the tale. We are sure it will find favour in the eyes of all who, in this age of unromantic worldliness, still love to turn a backward gaze upon the days of warmer and more heroic feeling, of chivalrous and devotedness, and of exalted, though, it may be, mistaken loyalty, when money, or mercenary calculation of any sort, was not the chief aim of life, nor self the sole deity of man's idolatrous worship.

The Private Correspondence of a Woman of Fashion. 2 vols.

These volumes bear the most unquestionable marks of containing what they profess to contain—the private correspondence of a woman of fashion. Yet it may be matter of regret, that what was intended to be private, has been made public. We confess ourselves unable to interpret the dashes and retractions with which they abound, and might as profitably have pored over a Sanscrit MS for any profit or pleasure we have gathered in the perusal of the “Correspondence of this ‘Woman of Fashion.’”

Descriptive Sketches of Tunbridge Wells Embellished with Maps and Plates. By J. Button, F.S.A. &c.

Of all the places to which company resort in summer, for health or recreation, we know none to be compared with Tunbridge Wells. It stands in the most picturesque part of the county of Kent, on the side of a breezy hill and surrounded with young woods, embosomed in vines, or climbing up steepes, where “all is green, dingles, and bushy dells,” of the most wild and romantic character, invite you to wander, and fill your pockets with nuts, *venimus comitibus*. The air you breathe is the most pure and wholesome, impregnated with the aromatic odours which every light gale carries on its wings from the wild thyme and other odoriferous shrubs with which the uplands are covered. The soil is dry and absorbent, so that you are never detained at home by the ‘crude consistence’ which loads your shoes after rain in other places. In fact, we are quite enamoured of Tunbridge, and as glad to find an ingenious and competent man has undertaken to write an account of it.

The discovery of the springs of Tunbridge had not the same origin as that of Bath or Cheltenham: no sagacious pig, or epicurean pigeon, pointed out their virtues to the human race. In the year 1606 a simple mortal, by simple means, discovered them. Dudley, third Lord North, having led a life of dissipated dissipation, retired to this part of the country, to recruit his shattered constitution. In

passing through a wood, he perceived a ferruginous scum on a stream of water, and supposing it must be endowed with some chalybeate medical virtues, he sent some of it to London, where it was examined by chemical tests, and its ingredients ascertained. His Lordship then began a course of drinking it, and, with the auxiliaries of temperance, air, and exercise, in a beautiful country, he soon became a stouter man than ever, and lived on to the age of eighty-five. He thought it his duty to recommend their use every where, both by speaking and writing, recommending them to the use of invalids, beyond those of the foreign and then fashionable Spa, which, he says, is “a chargeable and inconvenient journey to sick bodies, besides the money that comes out of the kingdom, and the inconvenience to religion.” The waters soon grew into reputation, and a building was erected in the vicinity of the springs, called the Pipe office, where people smoked tobacco, which was considered then a good auxiliary to the water. Its gradual increase from that time is detailed, and enlivened by Mr Britton by a variety of anecdotes of persons and things, which gives much interest to his account. Among other authors who had the scene of their incidents in this place was Richardson, the novelist, who left a curious illustration to his remarks in a picture found among his papers, a *fac-simile* of which is among the plates which embellish the work. It exhibits a number of well-known characters who frequented it in 1748, and in the costume of the day among them are Dr Johnson, Colley Cibber, Garrick, Beau Nash, Earl Chatham, and, among the rest, Loggan, the diminutive artist, who drew the picture and portraits on the spot,—and did not spare his own deformity.

The book contains an account of the waters, and the cures they effected, the geology of the soil in which they arise, the accommodations of the place, and all the information usually contained in a “Guide to a Watering Place,” but beside that, it is an agreeable and sketchy work, far superior to the dry and dull descriptions which are to be found in mere directories, and is evidently the production of a man superior to the class of Guide-makers.

It is illustrated with fourteen plans and views of places in the town or vicinity.

The Sacred Harp The Mother's Present.

Two pretty little volumes, containing prose and poetical selections from the more successful English writers,—the principal object being to improve, interest, and amuse the young. We notice them chiefly because they have issued from the Dublin press, to which they are highly creditable. We may observe, however, that the contents of both have been made with much judgment and taste.

The Phenomena of Nature familiarly explained. Translated from the German of Wilhelm Von Turk.

The Journal of Education, in noticing the original work of which this is a translation, recommended that it should be prepared for the English reader: the hint was very properly taken;—the volume is written in an easy and pleasant style, familiarly explaining the phenomena of nature, and may prove a profitable acquisition to all who are employed in educating the young.

The Village Poor House. By a Country Curate.

It is really refreshing to meet with a little volume such as that before us, at a time when the press is growing weary beneath the burthen of trash of all descriptions, upon which the name of poetry is unhesitatingly bestowed. The Village Poor House contains matter of a very different kind. The author, be he or be he not a country curate, is a poet of very high order; and although his mind is somewhat more *soured* than is usual with the class into which he has entered, his unassuming volume is a rich treasure, from which the reader may gather much that is valuable. We quote a page in support of our opinion:—

TOM PERKINS'S SONG.

- " Ah! well I recollect the time,
'Twas in the glorious sunshine prime,
'Twas in the month of June,
A soldier's coat I first put on,
First gloried in a soldier's gun,
And march'd to gallant tune,—
Merrily, merrily march'd we, then,
A thousand brave and happy men.
- " Happy, and brave, and young, and gay,
Where'er we went, 'twas holiday;
And crowds came forth to see;
Bright eyes their sweetest glances cast
On each gay soldier as he past;
And joyous men were we;—
Their pay'rs pursued us to the main,
We now were on the route to Spain.
- " A thousand gallant hearts were we,
As ever pour'd their life-blood free,
Or cross'd the salt-sea foam
To battle—as 'twas right we should,—
To scorn the tempest, fire, and flood,
And die to save our Home;
A very worthy deed, I wis,
To die for such a home as this!
- " When victory sat upon our swords,
How gratitude made knights and lords,
And towns flamed up in light!
Wealth, honours, praises, all were shed,
Like rain, upon each noble head,
For such a glorious fight—
We, all the while, who struck the blow,
Had nothing but our wounds to show.
- " We fought in every field of fame,
Like blood-hounds, staunch upon the game;
The eagle quail'd at last.
Death, like a mower, o'er us stood,
And victory held the feast of blood,—
It was a rich repast,—
And then rose up a wild halloo—
'Twas England shouting, Waterloo!
- " A thousand gallant souls were we,
When first we crossed the rolling sea—
As buoyant as its waves;
Five hundred soldiers nobly slain
Fed the wild crows of France and Spain,
Or filled their Flemish graves,—
Tired, wounded, sick,—a ghastly band,—
One hundred sought their native land.

" Honours and rich rewards are mine,
A medal on my breast to shine,
It plays a gallant part—
And seems my very heart to goad—
When scraping dirt from off the road,
Or yoked in Quarry-cart—
I, who have toil'd, and fought, and bled,
Am doom'd to earn inhuman bread!

" My pension—for our grateful land
Pours bounty with unsparing hand,
And scatters all her hard,—
Six pence a-day is all she gives,
How meffily an old soldier lives—
Go, ask the Parish board,
It seizes it the hour 'tis due—
A glorious fight was Waterloo."

This is not a solitary instance of the writer's power. The volume contains a really a page of less vigorous verse.

The Natural Son.

We have just had a little volume laid before us, of poetry,—"The Natural Son." There never was a little volume more poetically printed—with more sentiment on the title-page.

There are two frontispieces; one, "The Haunted Glen;" the other, "Circe;" the *Circe of the Bard*, the heroine of the tale.

The idea is pretty and new. As the knight-errant of old entered the lists, his lady's picture on his shield, the modern hero, embarking on an enterprise equally as chivalrous in these days, inserts it at the head of his volume. *Circe* is very beautiful, very voluptuous-looking; and, whatever we may feel for his book, we most devoutly beg to compliment our author on his mistress.

But we do not mean to speak—we could not speak if we would, after the appeal made to our feelings—with critical severity. What this little poem wants, is chiefly energy and originality; what it possesses, is a certain degree of elegance and grace, which however by no means sustains itself, and which loses great part of its effect from the evident imitation it is meant to be of the lighter works of Lord Byron. Something between *Beppo* and *Don Juan*.

There is a good deal of quaint sharpness in her—

" One in whose quiet countenance Whigs trace
The map of a close boro'—"

" Her sparkling face
Clear and transparent as a glassy pond."

The pond is not a very choice comparison with a lady's face; and we think that *Circe* might have deserved better things. Still, with all its defects, there is something in her young poet (for we are sure he must be very young) which induces us to say—we wish to hear of him again.

[Mr. Cockburn has just sent us a very able book on the practical working of the Reform Bill; which, as well on the ground of its intrinsic merits as on account of the character of Mr. Cockburn as a rising barrister, will demand more of our attention in another Number than our arrangements for the present one will admit of.]

THE DRAMA.

THE prospects of the drama may be said to have improved since our last, if it be only in virtue of the brilliant success which has attended Laporte's first speculation at Covent Garden Theatre. Such audiences have not been seen at either of the great houses for the last twenty years; and simply by the accession of *two* distinguished performers — Mars and Taglioni. This settles the important question to which the players have given currency, as to the dramatic taste of British audiences, and the disposition of the higher classes, in particular, to support and encourage theatrical performances, at least when they can do so without compromising, in their own persons, that *outward* decency and decorum, to which they pay such fastidious attention. The fact is, that no other class of the community has so much need of the excitement which is to be obtained in an equal degree by no other means. With the exception of a well-conducted dramatic performance, there is no English mode of amusement in which that curse of the upper class of English society, *ennui*, does not intrude itself; and there is no trouble or cost at which the class in question will not purchase that exemption, — excepting only that of seeking it where hitherto it has been alone obtainable — namely, (not to mince the matter,) in a place uniting the two leading features of the bear-garden and the brothel. The performances of Mars and Taglioni are of too refined a character to attract *gallery* company; and the arrangements of Laporte are too politic to include the gratuitous admission of public women as part of the evening's entertainments. The consequence is, that the boxes and the orchestra are crowded every night with a brilliant assemblage of company, three-fourths of which consist of women of rank and fashion; and the pit is filled with the *dile* of the respectable portion of middle life. This is final, so far as relates to the tastes and inclination of the English public for theatrical performances. There is, in fact, no other "public" which has, from its habit and temperament, half so much occasion for them; and therefore none by which, when encouraged at all, they are encouraged so liberally and profusely.

Precisely the same inferences are to be drawn from other facts connected with the recent state of our theatres. The little theatre in the Strand has *no gallery*; and its performances are conducted with perfect decorum and good taste: it is filled nightly with a respectable and attentive audience. It was nearly the same with the Olympic, under Madame Vestris's management. The company, however, was by no means so select, — because (in behalf, we suppose, of the gal-

lery) the performances were more *free*, and the admissions less judiciously restricted. But Matthews's performances alone might long ago have proved what we would here infer. His audiences have, for the last ten years, included more of the upper and respectable classes of society than all the other theatrical audiences of the metropolis put together; — only excepting those of the King's Theatre and the French plays. And the reason is, that notwithstanding their comparative monotony, they have scrupulously avoided any offence to public decency, and have abstained (not purposely perhaps, but necessarily) from appealing to gallery applause.

We had nearly forgotten to instance the German operas, in proof of our position that there is no lack of theatrical taste in the respectable portions of the English public. Mediocre as those performances have been (of course, excepting the superlative acting and perfect singing of Madame Schroeder Devrient, — and those, be it remembered, were not among the attractions of the first few nights,) they have nightly filled to overflowing the largest theatre in the metropolis, and at extravagantly high prices of admission: while all the *regular* efforts of the present manager of the King's Theatre, added to his alleged personal influence as a man of wealth and station in society, have not been able to compass a single *paying* house!

We shall not enter into any detailed notice of the performances at Covent Garden, — the exquisite character of Mars's acting, and the pieces in which she for the most part acts, (namely, the genuine *comedy* of the French stage), being well known; and as for the dancing of Taglioni, luckily it does not fall within our department of critical notice, or we might be tempted to expatiate upon it in terms not suited to the staid and grave character which we are bound to maintain in these sober-suited pages. Suffice it, that while the dancing of Brugnoli is *all art* — open, undisguised, gratuitous art; and while that of Heberlé is *merely art* carried to that uttermost pitch of perfection at which the art is concealed, and becomes a sort of second nature, the dancing of Taglioni is the perfection, not of art, but of nature itself, — tutored by art, it is true, and tutored to the very utmost pitch that is compatible with the existence and supremacy of nature — but nature still, refined, or rather condensed, into a sort of quintessential spirit — a sentiment, an abstraction, which can be *felt* and appreciated, but not understood, much less described; nor, indeed, should any one attempt the latter task, unless they are content to incur the charge to which we, for one, are fain to plead guilty — that of writing

or talking egregious nonsense, as above exemplified.

As to novelties at the other regular theatres — (meaning thereby those which have hitherto accomplished the honour of being regularly reported on in these pages), we must again decline to enter into any thing like detail. By many degrees, the best is one produced at the Haymarket, entitled, “A DUEL IN RICHELIEU’S TIME,” a close translation from a French piece, as clever and effective as it is offensive to good taste and injurious to good morals. The merit, and the sole merit, of this piece, even in the original, is, that it presents a lively and characteristic picture of the manners of the time and country to which it relates. But this picture is drawn from a story, the object and effect of which is to excite the feelings to a painful degree; that excitement being in itself the end sought for, not the means to any thing else; and, what is still worse, the excitement is made to grow out of a spurious and mischievous sympathy with feelings and actions that are at variance with the principles of society at least, whatever they may be with human nature. A deceived and injured husband — a guilty wife — a false sense of honour — a spurious courtesy — an empty and unmeaning generosity, — such, and such like, are the materials of this clever but worthless production; and we are the less inclined to tolerate it, that it is the work of a lady, — we mean the English translation.

The three principal characters — the lover, husband, and wife — were acted by Vining, Cooper, and Miss Taylor, cleverly enough by the two former, but most falsely and extravagantly by the latter, of whom we are at last compelled to despair; for it is clear, that she is bent on exaggerating her errors of style every time she is told of them. What a performance was Madame Albert’s of this very character!

The only other novelty at this theatre, is a second piece from the pen of young Matthews — “The Court Jester.” It is, we believe, like the above, a close translation from the

French; and, like the above, it is false and extravagant; but, unlike that, it is neither clever in its concoction, nor exciting in its details and effect. It is, however, wholly free from that unpardonable fault which we were compelled to point out in the first production of the same writer; it is not indecent. But it is only not so, because the effect sought to be produced, is serious instead of comic; for, in point of subject, it touches on what ought to be interdicted ground in an acted drama, and which is so, *where* any thing better than *mere* excitement is aimed at. The story is that of a betrayed peasant girl transformed, by the mingled love and remorse of her betrayer, into a princess. Miss Taylor played this character less extravagantly; than the one alluded to above, but still at a melancholy distance from that simplicity which can alone render such parts attractive. The title of the piece — “The Court Jester” — is like a court jest, at once empty and deceptive.

The only other novelty of which we have to speak, is one of which we would fain *not* speak: first, because it is unequivocally bad; and, secondly, because it comes from a source whence we are accustomed to look for better. Fun — broad, coarse, and extravagant — it is true; but real English fun, is what we look for at the hands of Mr. Peake; and, in “The Climbing Boy,” he gives us, instead, spurious humanity, false sentiment, and mere vulgarity. His “Climbing Boy,” is a kidnapped young gentleman who is made a chimney-sweeper, “by the force of circumstances,” and remade into a young gentleman by the same; and the comicality of the affair arises out of his leaving his black marks upon white bed curtains, and chair covers, and cambric pocket-handkerchiefs! Moreover, we have a poacher, a policeman, a street-sweeper, and a lady in silk, who sings a comic song as broad as it is long!

Such are the novelties of our national Drama during the last month!

MUSIC.

MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

“She told him, when they parted.” Ballad — Music and Words by George Linley, Esq.

We have seldom met with a more touching melody: it is replete with simple pathos and natural feeling; and the concluding line —

“So did she pass away,
falls on the ear like a solemn wail.

“Raise, Isabel, those soft dark eyes.”

Words by Miss Bennett. Music by Miss Smith.

A soft gentle song, well adapted for either harp or piano. The fair ladies may be vain of their skill, both in poetry and music. It is far above the standard of amateur verse and melody.

“My cottage near the Rhine.” G. Herbert Rodwell.

A very pretty “contented” ballad, that Madame Cellini does — and Vostri and Waylett could — sing delightfully.

FINE ARTS.

EXHIBITIONS.

BRITISH INSTITUTION.

The Exhibition of Paintings by the old Masters at the British Institution is scarcely equal to collections of former years. There are, however, many fine pictures—contributed, as usual, from the richest galleries of the kingdom, although the most valuable gems of the several stores have been already publicly exhibited. The more remarkable works of the present year are those by Salvatore Rosa—the Discovery of Pythagoras, and the Sybil's Temple at Tivoli—Parmigiano, a delicious picture of St. John Preaching in the Wilderness—a Head, by Giorgione—Venus presenting the Arms forged by Vulcan to Æneas, by Nicholas Poussin,—with some fine landscapes by Canaletti, Cuyt, Hobbema, and A. Vanderwilde. The scarcity of historical pictures, however, is to be regretted.

A curious and interesting collection of groups in miniature is exhibiting at No. 28, New Bond Street. It is termed the Papyro-Museum; and is a remarkable novelty in art, inasmuch as the figures, and their numerous accompaniments, are all composed of paper, tinted with extreme accuracy, and formed upon the most correct models. It is impossible to overrate the skill and industry displayed by the artists—two young ladies, we understand, who have employed many years of labour in the accomplishment of their extraordinary work. We have not space to describe any of the groups; but our readers may derive much gratification from inspecting them.

PUBLICATIONS.

The Countess Gower and her Child; engraved by Samuel Cousins, from a painting by Sir Thomas Lawrence.

We have never examined a finer specimen of mezzotinto engraving. Mr. Cousins has completely succeeded in transferring to copper one of the happiest efforts of the late President of the Royal Academy. His touch is the very extreme of delicacy; yet there is a breadth and character in his works that shows how accurately he can enter into the meaning of the painter. The picture of the Lady Gower and child is hardly to be classed among portraits. It has an interest beyond them;—representing, as it does, a young and beautiful mother, with one of the loveliest children we have ever

seen. The print may be a valuable acquisition to the numerous connections and friends of the noble family of Stafford: but to the lover of art, and the lover of nature, it will be also most welcome.

Portrait of William Wordsworth; engraved by J. Bromly, from a picture by W. Bozall.

An excellent likeness of a poet who has long since found his way to the hearts of all who can appreciate and love true nature in poetry. It is the first portrait we have ever seen of this most excellent man—and we have welcomed it as if we were receiving a tried and valued friend. It is like the man,—but rather too ideal, as if the artist had been more disposed to contemplate the author of "The Excursion," than William Wordsworth himself. The engraving is good. There are, we trust, few who have read his works—none are there, we believe, who have done so, without loving the poet—who will be without this print.

Finden's Illustrations to the new Edition of Lord Byron's Works. Part IV.

This publication improves as it proceeds. The fourth is decidedly the best part we have yet seen. The marvel is, how it can be possible to produce four such prints for the sum of half-a-crown. Cindra, by Stanfield; St. Sophia, by D. Roberts; *Mafra*, by D. Roberts; and the Castle of Chillon, by J. D. Harding, together with a portrait of the Poet's Child,—“sole daughter of his house and heart!”—form the pictorial embellishments of Number Four. The drawings are made from sketches taken on the spot; and the engravings are executed in line, by Mr. Finden, or under his direction. Altogether, it is one of the most successful and best sustained publications that have ever issued from the press.

The English School; a Series of the most approved Productions in Painting and Sculpture executed by British Artists, Nos. 35. and 36.

No. 36. of this interesting work completes the third volume. The prints are executed, in outline, by French artists, from the most successful pictures of the English school. It is remarkably cheap; and presents an agreeable and easily attained view of the progress of British art from the time of Hogarth to our own day.

Nature; engraved by T. Doo from a painting by Sir Thomas Lawrence.

It is unnecessary for us to say more than that this is a second plate engraved by Mr. Doo, from Lawrence's beautiful picture. The first engraving has been long since “worked out;” and the publishers have done well to republish it.

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.

We some time ago noticed at length the formation of this important association, at York. The next meeting was appointed to be held at Oxford, and it has taken place accordingly.

It may be well to repeat that the objects of the Society, which, though in its infancy, is yet in so flourishing a condition, are, to promote the interests of science, by collecting together, once a year, the learned from all parts of the United Kingdom; — to encourage the personal interchange of ideas and opinions, and the reciprocation of information — as well as to make known the desiderata in science, and thus to settle, as it were, a combined plan of operations for the scientific campaign during the ensuing year.

There exists that spirit of fellowship — a sort of freemasonry it may be termed — among men of science, which would render such a meeting desirable, even should no other practical good result from it. The union thus brought about among persons engaged in kindred pursuits, situated in different parts of the kingdom, and personally unacquainted, except perhaps through the medium of common fame or private correspondence, must be attended with benefit as well as gratification to all the parties concerned.

It is, therefore, with pleasure we insert abstracts of some of the more important and attractive lectures that have been delivered during the several meetings that have taken place. They are abridged chiefly from the *Oxford Herald* and the *Oxford Journal*.

“Professor Buckland read a lecture on the geology of the neighbourhood of Oxford. He demonstrated, by examples, the dependence of the character of the soil upon the condition of the subjacent strata; and called their attention to the adaptation of sand and calcareous and argillaceous soils to the different modes of agriculture. He enlarged on the advantage of improving the mineral condition of all soils by artificial manures, the application of which is founded on the principles of agricultural chemistry; and suggested the importance of adding to the geological committee of the Association a section to be devoted to the improvement of agriculture. He expatiated on the agricultural state of Ireland as connected with the possibility of reclaiming peat-bogs, distinguishing those which are capable of being reclaimed from those which, in his opinion, can never be reclaimed without an outlay of capital far exceeding any profitable return. He also explained the manner in which water is supplied from the sea, through the medium of the atmosphere, to fertilise the earth by

rains, and to furnish a perpetual supply of water for the maintenance of springs and rivers. The professor pointed out many defects in the ordinary systems of draining; and illustrated, by examples, the important fact, that large tracts of land might be permanently drained at small expense, by methods depending entirely on consideration of the geological structure of the substrata. He also spoke of Artisian wells, and suggested the advantage that would arise from a more general application of them in the neighbourhood of London. After an excursion of nearly six hours, occupied chiefly in exhibiting the geological character of the neighbourhood, the professor returned with the party to dinner. In the evening, the different sections were occupied with papers and discussions, as at the previous meetings.”

“An interesting account was delivered by Mr. Scoresby, of a singular effect produced by lightning on the *New York* packet vessel. Its object was to throw light on the disputed question, ‘whether conductors provoke the discharge of electric fluid, which might otherwise pass over a body innocuously, or carry off the fatal effects of it, though it may invite an explosion?’ During a terrific storm which the above vessel weathered in April, 1827, an iron rod was attached as a conductor, to the mast-head, and let down, in an oblique direction, into the sea. A flash of lightning soon struck it, with a terrible explosion; the cabins were filled with sulphur, and the whole vessel was wrapped in flames. The lower part of the conducting rod was found, on examination, to be fused — owing, probably, to its being thinner at that end, and therefore not having a sufficient body of conducting power. Other effects, however, were very remarkable. The compasses changed their points; all the chronometers in the vessel stopped; and, what is more, parts of their mechanism were discovered to possess magnetic attraction. Every knife and fork acted like so many loadstones. An infirm and elderly gentleman, who lay disabled in the ladies’ cabin, was so fortunately electrified, that he instantly skipped about, and, when the vessel arrived in port, walked home to his hotel. The inference which Mr. Scoresby drew from these circumstances was, that this conducting rod, though it perhaps occasioned a severe shock, by attracting the electric matter, yet saved the vessel from a fatal blast. This conclusion of Mr. Scoresby was confirmed by another gentleman, who adduced the instance of a single vessel, armed with a similar conductor, which alone escaped injury out of many others, not so defended, that lay close around her.”

A lecture, illustrated with large drawings, was delivered by Professor Buckland on the fossil remains of a gigantic monster (the megatherium), which have recently been for the first time imported to England from South America. Dr. B. pronounced a glowing eulogy upon Cuvier. Upon the animal itself, and its kindred monster the sloth, he observed, that it had been considered by all naturalists to afford the greatest deviations from the ordinary structure of quadrupeds — deviations which they have always viewed as indicating imperfection in their organisation, without any compensating advantage. The object of the professor's lecture was to show, that these anomalous conditions and deviations are so far from being attended with inconvenience to the class of animals in which they occur (an opinion that has been entertained even by Buffon and Cuvier himself), that they afford striking illustrations of those rich and inexhaustible contrivances of nature, by which the structure of every created being is precisely fitted to the state in which it was intended to live, and to the office which it was destined to perform. The peculiarities of the sloth, which render its movements so awkward and inconvenient upon the earth, are adapted with peculiar advantage to its destined office of living upon trees and feeding upon their leaves. The peculiarities of the megatherium are not less wisely framed to its office of feeding upon roots; its teeth (though ill adapted for the mastication of grass or flesh) are wonderfully contrived for the crushing of roots, with the further advantage of keeping themselves constantly sharp by the very act of performing their work. The fore-feet, exceeding a yard in length and a foot in breadth, were provided with three gigantic claws, each more than a foot long, rendering them a most powerful instrument for scraping roots out of the ground. The colossal proportions of the hinder parts of the animal are calculated to enable it to occupy one of

its fore-legs in digging, whilst the other three legs support the weight of the body. A further peculiarity consists in the fact of its having been armed with a coat of mail, like the armadillo and several other animals, which obtain their food by the act of continual digging in the ground. This coat of mail exceeds an inch in thickness, and in shape resembles an enormous barrel. The professor suggested his opinion that the use of this bony armour is to prevent the annoyance which this class of animals would feel, without some such protection, from the constant presence of dust and dirt with which the act of digging and scratching for their daily food would otherwise fill their skins. The height of the megatherium was about eight feet, its length twelve, its anterior proportions comparatively light and small, its posterior proportions nearly double the size of those of the largest elephant. The object of this apparently incongruous admixture of proportions was to enable the creature to stand at ease on three legs, having the weight of its body chiefly supported by the hinder extremities, and one of its fore-paws at liberty to be exercised without fatigue in the constant operation of digging roots out of the ground. The professor concluded, by repeating that this was but one of the many examples afforded by comparative anatomy of the inexhaustible richness of contrivances whereby nature has adapted every animal to a comfortable and happy existence in that state wherein it was destined to move; and added, that the researches of geology tended not only to afford similar examples of contrivance, indicating the wisdom, and goodness, and care of the Creator over all his works, but afforded also to natural theology a powerful auxiliary; — showing, from the unity of design and unity of structure, and from the symmetry and harmony that pervade all organic beings in the fossil world as well as in the present, that all have derived their existence from the same almighty and everlasting Creator.

VARIETIES.

New System of Chronology.—Mr. Clarkson has recently delivered lectures at Richmond, in which he has, for the first time, developed his views of early Egyptian and all social history; and a new chronology, which perfectly synchronises with all collateral events, from the time of the beneficent and scientific dynasty of Amenoph and Thothmosis, who founded society in Egypt, down to the Christian era. His synchronology, which is perfectly uncomplicated and test-worthy, possesses a grand simplicity, which harmonises throughout, and

leaves the epoch of no great event in the history of the social progress uncertain. He professes to found it chiefly on the new discoveries in Egypt,—the tablet of Abydos, the anaglyphs or picture writing, the planets, spheres and zodiacs, the astronomical cycles applicable to them; the oblique entrances of the pyramids, built by the Titans, or Shepherd Kings, expelled by the first Amenoph, intersecting the ecliptic line; and the sacred periods of the Egyptians, recorded as having passed or yet to pass. His chronology, thus verified, begins with Thoth-

mosis I, who founded society by superseding the pastoral state of the human community (it was, in fact, a co-operative community) by the division of land; proceeds to the third Thothmosis, who, by the advice of his viceroy, Joseph (Oraniph), first applied a tax on the land, thus divided, of twenty per cent. to carry on the purposes of government; from him to the fifth, who expelled another branch of the pastoral family, the Israelites, down to the time when the great Ramosses terminated the 19th dynasty by the great epoch which led to the civilisation of Greece, of Europe, and, subsequently, of this country, by the expulsion of the last of that line, the Danaides, to Argos. Mr. C. carries back his chronology from the period of the foundation of society to the period of man's location upon the earth, as affirmed by geology to be a comparatively recent event. He deems this second period more problematical, resting on fewer facts; but he asserts that it still synchronises throughout in the most extraordinary and satisfactory manner with Mosaic statement. His basis of argument here is the stone of Abydos, affirming that the first line of that monument is occupied by the Auritæ and demigods of Egypt, and the founders of the pastoral communities throughout the world, whether called Titans, Giants, Cyclopians, or Shepherd Kings. The Auritæ agree in number with the antediluvian and postdiluvian patriarchs to the time of Peleg, the period of colonisation, whose Pagan contemporaries were, doubtless, the greater and minor gods of the ancients; but, more extraordinary still, agrees in attribute, symbol, Phonetic name, succession, and location on the stone of Abydos, with the same patriarchs. Some of the epochs, and the facts connected with the early division of Mr. Clarkson's chronology, remain still in a shadow. When those doubts are dispersed by the torch of future research in Egypt, a clear and powerful flood of light, progress, and ultimate tendency of society, may be drawn from correct views of the past.

Cultivation of the United Kingdom.—The following statement will be found interesting, as exhibiting the number of acres in cultivation in the United Kingdom, and the different purposes specified, for which they are employed in England and Wales; as well as the number of farms, and the annual amount of property derived from agriculture:—

	Cultivated Acres.	Uncult. Waste, capable of being improved.	Barren.	Total.
England	35,632,000	5,434,000	17	39,542,400
Wales	5,117,000	530,000	17	4,732,000
Scotland	6,043,000	8,650,000	19,738,920	19,738,920
Ireland	12,575,200	4,500,000	2,416,564	19,491,764
English Isles	38,3000	166,000	500,469	1,110,139
Total	46,922,970	14,600,000	13,871,485	773,94,433

In England and Wales, it is calculated that there are—

3,250,000	acres employed in the cultivation of wheat.
1,250,000	in that of barley and rye.
5,200,000	oats, beans, and peas.
1,200,000	clover, rye, grass, &c.
1,200,000	roots and callages cultivated by the fallows.
2,100,000	hop grounds.
47,000	pleasure grounds.
17,200,000	pastured by cattle.
1,200,000	bride-rows, coppes, and woods.
1,500,000	ways and water courses, &c.
5,720,000	common and waste lands.

37,094,000 acres, total of England and Wales.

The number of farms in the United Kingdom is estimated at 2,000,000; and the property annually derived from agriculture in Great Britain and Ireland, at 215,817,624*l*.

The gas which lights London is calculated to consume 38,000 chaldrons of coal per annum; lighting 62,000 lamps in shops, houses, &c., and 7,500 street lamps. In 1830, the gas pipes in and round London were above 1000 miles in length. Gas lights of half an inch in diameter supply a light equal to 20 candles; of one inch in diameter, equal to 100; two inches, 420; three inches, to 1000.

Recruiting.—From a return just printed, it appears that there are nine recruiting districts in Britain and Ireland; viz. five in England, three in Ireland, and one in Scotland. These employ 86 staff-officers, 40 subalterns, and 143 privates. The total annual expense (exclusive of bounties) in 1830, was 35,950*l*.; the number of men raised, 2,015; and the expense of raising each recruit by this system was, consequently, about 18*l*., without reckoning the bounty. Only one of the nine recruiting stations is in Scotland; and of the men obtained, England furnished 1,305, Ireland 354, and Scotland 356.

British Benevolence.—The income of the principal religious societies supported by voluntary contributions, for the year ending May, 1832, has been as follows:—

British and Foreign Bible Society	-	£81,700
Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society	-	48,900
Church Missionary Society	-	48,700
London Missionary Society	-	34,500
London Hibernian Society	-	9,800
Society for Promoting Christianity among the Jews	-	11,000
British and Foreign Seamen and Soldiers' Friend Society	-	5,000
Religious Tract Society	-	3,300
Irish Evangelical Society	-	3,000
Home Missionary Society	-	4,000
Naval and Military Bible Society	-	2,700
Prayer Book and Homily Society	-	2,100
British and Foreign School Society	-	2,500
Continental Society	-	1,900
Port of London Society	-	700
Christian Instruction Society	-	600
Ecclesiastical Knowledge Society	-	440
Sunday School Society	-	340
London Itinerant Society	-	500
Society for the Observance of the Lord's Day	-	240

The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, the Society for promoting Religious Knowledge among the Poor, the Baptist Missionary Society, and various other minor institutions, not making up their annual accounts in May, are not included in the above summary. If these were added, the gross amount contributed voluntarily in this country, for the support of religious institutions for general purposes, would exceed 300,000*l.* annually.

The Game Laws.—By a return to the House of Commons, it appears that the number of commitments in England under the Game Laws, in November, December, and January last, was 1,293; being an increase, as compared with the corresponding months of 1829-30, of 137. But it is obvious that some other causes have been at work to affect the comparison besides the new Game Law; for whilst in Suffolk there has been an increase from 75 to 94 commitments, in Norfolk there has been a diminution from 64 to 40. Again, in Sussex, the increase has been from 40 to 85, in Hants from 54 to 109, in Somersetshire from 14 to 36, in Oxfordshire from 49 to 82, in Northamptonshire from 26 to 51, and in Northumberland from 6 to 23; whilst in Bucks there has been a decrease from 57 to 31, in Nottinghamshire from 50 to 33, in Staffordshire from 40 to 28, in Derbyshire from 52 to 24, and in Yorkshire from 113 to 78. One great defect in the new law, it has been well observed, is its not conferring upon the tenant the right of killing the game upon his occupation, except where it has been expressly reserved by the landlord. This would make it the interest of the farmer to prevent poaching in many cases where it now lies directly the other way; and it would also secure a more regular supply of the market. Neither do we think that it would be any hardship if the right of supplying the dealers were confined to the owners or occupiers of a certain quantity of land. But until education, employment, and reward of industry, can be afforded to the poor, it is probable that the only effectual check to the offence of poaching will be found in the abandonment of game-preserving.

Small Debts.—During the last year, the Society for the Relief of Persons imprisoned for Small Debts released from prison 2,080 debtors, at the charge of 5,227*l.*, being an average of less than 2*l.* 10*s.* each; and since the 2d of June, it has procured the discharge of 111 debtors, of whom 93 had wives and children to the number of 301, for 324*l.* It would give us much pleasure to obtain some more detailed report of the cases relieved by this most excellent Society,

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to which we would gladly render all the assistance in our power.

Barracks.—There are, by Parliamentary Paper, No. 277. of 1832, 182 separate barracks in Great Britain, and 119 in Ireland, being 301 barracks already existing in the United Kingdom. Any increase of the number of barracks should be made with caution; and the proposition to postpone the new barrack was not, perhaps, unreasonable. The sums voted for barracks amount to 352,621*l.* sterling, viz. —

For Barrack-Masters and Barrack-Serjeants in Great Britain				£16,901
Ditto	ditto	Ireland		10,013
Ditto	ditto	Colonies		10,821
				£37,735
Expense for repairs and building				
1. Barracks in the Colonies				95,476
Ditto	ditto	Great Britain		149,130
Ditto	ditto	Ireland		70,280
Total				£352,621

Population of London.—The following is a statement of the present population of the Metropolis, commonly called London, as compared with 1801:—

	1801.	1831.
City of London, within the Walls	63,832	55,778
Ditto without the Walls	65,699	67,480
City and Liberties of Westminster	153,272	202,080
Holborn Division	73,835	97,573
Finsbury ditto	67,155	139,948
Tower ditto	185,508	351,447
Ten parishes in Surrey, viz. five in Southwark, and Bermondsey, Rotherhithe, Newington, Christchurch, and Lambeth, adjacent	137,655	366,409
Total within the Bills of Mortality	743,953	1,180,076
Five western parishes of St. Mary-lebone, St. Pancras, Faddington, St. Luke, Chelsea, and Kensington	117,802	273,587

Total of the Metropolis - 861,753 1,453,663

New Variety in the Human Species.—Winkelman had perceived that the ear was invariably placed much higher in the Egyptian statues than in the Greek; but he attributed this singularity to a system in the Egyptian art, of elevating the ears of their kings, in the same way as the Grecian artists had exaggerated the perpendicularity of the facial angle in the heads of their gods. M. Dureau de la Malle, on his visit, in May, 1831, to the Museum at Turin, so rich in Egyptian monuments, was particularly struck with this peculiarity in all the statues of Pharaohs, Osymandyas, Rhamses, and Sesostris. Six mummies recently arrived from Upper Egypt, were at that time under examination, and afforded him the

means of ascertaining whether this special character of the higher situation of the orifice of the ear really existed in the skulls of the natives of the country. He was much astonished to find in these, as well as in many other skulls from the same place, of which the facial angle did not differ from that of the European race, that the orifice of the ear, instead of being, as with us, on a line with the lower part of the nose, was placed on a line with the centre of the eye. The head, in the region of the temple, was also much depressed, and the top of the skull elevated, as compared with those of Europe, from one and a half to two inches. It is somewhat strange that this observation has hitherto escaped the notice of so many savans and travellers who have traversed Egypt. As a striking corroboration of so singular a conformation, which may not inaptly be considered the Egyptian type, and a new variety in the Caucasian race, M. Dureau cites as an example M. Elias Bector, a Copt, native of Upper Egypt, who has been twenty years in Paris, and is a professor of Arabic. He was well known to M. Dureau, who had constantly remarked the great elevation of his ears, which, indeed, had the appearance of two little horns. The Hebrew race resemble the Egyptians in many respects. M. Dureau examined and found that the ears of M. Carmeli, a Jew, professor of Hebrew, although not placed so high as in the mummies or Copts of Upper Egypt, were still very remarkable as compared with those of the natives of Europe. — *Revue Encyclopédique*.

The expedition sent out by the American Government in 1820-21, to explore the Rocky Mountains, and north of the Numean Line, has at length been heard of, after an absence of eleven years. The company landed at Green Bay, and wintered; went by Prairie du Chien to St. Anthony's Falls, Mississippi; went up St. Peter's 200 miles, in search of lead mines, where they discovered several very valuable ones; wintered there; went down the same river, and also the Mississippi to the mouth of the Missouri; thence up the Missouri to the foot of the Rocky Mountains; wintered there, and continued to the middle of August; then crossed the mountains, and were west eight years. While travelling by the Frozen Ocean, and having been over into Asia South, towards the head of Colombia River they were overtaken by a storm, and compelled to build houses, and stay there nine months, six of which the sun never rose, and the darkness was as great as during our nights. The snow, part of the time, was fourteen feet deep, and the company were compelled to eat

forty one of their pack horses to prevent starving, whilst the only food the horses had was birch bark, which the company cut and carried to them, by walking on the snow with snow-shoes. After passing the mountains, they passed 386 different Indian tribes, some perfectly white, some entirely covered with hair (denominated the Esau Indians), who were among the most singular, and so wild that the company were compelled to run them down with horses to take their dimensions, which was part of their duty, whilst others evinced the most friendly disposition. While west of the mountains, they fell in with a tribe called the Copper Indians, who receive their names from owning extensive copper mines; three hundred of them, armed with bows and copper darts, copper knives and axes, attacked the company in day-time; a severe action ensued, and only about thirty of the Indians escaped; the rest were killed or wounded, with a loss of two of the company, and seventeen wounded. Among the various discoveries made by the company, we have only room to mention those of extensive beds of pure salt, the largest of which was seventeen acres, several inches deep, on the borders, found to be pure and wholesome; also, innumerable beds of alum, iron, lead, copper, gold, and silver ore, the gold almost pure. Among the animals, the grisly bear is the most ferocious; the weight of several killed by the company varied from 60 lbs. to 125 lbs.; of the company, five died by sickness, one by breaking a wild horse, one by the fall of a tree, and fifteen were killed by the Indians — total twenty-two. Ten of the nineteen survivors are lame, some by accident. Captain Leavenworth is among the number. He was on horseback half a mile distant from the camp, when he was shot by an Indian, which broke his thigh, and dropped his horse; the horse fell upon the injured leg, and broke it again below the knee. The horse continued to hold him thus, whilst the Indian ran up to scalp him, when Leavenworth seized a pistol from his saddle and shot him dead, after which he was got safe to camp.

Spents. — M. Duvernoy, who has devoted much time to the study of the organization of venomous serpents, has ascertained that, besides the venomous teeth in front, the existence of which has long been known, they have in the hinder part of the jaw longer and stronger teeth, of as great malignity. He is also inclined to think that the secretions of the lachrymal glands in some descriptions of venomous serpents do not go to moisten the eyeballs, but enter the mouth, and assist in communicating saliva to the food.

It appears from the Parliamentary Returns, that the number of lunatics confined on the authority of the Chancellor, whose property is under 200*l.* per annum is 109; and the total annual amount is 11,210*l.*

14*s.* 3*d.* The number of those who possess property of 200*l.* per annum and upwards, 234; total amount, 264,464*l.* 14*s.* 7*d.*: and 43 lunatics whose property is not ascertained: making a total of 386.

FOREIGN VARIETIES.

American Seamen. — The fourth Annual Report of the Board of Directors of the Boston Seamen's Friend Society states, that the number of seamen belonging to the United States, estimated with as much accuracy as possible, is 92,090, of whom there are in the foreign trade 50,000; in the coasting trade, in vessels of nearly or over 100 tons burthen, 25,000; in coasting vessels, of less than 50 tons burthen, 5,000; in the cod fishery, 5,000; in the steamer-vessels, 1,000; and in the United States' navy, 6,000.

By the triennial census of the population of Prussia, made up to the close of 1831, it appears that since the year 1828, when the amount of the population was 12,726,110, there has been an increase, by excess of births (in 1829, 1830, and 1831) of 241,699, and by emigration of 71,151; making together, 312,850, and increasing the whole population to 13,038,960. There has been a considerable decrease in the number of births, but an increase with regard to emigration.

The Fraxinella. — It is well known that

when the fraxinella is approached at night with a candle, it darts forth little flashes of light. This has been usually attributed to the existence of an ethereal vapour, which surrounds this plant at the time of its flowering. M. Biot has shown the fallacy of such an opinion, and has proved that the phenomenon is the result of essential and inflammable oil, contained in small vessels at the extremities of the branches, which vessels burst on the approach of any inflamed body, setting at liberty the essential oil, as that contained in orange-peel is set at liberty by pressure.

Ouarovite. — Such is the name given to a new kind of precious stone, said to have been found in Russia, in its texture resembling granite, but of an emerald green in colour.

Giallo Antico. — Another mineral treasure has, it is stated, been discovered in the Russian empire. It consists of rich quarries of reddish yellow marble, veined with white, equal to the giallo antico of Lacedæmonia. The site is about twenty *versts* from Simpheropol, in Tauris.

RURAL ECONOMY.

Sheep-shearing. — Dr. Parry recommends, the shearing of fine-woolled lambs about the beginning of August, having found that the hog-fleeces grow finer, when the lamb fleeces have been removed. This practice promises considerable profit; an argument in favour of its adoption of a very powerful kind. There does not appear to be any danger to be apprehended from the operation at that season of the year; and the wool will have time to grow to a sufficient length, for defending the animal from cold, rain, and snow, before winter sets in. The Doctor attended more than any person in Britain to the subject of wool-growing, and has shown very superior judgment in conducting his experiments. His recommendation goes no farther than to fine-woolled lambs; but those of other breeds may not probably be hurt, if these do not

suffer any injury from the operation. At the time of clipping, and indeed at all other times, when the flock is collected, every individual should be carefully examined; and any wounds or sores should be cleaned and dressed. The feet should be looked at, and every animal which has swelled, or ulcerated limbs, should be separated from the flock. These, and all others which seem to be sickly, should be kept at home until cured. Sheep ought to be collected and examined more frequently than at the usual stated times.

Chimney Soot is said to be an excellent manure, if properly applied. It is generally mixed up with earth and dung as a compost; in this state it is worth little or nothing; but when properly applied, by being kept dry, and sown on young wheat, clover,

or vetches, in March or April, its effects are most extraordinary; in a few days the yellow sickly plants will assume a dark green, which is as much a test of health in plants as the rosy cheeks of a dairy-maid. The fact is, plants receive nearly as much nourishment from the air as the roots; and as the root is continually throwing off abundance of gases, which are imbibed through the pores of the leaves, it gives a healthful vigour to the plant, and enables it to throw forth its roots to supply nourishment during the stages of blossoming and perfecting the seed: hence it is, that broad-leaved plants exhaust land less than narrow.

The Comparative Strength of different Kinds of Wood. — Mr. Peter Barlow, jun. has communicated to the Philosophical Magazine, a statement of various experiments made at the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, to ascertain the strength of various sorts of wood. The experiments originated in an investigation of the comparative properties of acacia and oak, by W. Withers, Esq. of Norfolk, whose object appears to have been to encourage the planting of the former in many situations, instead of the latter, as a wood of great durability and of quicker growth. At the Royal Arsenal there were in store many woods not in common use; but which are grown abundantly in some countries, and from the appearance of which great strength was anticipated. Mr. Bossey, foreman in the carriage department, was requested to prepare specimens, which were submitted to the same test as the former ones. The apparatus made use of in the experiments consisted simply of two upright posts, fixed securely at one end in the ground, and at the other to the tie-beam of the roof of a shed; on each of these were firmly attached two pieces of hard wood formed to an edge, on which the specimens to be experimented upon were placed, and a scale suspended from the centre to receive weights. To ascertain the relative stiffness or elasticity, the weight which caused a deflection of one inch was registered, which was denoted by a rod attached to the tie-beam, so as to point downwards in front of the middle of the specimen, and one inch below the upper surface — so that when one inch of deflection had taken place, it was shown by the rod just passing clear of the piece under experiment. The pieces were each accurately cut and planed two inches square and five feet in length, and the distance of the props in which they were broken was exactly fifty inches; they were selected with great care by Mr. Bossey, who

assisted at the experiments. The results of the oak experiments seem certainly to be in favour of the fast-grown. "These experiments" (Mr. Withers observes) "throw new light upon the subject, and lead to the most important conclusions. They prove not only that fast-growing timber is superior in quality to that of slower growth; but that by the constant application of manure to the roots of trees, planted even in good soil, nearly double the quantity of timber may be obtained in the same period, while its strength (instead of being diminished) will be thereby increased."

"The grub of the large Tipula, provincially Tom Taylor or Tommy Longlegs," says a writer on this subject, "commits its ravages chiefly in the first crop, after the breaking up of the grass land; also after clover and after beans; the fly, from which this insect is produced, having deposited its eggs on the soil amongst the grass, clover, or beans. I endeavoured, some few years ago, to acquaint myself with the natural history of this insect; and I was so successful as to ascertain the different stages of existence through which it passes — the fly, the egg, the grub, and the chrysalis — as well as the season of the year when the different changes take place, and some degree of usefulness was the result. I found that it took the fly state about the beginning of the month of August; I therefore concluded, as we got our clover hay from the land a little after midsummer, that if we ploughed our clover stubble any time after that, and before the month of August, it would be nearly free from the grub, as instinct has directed the fly not to leave its eggs upon the naked soil, where no living vegetable is growing. I know of no application to the land that will in any degree destroy the grub; but we are much indebted to the rook, and a variety of other birds, for keeping its depredations within limited bounds. A family of rooks would consume 3,847 grubs per day; supposing the consumption to be continued throughout the year, it would amount to 1,504,155; and supposing a grub to destroy as many wheat and other plants as may grow upon a space of equal to nine inches square, a family of rooks would preserve from destruction more than two acres of corn. If we extend our ideas further, and suppose all these grubs to live and propagate their species, it appears to me more than probable, that if this species of bird alone were extinct, the labour of the husbandman would be nearly, if not altogether, in vain."

USEFUL ARTS.

A patent has been granted to Phineas Meigs, of New Haven County, Connecticut, for an improvement in the carpenter's plane.

The objects to be attained by this invention are to cause a single iron to have the effect of a double iron; and to secure or detach it with greater facility than in the ordinary mode of fastening. The plane is, in fact, a double iron plane of a peculiar, and, undoubtedly, a new construction.

The opening, forming the mouth of the plane, is mortised through in the usual manner, excepting at the ends, which are perfectly flat, as no wedge is to be used. A plate of iron is let in on each end of the mortise, extending from the top to the face of the plane, and secured in its place by grooves, into which its edges fall, and by a screw passing into the stock. A flat plate of iron, similar to the cap of the double iron, has a pin projecting from each side of it, at about three fourths of an inch from its lower end; these pins pass into grooves prepared for the purpose on the side plates, and a joint is thus formed upon which this cap iron moves; the pins rest upon the bottoms or lower edges of the grooves, which keep the iron at a proper distance from the face of the plane. Near the upper end of this cap piece, there is a thumb screw, which serves instead of a wedge to fasten the cutting iron. The cutting iron is dropped into its place, between the cap iron and the stock; when there, the thumb screw is turned, and its point, bearing on the cutting iron, throws the lower edge of the cap against that of the cutting iron, and fixes it in its place; the whole bearing being against the pins in the groove.

A patent has been recently granted to Mr. Abraham Adolphe Moser, an engineer, of Kennington, for improvements in certain descriptions of fire-arms.

This new way of firing muskets, fowling pieces, and pistols, requires a very different mode of loading, and a different sort of

lock, from those in use at present. The object is to ignite the powder at once by a flame of considerable size within the chamber, and without the narrow passage or touch-hole, which is easily stopped up, and gives out a small line of flame to the powder instead of a broad sheet, as it ought to give. No priming, therefore no percussion caps, are used by Mr. Moser.

His next object is to save time, and prevent the necessity of ramming down the cartridge. It is possible, nay necessary, according to his plan, to make the cartridge so much less in diameter, than the calibre of the barrel, as to allow it to run home instantly, by merely dropping it into the muzzle; and to keep it in its place till fired, and to give it the force it gains from confinement, a small pin or plug, dependent on the trigger guard, contracts the space of the barrel to that of the cartridge by a single motion, and keeps it in its position, till the trigger, being pulled, allows of its escape.

The mode of combustion is by a small pellet of detonating mercury secured to a common piece of card wadding, and forming the inner end of the cartridge. This by way of priming. Instead of flint and steel, there is a long pin, secured within a sheath, and moving through the powder chamber by means of strong springs. When the gun is loaded, and the cartridge secured, this pin is quiescent in its sheath; but when the trigger is pulled, the springs expand and force the pin beyond its sheath, to the detonating pellet on which it acts, causing explosion, and creating a sheet of flame within the chamber which is exposed to the powder; ignition takes place, and the gun goes off; the finger is removed from the trigger, the springs recoil, and the pin returns to its sheath till another cartridge is introduced, and it becomes necessary to repeat the action. The lock is very ingenious, but it is very difficult, perhaps impossible, to be described accurately without a marked drawing; the principle, however, is as we have stated it.

PATENTS LATELY GRANTED.

Grant Preston, of the city of London, nautical brazier, for his improvements in ship's compasses.

Frederick Steiner, of Church, near Blackburn, in the county palatine of Lancaster, manufacturing

chemist and Turkey red dyer, for the invention of a certain process by which spent madders that have been previously used can be made to yield a great quantity of colouring matter; and for dyeing with

the same various colours, all descriptions of cotton, linen, wool, silk, or any mixture of them; and also for improving dyeing madders that have not been previously used. Communicated by a foreigner residing abroad.

William Hubie, of the city of York, joiner and cabinet maker, for an improved mangle.

Joseph Alexander Taylor, of George-street, Hanover-square, for his improved whipstick, or cane, to be used when riding.

William Brown, of Liverpool, merchant, for certain improvements on steam engines. Communicated by a foreigner residing abroad.

Hugh Bolton, of Sharples, in the parish of Bolton-Moors, in the county of Lancaster, carder, for his improvement in machinery used for carding cotton and other fibrous materials.

Jacob Perkins, of Fleet-street, in the city of London, engineer, for certain improvements in blowing and exhausting air applicable to various purposes.

George Lowe, of Brick-lane, Old-street, in the county of Middlesex, civil engineer, for an invention for increasing the illuminating power of such coal gas as is usually produced in gas-works; also for converting the refuse products from the manufacture of coal gas into an article of commerce not heretofore produced therefrom; and also for a new mode of conducting the process of condensation in the manufacture of gas for illumination.

John Sylvester, of Great Russell-street, in the county of Middlesex, engineer, for certain improvements in apparatus for raising the temperature of air to warm and ventilate buildings.

LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BIOGRAPHY.

Cabinet Library, Vol. IX. Wellington, Vol. II. fcp. 5s. cloth.

Darrington's Personal Sketches, Vol. III. 8vo. 14s. boards.

Merry's Memoirs, 12mo. 4s. 6d. cloth.

James's History of Charlemagne, 8vo. 16s. boards.

Gully's Memoir of Felix Nef, 8vo. 8s. 6d. boards.

EDUCATION.

Valpy's Classical Library, No. XXXI. Cæsar, Vol. I. fcp. 4s. 6d. cloth.

Simonis' Hebrew Lexicon. By C. Seager, 12mo. 6s. boards.

Doisey's Course of French Literature, 12mo. 7s. 6d. boards.

Boucher's Glossary of Archaic and Provincial Words, Part I. 4to. 7s. 6d.

Introduction aux Annales, &c. de la Langue Française, royal 18mo. 6s.

HISTORY.

Lardner's Cabinet Cyclopædia, Vol. XXXII. Spain and Portugal, 4 vols. Vol. III. fcp. 6s.

Family Library, No. XXXII. Venetian History, Vol. II. 5s.

Lord Mahon's History of the War of Succession in Spain, 8vo. 12s. boards.

JURISPRUDENCE.

Rowe's Reform Act, with Notes, &c. 12mo. 5s. 6d.

Logg's Reform Act, with Notes, &c. 12mo. 5s. 6d. boards.

MEDICAL.

Haden's Medical Guide for Families, 6s. boards.

Dr. Power on the Periodical of the Human Female, 8vo. 3s. sewed.

Webster on the Epidemic Cholera, 12mo. 5s. 6d.

Stevens on the Blood, 8vo. 15s. boards.

Thackrah on Health and Longevity, 8vo. 7s. 6d. boards.

NATURAL HISTORY.

Rennie's Conspectus of Butterflies and Moths, 16mo. 7s. 6d. cloth.

Alphabet of Insects, &c. 16mo. 2s. 6d.

Lessons on shells, with plates, fcp. 4s. 6d.

NOVELS AND TALES.

The Highland Smugglers, 3 vols. post 8vo. 12 11s. 6d. boards.

The Private Correspondence of a Woman of Fashion, 3 vols. post 8vo. 12 11s. 6d. boards.

Edgeworth's Novels and Tales, Vol. III. Moral Tales, Vol. II. fcp. 5s.

Tales, &c., by W. H. Harrison, No. 1. The Lost Deed, 1s. sewed; Proofs, 1s. 6d. sewed.

Clarenswood, or Tales of the North, 12mo. 7s. 6d.

Arnold's Dramatic Sketches, 3 vols. 8vo. 12 11s. 6d. boards.

Fortune-Hunting, by the Author of "First Love," 3 vols. 8vo. 12 11s. 6d. boards.

Fort Husbane, fcp. 6s. boards.

The Heidenmauer, by the Author of the "Spy," 3 vols. post 8vo. 12 11s. 6d. boards.

POETRY.

The Beggar's Daughter of Bethnal Green, edited by Dr. Perry, 12mo. 2s. 6d. sewed; India, 4s. sewed.

Wordsworth's Poetical Works, 4 vols. fcp. 12 4s. boards; Excursion, fcp. 7s. boards.

THEOLOGY.

Rev. R. Parkinson's Sermons, Vol. II. 12mo. 6s. boards.

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Jones's Plea for Christian Piety, 8vo. 12s.

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Turner on the Foot of the Horse, royal 8vo. 7s. boards; cloth, 7s. 6d.

Bottin's Almanach du Commerce de Paris, for 1832, 8vo. 1l. sewed.

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The Traveller's Pocket Diary, &c. 12mo. 4s. 6ds. The Western Garland, &c. 4to. 7s. 6d. boards.

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Fisher's Companion and Key to the History of England, royal 8vo. 1l. 1s. half-bound, morocco.

Genealogical Atlas of the Kings of England, royal 8vo. 8s. 6d. half-bound, morocco.

The Well-spent Hour, 18mo. 2s. half-bound.

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Smith's Grecian Antiquities, 12mo. 4s. 6d. cloth. Biblical Cabinet Atlas, plain, 18s. cloth; coloured, 21s. cloth.

Ince's Outlines of General Knowledge, 18mo. 1s. sewed.

Hansard's Debates (3d Series, Vol. IX.), Vol. I. of Session 1831-2, royal 8vo. 1l. 10s. boards; 1l. 12s. 6d. half-bound.

Pdye's Calculations relating to Equipment, &c. of Ships of War, royal 8vo. 1l. 5s.

Beren's Advice to a Young Man at Oxford, fcp. 3s. boards.

LITERARY REPORT.

The present volume of the Standard Novels comprises the first portion of Miss Jane Porter's "Pastor's Fire-Side," to be completed in 2 vols.

The Author of "Highways and By-Ways" is about to produce a new work, somewhat similar in design to that production, except that the present Stories are illustrative of the Rhine and the Low Countries, instead of France.

"Wild Sports of the West," from the pen of an Experienced Sportsman, so long announced, are, at length, nearly ready for publication.

"The Life of a Sailor," by a Captain in the Navy, will shortly make its appearance.

Of Madame Junot's "Mémoires," the third volume, comprising the fifth and sixth volumes of the Paris edition, will appear in a few days.

The Author of "Haji Baba" is about to produce another Eastern Story, said to be of great beauty, and full of splendid imagery, entitled, "Zohrab, the Hostage."

A Novel, under the title of "Self-Guidance," is announced for immediate publication.

In the press, and speedily will be published, "Memoirs of Sir David Baird, G.C.B.;" together with his Correspondence, including numerous Letters from the most distinguished Military Characters of the Day.

Dr. Bowring is said to have already made great

progress in the preparation of the "Autobiography of Jeremy Bentham" for the press, with copious extracts from his Correspondence with distinguished persons during the last half century.

The Council of the Royal Society are, they say, preparing for publication a new and well-arranged Catalogue of the Scientific Works in their Library; and also an Abstract of the Papers read at the Evening Meetings since the beginning of the present Century.

"Attributes of the Deity; being the Religion, Morality, and Poetry of the Old Testament." Selected and arranged for the Use of Young Persons. By Sarah Austin.

"The Main Principles of the Creed and Ethics of the Jews, exhibited in Selections from the Yad Hachazakah of Maimonides, with a Literal English Translation," &c. By Hermann Hedwig Bernard, Cambridge.

"Letters for the Press, on the Feelings, Passions, Manners, and Pursuits of Men." By the late Francis Roscommon, Esq.

"A Companion and Key to the History of England," &c. By George Fisher, Swaffham. Also, a Genealogical Atlas, composed of the Charts of this Work.

"Thoughts on Secondary Punishments." By Richard Whatley, D.D. Archbishop of Dublin.

Views of the River Fleet; from Drawings by Anthony Crosby; with Historical Notices from the earliest periods to the present time.

The Miscellaneous Papers of the late Major Rennell, F.R.S. &c. &c. with Notes on the whole, and some Observations made during a recent Survey of the British Channel and the Coast of Cornwall. By T. Webb, A.M., Civil Engineer: who has also in the press, a Work, addressed to the Government and Landowners of Great Britain, on the Encroachments of the Sea upon the Shores of the Kingdom; with Suggestions for arresting its de-

structive Progress, and for preserving the Land from its future Ravages.

"Elements of Materia Medica." By A. T. Thomson, M.D.

A Collection of the Exercises which have obtained Prizes in Charter House, from 1814 to 1832.

"Memoir of the Court and Character of Charles the First." By Lucy Aikin.

A new Edition of an "Introduction to Botany." By — Banks, F.R.S., with Improvements.

"Outlines of the First Principles of Horticulture," By John Lindley, Esq.

BIOGRAPHICAL PARTICULARS OF CELEBRATED PERSONS LATELY DECEASED.

MISS ANNA MARIA PORTER.

This accomplished lady and popular novelist died lately at Clifton, after a short illness. She was descended, on the father's side, from an Irish family of great respectability, which acted a conspicuous part in the contest between James the Second and the Prince of Orange. Mr. Porter held a commission in a regiment of dragoons, and, dying at an early age, left his widow with five young children; three sons, one of whom was the present Sir Robert Ker Porter, and two daughters, of whom Anna Maria was the younger, the elder being the highly accomplished Miss Jane Porter. Mrs. Porter, who possessed an excellent understanding, bestowed her utmost care on the education of her daughters, imbu- ing their minds from infancy with that literary taste, and training them to those habits of studious application, which laid the foundation of their after eminence in that pleasing department of literary composition to which they devoted themselves. Anna Maria evinced an unusual precocity of genius. When not more than thirteen years of age, she commenced her career of authorship by the publication of a small work, suitably entitled *Artless Tales*. These little stories betray, as might be supposed, many marks of a juvenile pen; but there are also discernible in their construction and composition numerous indications of that fertility of invention and fluency of narration which imparts so great a charm to her subsequent productions. Her next work, which appeared after an interval of a few years, was a novel in one volume, entitled *Walsh Colville*, founded, we believe, on some incidents in real life, in which the fast and youthful author was in some measure personally interested. The favourable reception experienced by these works encouraged her to proceed, and she shortly afterwards published another novel in three volumes, entitled *Octavia*; which was fol-

lowed, though we think with the intervention of another smaller work, by the *Hungarian Brothers*, a novel, in three volumes; and by *Don Sebastian, or the House of Braganza*, an historical romance, in four volumes. These works obtained a very extensive circulation, and placed the author among the favourite standard novel-writers of the time. She now prosecuted her literary labours with great ardour, and published several other works with increasing reputation. Among her more popular productions may be enumerated, *The Recluse of Norway*, in four volumes; *The Village of Mariendorp*, also in four volumes; and *The Fast of St. Magdalen*, in three volumes. She also published a volume of Ballads and Romances, with other poems.

Miss Porter's continued mental exertions proved too much for her bodily constitution, which was naturally rather delicate. For some years her health had been gradually on the decline, her sight especially being greatly impaired. She had just entered, with her sister, on a plan of relaxation, for the summer months, when she was suddenly cut down while partaking the kind hospitalities of a valued friend at Clifton.

The death of this lady will occasion a chasm in the world of letters, that will not soon be filled with equal talent, or receive such general acceptance. Her qualification for the species of literary labour to which she directed her genius with such honourable success, were of the highest order. To a fertility of invention, not often surpassed for its exuberance, she united a close observation of living manners, and a quick and accurate discrimination of human character. From the combination of these rare endowments, she acquired the power of moulding the creations of her fancy into the forms and incidents of actual life, and of imparting to them, with an intensity immeasurably increased, all the deep and affecting interest which springs from

the complicated workings of human passion; and supplies the ample and varied ingredients of human bliss and of human woe. Her delineations of character uniformly display the touches of a master-hand. She sketched with a rapidity and decision, and with a truth and force of colouring, which may be aptly compared to the most striking productions of her brother's bold and rapid pencil upon canvass. Her portraits have all the personal individuality, and all the force and vividness of real life. There was much of the romantic of gone-by times in Miss Anna Maria Porter's mind, which may be traced in some of the incidents of her tales. But this never blinded her judgment in her estimate of the actual condition of society. Her representations of living manners are always true to nature; and her familiar intercourse with persons moving in the highest circles enabled her to delineate, with a fidelity not often to be found, the discriminating peculiarities, feelings, usages, and language of the more polished and privileged classes. Her writings are also marked by a high tone of moral feeling,—an excellence above all praise—equally pervading the publications of her amiable sister. Her style is characterised by a graceful ease and fluency, admirably adapted to her immediate purpose; her narratives are inartificial, smooth, and spirited; her dialogues possess all the flexibility and point of the best conversation; and her didactic lessons are delivered with a simple gravity and force irresistibly impressive and affecting. In private life, Miss Porter was distinguished for the purity and elevation of her moral character. Her pleasing manners, the affability of her temper, and her extraordinary powers of conversation, won for her the esteem and affection of a large circle of acquaintance, by whom her departure will long be deeply deplored. With the public she has left a well-earned reputation, which will, we doubt not, transmit her name with honour to a remote futurity.

LORD RENDLESHAM.

At Anteuil, near Paris, the Right Hon. John Lord Rendlesham, of Rendlesham, Suffolk. He was grandson of the eccentric Mr. Thellusson, whose extraordinary will caused so much interest some years ago. Mr. Thellusson, after bequeathing large fortunes to his family, devised the residue of his immense possessions, namely, landed estates of the annual value of 4500*l.* and personal property to the amount of 900,000*l.* to trustees, for the purpose of accumulation during the lives of his three sons, and of all their sons who should be living at the time of his death, or should be born in due

course afterwards, and the lives of the survivors of them; the accumulated fund then to be expended in the purchase of estates, and to be conveyed to the eldest male descendant of his three sons, with the benefit of survivorship. This strange will was introduced before the House of Lords, but eventually confirmed by that branch of the legislature, 25th June, 1805. An act of parliament, however, subsequently passed to interdict in future any accumulation of property so devised beyond a term of twenty-one years. It was once calculated that the accumulations in Mr. Thellusson's property would by this time, have amounted to 70,000,000*l.*; but from an observation of the Lord Chancellor, on a recent occasion, in the Court of Chancery, when Sir Edward Sugden opposed the petition of Mr. Charles Thellusson, it appears that the parties to whom the management of this vast property was intrusted, had so acted, that the accumulation will not exceed 1,200,000*l.* The late Lord Rendlesham was grandson of Mr. Thellusson, whose eldest son was advanced to the Irish peerage in 1806, by the title of Baron Rendlesham, of Rendlesham, in the county of Suffolk. The late Lord succeeded to the family honours in 1808, and by his second marriage with Sophia, second daughter and co-heir of William Tatnall, Esq. had three children, of whom two survive, but, as they are daughters, they will derive no interest under their great-grandfather's will. The Hon. and Rev. William Thellusson, next brother to the late peer, succeeds to the title by the demise of his brother without issue male. The heir to the enormous wealth of Mr. Peter Thellusson is, we believe, the infant son of Mr. Charles Thellusson, a youth now in his eleventh year, who, on attaining his majority, will enter on the possession of this vast property. According to the provisions of the will, the present Lord Rendlesham, and his brother, the Hon. Arthur Thellusson, will not inherit any portion of the property. The object of Mr. Charles Thellusson's petition to the Lord Chancellor, which his Lordship could not grant, was, that he might be allowed, during a part of the year, to reside upon the estate of Brodsworth, where, it appears, an extensive establishment is maintained by the trustee.

GENERAL THE EARL OF DONOUGHMORE.

The late Earl of Donoughmore obtained a commission as a cornet in 1774, and a lieutenantancy in 1775, in the 18th regiment of dragoons. He was promoted in 1776 to a company, and 1781, to a majority in the 67th (South Hampshire) regiment of foot. He obtained, in 1783, a lieutenant-colonelcy in the 77th (East Middlesex) regiment of infantry. He was appointed, on the 1st of

March, 1794, colonel by brevet; was raised, on the 3d of May, 1796, to the rank of major-general, on the 25th of September, 1803, to that of lieutenant-general, and, on the 4th of June, 1813, to that of general. He obtained the colonelcy of the 18th (Royal Irish) regiment of foot, on the 27th of April, 1811, and was subsequently appointed Governor of Stirling Castle. His Lordship served as aide-de-camp to the late General Sir Ralph Abercrombie, during the campaigns in Flanders; he served in Ireland during the rebellion, and was second in command at the battle of Castlebar; he also had a command in the expedition to the Helder. General Lord Hutchinson was appointed second in command in the memorable expedition to Egypt, and on the death of the lamented General Abercrombie, the chief command of the British army devolved on his Lordship. His despatches, which announced the death of the gallant Abercrombie, were very much admired, and part of them were entered on the Journals of the House of Commons, when the House voted their thanks to the brave army in Egypt. In allusion to the death of General Abercrombie, his Lordship stated—"his memory will be recorded in the annals of his country, will be sacred to every British soldier, and embalmed in the recollection of a grateful posterity." He had the honour of being created for his services a peer of the realm, and a knight of the military order of the Bath. His Lordship was subsequently employed on a mission to the Court of St. Petersburg. He succeeded, on the death of his brother, to the Earldom of Donoughmore.

SIR JAMES MACDONALD.

At his house, in Spring Gardens, died Sir James Macdonald, late M. P. for Hampshire. His health had been long in a delicate state, and he was persuaded to accept the office of Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands, in the hope that the climate of the Mediterranean islands would contribute to restore his health; for which purpose he had just quitted the Board of Control.—Sir James Macdonald was the only son of the late Right Hon. Sir Archibald Macdonald, Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, by Lady Louisa Leveson Gower, eldest daughter of Granville, first Marquess of Stafford, and sister by half blood to the present wealthy nobleman of that title. He was in his 49th year, had been thrice married; first, in 1805, to a lady named Sparrow; secondly, in 1819, to Lady Sophia Keppell, eldest daughter of the Earl of Albemarle, who survived her marriage five years, and by whom he has left a son and heir; and thirdly, in 1826, to Anne Charlotte, youngest daughter of the Rev. J. S. Ogle, the present Lady Macdonald.

PRINCE CAMILLO BORGHESE.

Prince Camillo Borghese, the brother-in-law of Napoleon Bonaparte, died at Florence on the 8th of June. He was born at Rome in July, 1775, and having served Napoleon with more than common zeal as a volunteer, during the campaigns in Italy of 1796 and 1797, was selected, as well on this account as in consequence of his princely connections and descent, for the hand of his second sister, Pauline, the widow of General Leclerc, which he received in 1803. In 1805, he was created a peer of France, and received a colonel's commission in the Imperial Guards; in 1806, he was raised to the dukedom of Gaëta; he then took part in the Prussian and Russian campaigns, during which he was sent to Warsaw to rally the Poles round their national banner, and after the treaty of Tilsit, took up his residence at Turin, in the character of Governor-General of the Transalpine departments, and in that station acquired the esteem and confidence of all classes, by the kindness of his manners, and his judicious and dignified conduct. Here he remained until the year 1814, when the Napoleon dynasty and empire fell to pieces. He thence selected Rome for a while as his residence, but shortly afterwards removed to the more splendid roof of his illustrious ancestry in Florence, which he never quitted to the day of his death, and under which he found a delightful solace in the friendship of the present amiable Grand Duke of Tuscany. The Princess Pauline remained in Rome, where her consort appropriated one half of a spacious patrimonial mansion to her use. His education had been much neglected; but nature made him amends by endowing him with a brave and generous heart, and a more than common share of sound understanding. Long before the fall of his brother-in-law, Napoleon, he deeply deplored the frightful lengths to which his ambition was impelling him, and never concealed the assurance, which he felt, that they would ultimately lead to his ruin. His union with the sister was conceived in indifference, and speedily succeeded by aversion and total separation; in fact, the tastes and habits of this accomplished and beautiful creature were at utter variance with all conjugal ties and duties. The brightest part of her life has been the fond affection, which she evinced towards her brother when exiled to Elba, where she shared and softened the rigour of his transient banishment. So determined, however, was the late prince to avoid even the chance of intercourse with her, that he walled up every passage and avenue leading from her half of the palace in Rome to his own! Her residence soon became the rallying-circle of the most distinguished residents in that capital, both native and exotic. The

late Prince Camillo was banished the soil of France, as one of the members of the Napoleon family, and never re-trod it from the hour of its downfall, excepting on one occasion, when he was commissioned by Pius VII. to present the French sovereign with a valuable mosaic table. He has left no issue behind him; his immense property descends therefore to his younger brother, Prince Borghese Aldobrandini, who distinguished himself under the Imperial standard, by his signal bravery in the Prussian, Russian, and Austrian campaigns, and rose to be a Major-General in the French service, and first gentleman of the chamber to Napoleon.

GENERAL LAMARQUE.

General Maximilian Lamarque died at Paris on Friday, June 1., at the age of sixty. He was born at St. Sèvre, in 1772; he entered the army as a private soldier, and soon became a captain of grenadiers in that *infernal* column which had at its head Latour d'Auvergne, the first grenadier of France. At twenty years of age, he was Adjutant-General, and his name known to all the French armies. The wars of the Republic, the campaigns of Austerlitz, Tyrol, Naples, Wagram, mark his important services. Celebrated,

above all, in Italy, by the miracle of the taking of Caprea, he was selected to proceed to reduce Calabria, and immediately after recalled to Spain, where he engaged in a contest the most obstinate and the most difficult. The fights of Atta Julia, Tarragona, Ripouil, Col-Sacro, Baguelas, and of Salad, add to his reputation. He did not return to France until 1814, and was not employed during the first restoration. But on his return from Elba, Napoleon gave him successively the command of Paris, and of a division on the Belgian frontier; and named him, in the month of May, General in Chief of the army of La Vendée. On the second restoration, Lamarque was inscribed in the list of proscriptions of the 24th July, 1815. After his re-entry into France, in 1818, he published, under the title of "*Necessity of a Permanent Army*," a work bearing the impress of high thought, and giving evidence of his wise experience and his long toils. He devoted his pen to France, and during late years contributed to the patriotic journals a great number of remarkable articles, principally on foreign politics, when the nation called him, in 1826, to the Chamber of Deputies. The melancholy circumstances that arose out of his death are detailed elsewhere.

INCIDENTS, ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS, APPOINTMENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

Cholera.—The following return cannot fail to lessen the alarm which has been lately so prevalent as to the spread of cholera. It is an account of burials for six parishes on the south side of the river, as directed to be made out by the Commissioners of Police, showing the number of deaths which have occurred in each parish, from June 16. to July 13. 1831; and from June 16. to July 13. 1832:—

1831.		
From June 16. to July 13.		
	Male.	Female.
St. George's	- 36	31
Bermondsey	- 24	27
St. Thomas's	- 5	0
St. Saviour's	- 25	20
St. Olave's	- 11	16
St. John's	- 12	7
	113	101

1832.		
From June 16. to July 13		
	Male.	Female.
St. George's	- 53	57
Bermondsey	- 48	39
St. Thomas's	- 10	3
St. Saviour's	- 26	26
St. Olave's	- 18	31
St. John's	- 24	11
	179	167

The Privy Council has authorised Boards of Health to expend a certain sum of money, the amount being fixed by the vestry, for the purpose of furnishing medicine, assistance, &c., to the sick poor at their own houses, when they cannot be conveniently removed to the Cholera Hospital;—to cleanse and whitewash any house in which there exist dangerous impurities—to remove any offal or filth from slaughter-houses—to engage medical inspectors to visit all lodging-houses for the reception of vagrants—to open sewers, or cover drains, ditches, and cesspools, the parishes undertaking to defray the expense—to purchase lands for burying-grounds—to pay the funeral expenses of persons dying of cholera—to enter any house at seasonable time—to remove all gine out of dwelling-houses—and to adopt the necessary means for carrying these regulations into effect. It is also provided that no person dying of cholera shall be interred in the usual burying-grounds; and that the funeral of such person shall take place within 24 hours from the time of the death.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

The Rev. James Lupton, M.A., to the Rectory of the United Parishes of St. Michael and St. Trinity, Queenhithe, void by the death of Dr. Russell.
The Rev. E. Bushby, Fellow and Tutor of St.

John's College, Cambridge, to the Vicarage of Impington.

The Rev. J. W. Butt, M.A., Rector of Southery, to the Mastership of Bromley School, Kent, vacant by the resignation of the Rev. H. B. Hildbert.

The Rev. Charles Joseph Orman, A.M., to the Perpetual Curacies of Shouldham and Shouldham Thorpe, Norfolk.

The Rev. Charles Smyth, to the Vicarage of Alfriston, Sussex.

The Rev. J. S. Stockwell, M.A., to the Rectory and Prebendal Church of North Newton, and to the Rectory of Wilton with the Chapel of Netherhampton annexed, Wilts, void by the death of the Rev. W. Hetley, B.D.

The Rev. R. Gwatkin, B.D., Fellow and Tutor of St. John's College, Cambridge, to the Vicarage of Barrow-upon-Soar, in the county of Leicester; and the Rev. J. T. Austen, Fellow of the same Society, to the Vicarage of Aldworth, Berkshire.

The Rev. T. H. Tasker, Fellow and Tutor of Pembroke College, Cambridge, to the Vicarage of Soham, in the same county, vacant by the death of the Rev. G. Haggitt.

The Rev. D. Twining, Rector of Stilton, Hunts, to the Rectory of Therfield, near Royston, Herts.

The Rev. G. Boulton, M.A., to the Rectory of Charlwelton, in Northamptonshire, vacant by the death of Dr. Lamb.

The Rev. C. E. Kennaway, M.A., late Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, to the Rectory of Chipping Bamden, Gloucestershire, void by the resignation of the Hon. and Rev. Leland Noel.

The Rev. J. B. Harrison, B.D., Fellow of St. Mary Magdalen College, Oxford, to the Vicarage of Everley, Northamptonshire, vacant by the death of the Rev. G. Smith.

Earl Cornwallis has appointed the Rev. Edward Moore, M.A., late of Brasenose College, Oxford, to be one of his Domestic Chaplains.

The Rev. A. W. Schomberg, M.A., to the Rectory of Felthorpe, in the county of Norfolk.

The Rev. Samuel Stone, M.A., of Caius College, to the Rectory of St. Augustine's, Norwich, on the presentation of the Dean and Chapter of Norwich.

The King has been pleased to grant the Archdeaconry of the Isle of Man to the Rev. B. Philpot, A.M.

The Rev. Dr. Davy, Master of Caius College, has been appointed to the Prebendal Stall of Heathfield, in the diocese of Chichester, vacant by the death of the Rev. H. Fulham.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

The King has conferred the honour of Knighthood upon Major-General Frederick William Mulcaster, of the Royal Engineers, Military Knight Commander of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order.

Major-General Joseph Straton, Companion of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, and Military Knight Commander of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order.

John Leslie, of Coates, Esq. Knight of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order, Professor of Natural Philosophy in the University of Edinburgh, and Corresponding Member of the Royal Institute of France.

His Majesty has conferred the honour of Knighthood upon Edward Thomason, of Birmingham, Esq.

The power vested in the Crown by a recent Act of Parliament to recall the patents formerly granted

to the Navy and Victualling Boards, has already been acted upon, those Boards having ceased to exist on Saturday last. The duties hitherto performed by them will in future be conducted by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, who have selected as their principal officers to assist them in managing the civil affairs of the Navy—Captain William Symonds, as Surveyor of the Navy; J. T. Briggs, Esq., as Accountant-General of the Navy; the Hon. Robert Dundas, as Storekeeper-General of the Navy; James Meek, Esq., as Comptroller for Victualling the Navy; and Sir William Burnett, as Physician to the Navy.

In a convocation holden in the theatre of Oxford, June 21, the honorary degree of Doctor in Civil Law was conferred on the following gentlemen, as persons eminently distinguished in the scientific world:—

Sir David Brewster, K.H. F.R.S. Corresponding Member of the Institute of France.

Robert Brown, Esq. F.R.S. President of the Linnean Society.

Michael Faraday, Esq. F.R.S. Corresponding Member of the Institute of France.

John Dalton, Esq. F.R.S. Member of the Institute of France.

Married.—At St. James's, the Right Hon. Frederick John Lord Monson, to Theodosia, youngest daughter of L. Blacker, Esq. of Newent, Gloucestershire.

At Catton, near Norwich, the Rev. E. H. Ravenhill, B.A., to Alicia Honoria Harriette, only child of G. F. Harvey, Esq. of Catton, and grand-daughter of the Earl of Cavan.

The Hon. and Rev. Everard Robt. Bruce Fielding, to Anne Henrietta Boughcy, eldest daughter of the late Sir John Boughcy, Bart. of Aqualate, Staffordshire.

Sir Rowland Hill, Bart., M.P. of Hawkstone, Shropshire, to Ann, only surviving child of the late Joseph Clegg, Esq. of Poplow Hall, in the same county, and grand-daughter of the late Arthur Clegg, Esq. of Irwell Bank.

Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander MacLachlan, of the Royal Artillery, to Elizabeth Mary Harvey, daughter of the late Colonel Colerbrooke, of the Royal Artillery.

At Madras, Major Leggett, of the Madras Light Infantry, to Caroline, youngest daughter of Sir H. Baker, of Montagu-place, Russell-square.

At Naples, Daniel M'Carthy, Esq. to Harriet Alexandra Basset, youngest daughter of Sir H. Popham, K.C.B. K.M. &c.

At Gaddesby, J. Ewart, Esq., of Liverpool, to Eliza, only daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel Cheney.

At Bridlington, the Rev. Robert Wilberforce, Vicar of East Folly, Kent, son of William Wilberforce, Esq. formerly M.P. for Yorkshire, to Agnes Frances Everilda, eldest daughter of the Rev. Archdeacon Wrangham, and grand-daughter of the late Colonel Creyke, of Marton.

William Tobias Langdon, Esq. of Trinity College, Cambridge, and of the Middle Temple, to Margaret, the youngest daughter of the Rev. Dr. Sampson, Rector of Groton, Suffolk, and of Petersham, Surrey.

At St. George's Church, by his Grace the Archbishop of Armagh, and Primate of Ireland, Viscount Acheson, son of the Earl of Gosford, to Lady Theodosia Brabazon, only daughter of the Earl of Meath.

Sir Powlett Orde, Bart. of Kilmory, Argyleshire, to Beatrice, youngest daughter of the late James Edwards, Esq. of Pall Mall, London, and Harrow on the Hill.

At Munich, a daughter of Lord Erskine, the English Ambassador at the Court of Bavaria, to the Count de Baumgarten.

At Dunleez, Lord De Tabley, to Nina, daughter of Count De Salis.

At Paxton House, Berwickshire, the Hon. A. F. Cathcart, youngest son of the Right Hon. Earl Cathcart, to Margaret, second daughter of W. F. Home, Esq. of Billy and Paxton.

At Richmond, Barrington Reynolds, Esq. Captain R.N., of Penair, Cornwall, to Eliza Anne, third daughter of M. Dick, Esq. of Richmond Hill, Surrey.

At Edinburgh, James Balfour Ogilvy, Esq. son of the late Sir William Ogilvy, Bart. of Inverquhar, to Anne, only daughter of the late Thomas Kinloch, Esq. of Kiltie.

At St. Mary's Church, Bryanstone Square, Geo. Damer, third son of the Right Hon. Sir H. Parnell, Bart. M.P., to Catherine, daughter of Sir J. St. Aubyn, Bart.

The Rev. Robert Wooding Sutton, M.A. Rector of Layer Breton, Essex, to Sarah, second daughter of Thomas Hayter, Esq. of Brixton, Surrey.

The Rev. W. Goodenough Bayly, Fellow of New College, Oxford, and Master of Midhurst School, to Maria Julia, eldest daughter of J. Rigby, Esq. of Golden Square.

Died.—In Berkeley Square, the venerable Duchess of Manchester, mother of the present Duke of Manchester, the Duchess of Montrose, and of Lady Emily Montagu, in the 92d year of her age.

At Brighton, after her confinement; Louisa Maria, wife of Walter Nugent, of Merrion Square, Dublin, Esq. and daughter of the Rev. John Digby, of Landedtown, County Kildare, Ireland.

Near Seringapatam, in the 43d year of his age, Major R. Murrcott, of the 36th Regiment of Madras Native Infantry.

After a few days' illness, Lord Amesbury, aged 84. As Mr. Dundas, he represented the county of Berks for nearly half a century, and has only recently been elevated to the Peerage.

In Spring Gardens, Sir James Macdonald, Bart. of Woolmir Lodge, Hants, recently appointed Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands, in the room of Sir F. Adam.

At Knocklofty House, the Right Honourable the Earl of Donoughmore, G.C.B. and K. C., Governor of Stirling Castle, and Lord Lieutenant of the county of Tipperary, &c. &c. &c. in his 78th year.

In Bath, Sir William Chambers Bagshawe, of the Oaks, in the county of Derby.

At Edinburgh, Sir James Hall, the eminent philosopher.

At Canterbury, Mrs. Mount, relict of the late Richard Mount, Esq.

On the 20th of January, 1832, at Kandy, in Ceylon, after a short but painful illness, which he bore with Christian fortitude, the Rev. Thomas Ireland, late Chaplain to His Majesty's Forces at Kandy. He had passed sixteen years, as Military Chaplain, successively, at Trincomalee, the Cape of Good Hope, Graham's Town, and in Ceylon; he fulfilled the duties in a most exemplary manner. He was much respected, and sincerely beloved and regretted by all who knew him intimately.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES

IN THE COUNTIES OF ENGLAND, AND IN WALES, SCOTLAND, AND IRELAND.

HERTS.

A clothing club, on a new plan, for assisting the industrious poor, and promoting in their families careful and saving habits, has just been formed in the parishes of Ware and Amwell. It is supported by the subscriptions of the more wealthy part of the community, who, for every 5s., have the right to nominate a member. The members pay the trifling sum of two-pence every Saturday morning to the treasurers of the Club. At Christmas they receive in clothing the amount of their respective subscriptions, and a share of all the contributions.

KENT.

The eastern part of Kent has been visited by an alarming appearance of the atmosphere; in almost every part the electric fluid illuminated the heavens, and often presented them in one blaze. From all the accounts that have reached us, it appears the heaviness of the storm was most severely felt at Margate, the effects of which it is almost impossible to describe. Even those who were well acquainted with tropical climates allowed that they had seldom seen one in which the hail was more destructive. Not less than 15,000 panes of glass are computed to have been destroyed by it in that town, while in the nearly adjoining village of Birchington no injury whatever was done.

Ancient Coins.—Some men, in the act of digging

a vault in the churchyard of Pluckley, Kent, discovered gold and silver coins to the value of nearly 150*l.* The dates of many of them cannot be deciphered; but there are not less than five gold coins of Augustus Cæsar!

LANCASHIRE.

The Liverpool dock dues received during the present year, are considerably less than those received last. The receipts up to the 24th of June, 1831, were 200,172*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, whilst the receipts up to the same period this year have been only 186,415*l.* 9*s.* 9*d.* They still, however, exhibit an increase of nearly 20,000*l.*, when compared with the year 1830. The number of vessels entered during the last twelve months is 12,928, the tonnage 1,540,057; giving an increase in the number of ships of 391, and a decrease in the amount of tonnage, 52,379 tons.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

The *Tyne Mercury* says, that "between 8000 and 9000 of the pitmen are still out of employment, and continue to be supported by those who are at work. Their principal other source of subsistence is begging about the country."

SOMERSET.

The Tunnel at Hornhill, between Beaminster and Crewkerne; has been opened.

WARWICKSHIRE.

The London and Birmingham Railway Bill has been thrown out by the Lords' Committee. It was stated on Thursday to the House, by Lord Wharncliffe, that it did not appear to the Committee that the petitioners had made out a sufficient case to entitle them to call upon Parliament to authorise the carrying of the railway through the lands it was proposed to take it, and therefore, that the Committee had not thought it right to proceed farther.

WESTMORELAND.

As some workmen were lately employed in cutting drains in a field, the property of Matthew Ewbank, Esq. of Rampson, on Stainmore, in Westmoreland, they found several human skeletons. They were about five feet below the surface. It is supposed they have been embedded in the peat moss there for upwards of 500 years, indeed ever since

the year 1288, when Sir William Wallace was encamped near the place with the Scottish army on coming in sight of the English forces of Edward the First.

IRELAND.

We regret to state the news from Ireland is of the most lamentable description, both with reference to the internal policy of that unhappy country, and its commercial relations with the sister kingdom. The attempts to arrange the tithe system of that country have as yet produced very miserable effects; but we hope the Government, aided by the powerful influence of the landed interest of Ireland, will adopt such measures as will effectually prevent consequences too much to be dreaded.

[THE HARVEST. -- Accounts from all parts of the country of the wheat and barley crops are very gratifying.]

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY-MARKET REPORT.

The state of trade, though it has shown some signs of improvement lately, has not advanced in a degree commensurate with the expectations that were entertained of the effects that would be consequent upon the subsiding of the agitations attendant upon the discussions of the Reform Bill. The demand for manufactures for the American market, which existed to a considerable extent during the latter part of the last year, had the not unusual effect of exciting a degree of activity in certain departments, which not only overstocked the warehouses on the other side of the Atlantic, but has led to an accumulation of goods here beyond the more limited demand of the present season. The depression resulting from this cause is principally felt at Leeds and Birmingham.

Although there is now little doubt entertained as to the New Customs' Duties Bill passing the House in the form in which it was sent up by the committee, still the want of absolute certainty on that point gives a character of anxiety and hesitation to the branches of trade immediately subject to its operations, which those engaged in them feel to be attended with much inconvenience.

At the commencement of July, the low state of the stock of British Muscovado Sugars made the holders tenacious for an advance in price; but the arrivals in the early part of the month being considerable, the prices have given way from 1s. to 1s. 6d. per cwt., notwithstanding there is a deficiency in the stock on hand, as compared with the corresponding date of last year, of between 13,000 and 14,000 casks. In Mauritius, the deficiency is nearly 70,000 bags. In the home trade, the grocers are merely purchasing for their immediate wants; and in the export trade there is absolutely nothing doing. It is said that some of the refiners entertain serious intentions of reducing the extent of their operations, if not of closing their manufactories altogether, the present prices affording so very inadequate a remuneration.

Rather better prices were obtained last week for Mauritius, 4216 bags of which went off by public sale; low brown at 51s. to 51s. 6d.; middling yellow strong, 52s. 6d. to 53s. 6d.; and fine, to 55s. Since that time, 3223 bags, offered by public auction, met

with purchasers for only a small part, and at a reduction of 6d. to 1s.

In East India Sugars, Siam have brought — good white, 26s. 6d. to 27s.; middling and inferior, 25s. to 26s.; and Manilla, 25s. to 25s. 6d.

In Foreign Sugars there have lately been no sales reported.

Last average price of Sugar, £11's. 8½d.

The Coffee Market is in a state of languor compared with the firmness and activity manifested a month ago: this is in some degree attributable to the unsettled state of affairs in Holland and Belgium, which checks mercantile speculation. British Plantation has fallen 2s. and upwards; and Foreign and East India, from 1s. to 1s. 6d. Good to fine ordinary Jamaica and Dominica may be quoted at 79s. to 81s.; fine ordinary Brazil, 61s. to 62s.; middling, 60s.; Samarang, 56s. 6d. to 57s. 6d.; ordinary brown Sumatra, 55s. to 55s. 6d.

In the Liverpool Market; a cargo of St. Domingo has been sold (adfloat), for delivery at a port on the Continent, at 61s.

The demand for Cotton Wool is by no means brisk, and prices remain with little or no alteration. By private sale, 200 bales Surat brought 4½d. to 5d.; 100 Bengal, 4½d. to 5d.; 100 Bowed, 5½d. to 6d.; and 20 Pernams, 9½d. By public sale, 1530 bales Surat were sold at 4½d. to 4½d.; and 1000 Madras, at 4½d. to 4½d.

The East India Company's sale of Indigo commenced on the 10th, and terminated on the 15th ult. Of the total quantity declared (7419 chests), 729 chests were withdrawn; the short time during which they were on show, rendering it utterly impossible for the brokers to give them the requisite examination: this has been a subject of just complaint with respect to the Company's sales generally. The sale of the Company's goods, amounting to 1922 chests, commenced heavily; the good and fine qualities bringing from 3d. to 4d. lower than the prices of the last sale; no alteration in the middling qualities; and the ordinary (of which there was but a very small quantity) at an advance of about 3d.

The Spirit Market has remained tolerably firm, but without an advance in price. Brandy, for

home consumption, has been more in demand since the renewed reports of the prevalence of cholera. The Government contract for Rum (100,000 galls.) was taken, during the last month, at 1s. 6½d. for 5 per cent. under proof.

Seventy-one chests of fine Honduras Cochineal brought, by public sale, 3d. per lb. below former prices. Fine quality silver produced 7s. 4d. to 7s. 7d.; good ditto, 6s. 10d. to 7s. 2d.; and ordinary, 6s. 6d. to 6s. 8d.; 2 bags of fine original black were sold at 8s. 9d.

The public sale of Cinnamon on the 16th ult. went off at an advance of 6d. per lb. on the first sort, and of 3d. on the third sort; the second sort brought comparatively lower prices. 1300 oz. of Oil Cinnamon at 8s. 3d. to 8s. 10d. There has been some demand for Nutmegs on speculation, and a consequent rise of about 1d. per lb. Pimento has also been improving. In Spices generally the market is dull, without alteration in price.

The Oil Market is firm at the late advances, and with a disposition to a further rise. Olive and Linseed Oils are in demand, for exportation. 280 tuns South Seal brought, by public auction, £25. to £26. 15s. per tun.

In Tallow, Hemp, and Flax, there is little alteration; except that the former may be quoted about 6d. lower.

Ashes, Saltpetre, and Turpentine are held firmly at former quotations.

The continuance of fine weather, and the very favourable accounts of the state of the crops, has caused the trade in all descriptions of grain to be exceedingly dull; a further decline of 2s. per quarter may be noted in Wheat of all qualities; and from 1s. to 2s. in Barley; the holders of Oats are less disposed to give way in price. In Foreign Wheat there is nothing doing; the near approach of the harvest in France, and the stock she has warehoused, have put a stop to exportation to that country; and the only demand the holder can at present look forward to is for what may be required to mix with our own new Wheats. The reports are less favourable as to Beans and Peas; and the

factory hold them firmly, with the expectation of a rise. Some samples of new White Peas have been offered; they were clean and dry, but small; 40s. was asked, but they remain unsold.

The general character of the Money Market during the month has been languid, and with a depression of about a half per cent. in the price of Consols. There has been some fluctuation in Portuguese Stock, according to the various reports of the progress of Don Pedro's expedition. Belgian and Dutch Stock are heavy, and declining in price, from the protraction of the conferences, and the apprehension of hostilities being renewed.

The closing prices of the several Public Securities, on the 24th ult., were as follow:—

ENGLISH FUNDS.

Three per Cent. Consols, 83 three-fourths. — Three per Cent. Consols for the Account, 82 seven-eighths, 83. — Three per Cent. Reduced, 83 one-eighth, quarter. — Three and a Half per Cent. Reduced, 91 quarter, three-eighths. — New Three and a Half per Cent., 90 five-eighths, three-fourths. — Four per Cent. (1826), 101 one-eighth. — India Stock, 190 half, 200 half. — Bank Stock, 190, 200. — Exchequer Bills, 14, 15. — India Bonds, par, 2s. pm. — Long Annuities, 16 three-eighths, seven-sixteenths.

FOREIGN FUNDS.

Belgian Loan, 72 half, 73. — Brazilian Five per Cent. 45 three-fourths, 46 quarter. — Chilean, 15 half, 16 half. — Colombian (1824) Six per Cent. 11 half, 12 half. — Danish Three per Cent. 66 three-fourths, 67 quarter. — Dutch Two and a Half per Cent. 41 three-fourths, 42. — Greek Five per Cent. 29, 30. — Mexican Six per Cent. 29 quarter, three-fourths. — Portuguese Five per Cent. 55 half, 56 half. — Portuguese New Loan, par, quarter pm. — Russian Five per Cent. 98 half. — Spanish Five per Cent. 14 quarter.

SHARES.

Anglo-Mexican Mines, 8, 10, 9, 10. — United Mexican Mines, 3, 10, 4. — Colombian Mines, 5, 10, 6, 10. — Del Monte, 19, 20. — Brazil, 42, 43. — Bolanos, 210, 215.

BANKRUPTS,

FROM JUNE 12, TO JULY 20, 1832, INCLUSIVE.

June 12. J. B. BOSTOCK, Wenlock-factory, Wenlock-hush, screw manufacturers, and George-street, Mansion-house, scrivener. JACOB HUBBARD, Bridport-place, New-North-road, Hoxton, victualler. Wm. McPATRICK, Belfast, Antim, provision merchant. JOHN PIRE, Hope-terrace, Shepherd's-bush, baker. T. THOMAS, Oxford-street, Regent's-park, builder. W. WHITE, Regent-street, Oxford-street, ironmonger. J. WOODHEAD and W. THOMAS, Castle-yard, Castle-street, Holborn, builders. J. A. S. PINALL, Liverpool, banker. G. BARREHEAD, Norton, York-shire, coal merchant. JOHN CLARKE, Newport Pagnell, Bucks, corn dealer. S. COLLIER, sen. and S. COLLIER, jun. Wines, blanket manufacturers. G. GINGELL, Strand, victualler. J. GUILDEN, Metley, York-shire, corn factor. J. JACKSON, Ilkham, Nottingham, mailer. T. LOCKETT and G. PENNICK, Manchester, engravers. J. RICHMOND, Great Grimsby, surgeon. S. ROBERTS, Redditch, Worcester, draper. W. MEDD-WICK, Manchester, linen merchant. HENRY WOOD, Bristol, huckster.

June 15. WM. GUMMOW and E. EDMUNDS, Duker-st, Portland-place, furnishing ironmongers.

June 18. THOS. MORRIS, Westminster, iron mtry, huckster. J. SKIDMORE, Kirton in Lindsey, bobbin roller dealer. J. SPALHUGH, Tettenhall, Stafford, maltster. J. TAYLOR, Liverpool, car proprietor. H. WOOD, Bristol, huckster.

June 19. R. JOY, jun. Grand Hotel, Covent-garden, hotel keeper. C. PIERCE and J. WOODWARD, Mangotsfield, Gloucester, rail-road makers. A. CUNNINGHAM, Liverpool, bricklayer. NICHAS. RICHARDS, Bradenell Place,

New North-road, Hoxton, carpenter. B. W. PIKE, Duncan-terrace, City-road, ornamental paper maker. W. WHITAKER, Bath, broker. B. HURDAY, Edgworth, Warwick, factor. A. GAUTHON, Whitnash, Kent, grocer. THOS. V. HOLLIS, Gloucester, corn merchant. J. SHEARBY, Snitterfield, Warwick, victualler. J. BARBER, Hildesford, Devon, grocer. E. H. POLLARD, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, corn merchant. J. HOPKINS, Dover-road, Southwark, currier. J. JAMES, Upper Sagemour-street, Euston-square, coal merchant. W. RITCHIE, Greenwich, coal merchant. J. FERGUSON and C. A. SAUNDERS, George-yard, Lombard-street, merchants. June 21. THOMAS BOWENBY, Blanford-street, Manchester-square, upholsterer. WILLIAM CHARLES HOLLAND, Beighthelmstone, Sussex, draper. BEN WILDE, St. Alban's, maltster. ELI WISE PETERS, Covent wine merchant. BENJAMIN GARDNER, Lamb-pork butcher. RICHARD HUMPHREY, W. woolen draper. JOHN JONES, Carmarthen, grocer. JOHN NEWTON JACKSON, Manchester, nankin manufacturer. WILLIAM HUNTER, Warwick, draper. JAMES WATKINS, Abergavenny, shopkeeper. GRAY-FITH JONES, Carnarvon, merchant. JAMES WALTON, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, slater.

June 26. ALFRED PETTET, Norwich, music seller. JOH. PUGH, Hasted, Essex, auctioneer. W. H. ROSE-KEEL and T. SMITH, Shoreditch, plumbers and glaziers. H. ROGERS, Oxford-street, jeweller. W. M. ANDERSON, Foley place, Saint Marylebone, surgeon. J. SALT-HOUSE, Mountbarrow, Uverston, Lancashire, cattle dealer. J. H. HORNBY, Liverpool, corn merchant. J. EDMUNDSON, Manchester, cotton manufacturer. T. DENISON, Worcester, confectioner. H. GICK, Liverpool, joiner. H. T. NEWTON, Derby, liquor-merchant. T. LAW, Chancery-lane, victualler. W. WHITTEMORE, Brighton,

bookseller. R. COLLIER, Warmminster, Wilts, victualler. W. H. EDWARDS, Long-acre, coach maker. T. CHARLTON, Whitechapel, linsendrape.

June 29. CHARLES INGLAM, Salisbury, Wilts, currier. THOMAS POMEROY, Exeter, brewer. JOSEPH DEVEY, Balaquembourg, shipowner. JOHN SWAIN, Manchester, woolen draper. THOMAS ARUNDEL, VENABLES, Birmingham, grocer. PHILIP EVANS, Pontypool, Monmouthshire, grocer.

July 3. JOHN DALTON, Upper Thames-street, bookbinder. SAMUEL TEULON, Greenwich, upholsterer. JAMES DAVE, Chelsea, plate, Chelsea, coal merchant. THOMAS SCAINELL, Brighton, tavern keeper. HENRY PICKUP, Veddingham, Yorkshire, luncheon. THOMAS WAKELIN, Willenhall, Staffordshire, lock maker. JOSEPH LOCKER, Hanley, Staffordshire, grocer.

July 8. WILLIAM SUMMERS, Wilson-street, Finsbury-square, bricklayer. JOHN ALCOCK and WILLIAM WILSON, Jermy-street, St. James's, tailors. JOHN CLARK, Godalming, Surrey, linen draper. THOMAS SAUNDERS, jun. Audin-ferry, merchant. C. NAXE, Conduit-street, Hanover-square, tailor. WILLIAM OGDEN, Heywood, Lancashire, cotton spinner. SILVESTER COLEMAN and MOSES CHAPMAN, Liverpool, silversmiths. JONATHAN BONALL, Brighthelmston, Sussex, hotel keeper. EDWARD COBB, Manchester, commission agent. WILLIAM BELL, St. Martin's-lane, bookseller.

JAMES BETHUNE HOSKOT and THOMAS HENRY MUNGRAVE, City-road, screw manufacturers. ANDREW HOOD, Darlington-place, Southwark-bridge-road, spirit dealer.

July 10. FREDERICK WELSH, St. James's-street, Pall-mall, bull broker. JAMES BULLOCK, Southend, Essex, printer. WILLIAM WITHERS, Longborough, Leicestershire, lace manufacturer. JOHN KINGLEY, Higginshaw, Bedfordshire, corn factor. JOHN LAWRENCE, Round's Green, Hales Owen, Shropshire, coal master. JAMES GIBSON, sen. Norwich, kiddier. JAMES TAYLOR, jun. Manchester, currier. EDWIN SHUTE, Bristol, wine merchant. EDWARD McREDDITH, Liverpool, victualler. RICHARD CHAFFEY, Thordcombe, Devon-

shire, clothier. JOHN BROOM, Kidderminster, Worcester-shire, carpet manufacturer. JOHN HALL, sen., JOSEPH HALL, and THOMAS HALL, Burdlen, Staffordshire, earthenware manufacturers. RICHARD BELL, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, joiner.

July 11. CHARLES BUTLER, Cheap-side, druggist. JOHN MICHAEL, Fuster, Calcutty, York-shire, linen draper. CHARLES SHIPLEY, Sheffield, currier. JOHN GIBSON, Blackburn, Lancashire, draper. WILLIAM HINCOCK, Southampton, tailor. JOHN HICKMAN, Birmingham, chemist.

July 17. ROBERT SUTTON WATTS, St. Margaret's-hill, Southwark, hop merchant. JAMES MOODY TAYLOR, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street, bookseller. WM. AMES HUTTON, Rathmore-place, auctioneer. FREDERICK FISHER, jun., Brighthelmston, licensed dealer in patent medicines. JOHN RICHARDSON, Half-moon-street, Piccadilly, victualler. WILLIAM PARKER and WILLIAM SMITH, Worcester, money scrivener. ROBERT SHORR, Dartmouth, Devonshire, sail maker. JAMES HOGG, Wetherby, Yorkshire, grocer. GEORGE BALKYLL MONTEITH, Haverly-hill, Kings-winnford, Staffordshire, apothecary. GEORGE WALKER, Laurend, Stoke-upon-Trent, Staffordshire, baker. WILLIAM HENRY SANLEY PENLEY and AARON PENLEY, Persae, stationers. WILLIAM ROBINSON, Rochdale, Lancashire, woolen manufacturer.

July 20. SAMUEL MASON, Aintree, Liverpool, innkeeper. JOHN FALLOWS, Northfield, Worcester-shire, builder. JOHN SLADE, Moamer-market, Tottenham-court-road, coach and harness maker. JOHN THOMAS PERKINS and WILLIAM PERKINGS, Monmouth-street, Solo, pattern card manufacturers. NATHANIEL CHATFIELD, Milbank, colour manufacturer. EDMUND MANLEY, Chow-bent within Altherton, Lancashire, machine maker. WM. HART GARDEN, Liverpool, merchant. WM. DAVIES, Llancaunton, Corwall, common carrier. THOMAS BIRRI, Liverpool, cotton broker. JOHN RIDSDALE, Springfield, Wakefield, Yorkshire, snuff manufacturer. ROBERT NATHANIEL EDWARDS, Manchester, victualler.

MONTHLY METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL,

FROM JUNE 23, TO JULY 22, 1832.

June to July.	Lunations.	Thermometer. Mean Alt.	Barometer. 0 hour.	Winds.		Atmospheric Variations.				Prevailing modification of Cloud.
				A.M.	P.M.	9h.A.M.	0h.	8h.P.M.	During Night.	
Sat. 23		60.5	29.33	S.	N.W.	Rain	Cldy.	Cldy.	Fair	Cirrostratus
Sun. 24		62	29.56	S.W.	S.W.	Cldy.	Cldy.	Shrs.	—	Cumulus
Mon. 25		58.5	29.45	N.W.	N.W.	Cldy.	Cldy.	Cldy.	—	—
Tues. 26		57.5	29.75	—	—	—	—	Cldy.	—	—
Wed. 27	6 h. 58' A.M.	60.5	30.02	—	—	—	—	Cldy.	—	Cirro-cum.
Thur. 28		67.5	29.21	Var.	N.	Cldy.	—	—	—	—
Fri. 29		68.5	29.2	N.	E.	Cldy.	—	—	—	—
Sat. 30		65	29.25	N.E.	N.E.	Cldy.	—	—	—	—
Sun. 1		70	—	N.W.	N.	Cldy.	—	—	—	—
Mon. 2		67.5	29.26	N.E.	N.E.	—	—	—	—	—
Tues. 3	11 h. 39' P.M.	68.5	29.12	S.E.	E.	—	—	—	—	—
Wed. 4		72	29.35	—	N.W.	—	—	—	—	—
Thur. 5		68	—	N.W.	—	—	—	Cldy.	—	Cirrus
Fri. 6		63	75	S.	S.	—	—	Shrs.	Rain	—
Sat. 7		—	55	W.	W.	Cldy.	Cldy.	Cldy.	Fair	—
Sun. 8		64	65	S.W.	S.W.	—	—	—	—	Cirrostr.
Mon. 9		—	75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tues. 10		65	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wed. 11	10 h. 55' P.M.	—	61	W.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thur. 12		69	—	S.W.	S.E.	—	—	M. rain	Rain	Nim.
Fri. 13		67	65	S.W.	S.W.	—	—	Cldy.	Fair	—
Sat. 14		61	80	S.E.	N.	Rain	Rain	—	—	—
Sun. 15		61.5	30.20	N.W.	N.W.	Cldy.	Cldy.	—	—	—
Mon. 16		68	—	N.W.	N.W.	Cldy.	—	—	—	—
Tues. 17		71.5	18	—	—	Cldy.	—	—	—	—
Wed. 18		58	10	—	—	Cldy.	Cldy.	—	—	—
Thur. 19	10 h. 2' P.M.	59	—	—	—	Cldy.	Cldy.	Cldy.	—	Cirro-cum.
Fri. 20		60.5	02	N.E.	N.E.	Cldy.	Cldy.	Cldy.	—	—
Sat. 21		56	—	N.	N.	—	—	Cldy.	—	—
Sun. 22		55	—	N.E.	N.	—	—	Cldy.	—	—

Mean temperature of the Month, 66 deg. Mean atmospheric pressure, 29.61. Much thunder and lightning on the 12th P.M.

THE NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

SEPTEMBER 1, 1832.

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POLITICAL EVENTS.

GREAT BRITAIN.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

July 23. Lord Melbourne moved the second reading of the Reform Bill (Ireland), observing that, after the extended discussions on the question of Reform, details from him in support of the present motion were not requisite.—The Duke of Wellington complained that this Bill gave too much power to the Roman Catholic voters—that it did not adopt the principle of the great measure of 1829, that of diminishing the undue influence of the Irish Priesthood. He also found fault with the manner in which freemen were treated by the Bill. He should negative the motion.—The Marquis of Clanricarde supported the Bill.—Lord Limerick opposed the Bill, as calculated to destroy the Legislative Union, and the effects of the great measure of 1829.—Lord Plunkett contended that it would have a precisely contrary effect; that to withhold

Reform would be the way to effect disunion.—The Bill was read a second time.

July 26. The Lord Chancellor, in presenting a petition for an alteration of the law affecting debtors and creditors, adverted to the appointment of his relative to the situations in the Court of Chancery, which had been the subject of remarks in the other House—remarks made, he doubted not, in the sincere desire to obtain information; and he declared that he had implicit confidence in the individual, who would quit the situations if Parliament should think it right to alter or abolish them, without laying any claim to vested interests.—Lord Eldon, Earl Grey, and the Duke of Wellington, defended the course that had been adopted by the Lord Chancellor.—The Learned Lord afterwards said, that, when the Bill was brought in for adjusting the Salary of the Lord Chancellor, it would be seen

that it was not incompatible with the office of Chancellor to have its duties performed at a much lower rate than was now paid.—The Irish Reform Bill afterwards engaged the attention of their Lordships. Previously to the House resolving into Committee on it, there was opposition to the Bill from the Duke of Cumberland, Lords Wynford, Roden, &c., but no division took place. The schedules were annexed to the Bill, and the House resumed. The Bill was reported to the House with its amendments.

July 27. The Irish Reform Bill passed through the Committee, Ministers having consented to the introduction of a clause to prevent the making of fraudulent freehold voters; and another, placing the freemen of Ireland, with respect to elective rights, upon an equality with those of England. The Report was received.

July 30. On the motion of Lord Melbourne, the Reform Bill (Ireland) was read a third time and passed.—One amendment only was moved by Lord Roden, that the original oath be in the new Bill, which was negatived on a division by 36 to 24.—The Russian Dutch Loan Bill was read a second time.

July 31. The Customs Bill was read a second time.—The Irish Boundaries Bill went through Committee.

August 1. The Royal Assent was given by Commission to several Bills.—On the question that the Russian Dutch Loan Bill be read a third time, Lord Wynford said, he had intended to have offered some observations in reply to the speech delivered by the Lord Chancellor on a former evening; but as his Noble and Learned Friend was not present, and seeing the manner in which he was likely to be supported (there was not a single Peer on the Opposition benches beside the Noble and Learned Lord), he thought it advisable not to trouble their Lordships.—The Bill was then read a third time and passed.

August 2. The Lord Chancellor brought in a Bill to do away with the offices of Clerk of the Hanaper, the Clerk of the Subpœna Office, the Registrar of Affidavits, the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, the Clerk of the Patents, and the Clerk of the Custos, after the lives of such of their present possessors as had held their offices prior to the 1st of June last.—After a few remarks from the Duke of Wellington, the Bill was read a first time.

August 3. The Royal Assent was given by Commission to the Russian-Dutch Loan Bill, the Customs' Bill, and the Irish Poor Removal Bill. The Commissioners were the Lord Chancellor, the Duke

of Richmond, and the Earl of Shaftesbury.—The Lord Chancellor moved the second reading of the Bill for the Abolition of certain Offices in Chancery, and also for returns of all the Salaries derived from these offices.—Agreed to.

August 6. The Bishop of London presented the Report of the Commissioners for Building New Churches; and in so doing, he adverted to the advantages that had resulted from the Commissioners' labours. By these efforts 250,000 persons were provided with opportunities of attending places of worship who were before without such accommodation.—Their Lordships, on the motion of Lord Melbourne, agreed to the Amendment made by the Commons to the Irish Reform Bill.

August 7. The Chancery Offices Abolition Bill came under discussion, and was opposed by Lord Wynford, who wished to see a full inquiry adopted by Parliament before they were called upon to legislate on the subject.—The Lord Chancellor contended, that the Bill had been fully considered, and expressed a hope that their Lordships would permit it to be read a third time, and passed.—The Earl of Eldon thought it unsafe to make an extensive and sudden change in the mode of administering justice, and hoped the present Chancellor would consider well whatever alterations he might propose.—The Lord Chancellor having expressed his determination to do so, the Bill was read a third time, and passed.

August 9. The Irish Tithe Bill was read a second time.

August 10. On the motion of the Lord Chancellor, the Bill Abolishing the Punishment of Death for Forgery was read a second time.

August 13. Viscount Melbourne moved the second reading of the Irish Party Processions Bill. He observed—"These processions had long been a cause of alarm to the country, and had frequently been attended with bloodshed. When meetings of the kind were held, and the parties conducted themselves peaceably, it was perhaps the more prudent course not to interfere with them; but experience had shown that their general character was of a contrary tendency, and it became the duty of Government to prevent them in future."—The Duke of Wellington did not wish to offer any serious objection to the Bill. He wished it had been extended to all processions of his Majesty's subjects, as well as to the Protestants of the North of Ireland. He had seen many processions in Ireland in honour of William III., but they were conducted with good order, and without ill-feeling. He would not oppose such a Bill as this,

if it were properly extended, and introduced at a fit time.—The Bill was read a second time.

August 14. On the motion that the Report of the Committee on the Forgery Bill be agreed to, the Earl of Rosslyn moved an amendment, with a view to except from the operation of the Bill forged wills, codicils, or testamentary writings, and powers of attorney to receive monies in the public funds.—The clause, after some remarks from the Lord Chancellor and Earl Grey, was agreed to.

August 15. The Forgery Bill was read a third time, and passed, after the Lord Chancellor had renewed his objections to the amendment excepting from the operation of this Bill the forgery of wills, &c. The amendment was reluctantly sanctioned.—On the third reading of the Consolidated Fund Bill, the Duke of Wellington entered into a detail respecting the state of the finances of the country. He also touched on foreign affairs. He contended that the Chancellor of the Exchequer's Budget was not justified by facts, and that the prospects held out would not be realised. The Government ought not to be left with such an alarming deficiency on the year's revenue, especially in the present peculiar posture of affairs at home, in Ireland, and abroad.—Earl Grey replied that these remarks were inconveniently timed, coming, as they did, at the close of a Session, and when no particular opposition to this Bill was expected. He regretted that there should have been a deficiency in the revenue; but the causes of it, owing to the reduction of taxes, had not been wholly unforeseen.

August 16. This day being fixed upon for the prorogation of Parliament, at two o'clock his Majesty, accompanied by the Grand Officers of State, proceeded from St. James's Palace to the House of Lords, to perform that ceremony in person.—Shortly after two o'clock, his Majesty entered the House of Lords, attended by the Lord Chancellor, &c. The Speaker of the House of Commons, accompanied by about 200 Members, then attended at the Bar, when the Speaker addressed his Majesty in the usual form.—The King read the following Speech from the Throne:—

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"The state of the public business now enabling me to release you from a further attendance in Parliament, I cannot take leave of you without expressing the satisfaction with which I have observed your diligence and zeal in the discharge of your duties during a session of extraordinary labour and duration.

"The matters which you have had under your consideration have been of the first importance; and the laws in particular which have been

passed for reforming the representation of the people have occupied, as was unavoidable, the greatest portion of your time and attention.

"In recommending this subject to your consideration, it was my object, by removing the causes of just complaint, to restore general confidence in the legislature, and to give additional security to the settled institutions of the state. This object will, I trust, be found to have been accomplished.

"I have still to lament the continuance of disturbances in Ireland, notwithstanding the vigilance and energy displayed by my Government there in the measures which it has taken to repress them. The laws which have been passed in conformity with my recommendation at the beginning of the session, with respect to the collection of tithes, are well calculated to lay the foundation of a new system, to the completion of which the attention of Parliament, when it again assembles, will of course be directed. To this necessary work my best assistance will be given, by enforcing the execution of the laws, and by promoting the prosperity of a country blessed by Divine Providence with so many natural advantages. As conducive to this subject, I must express the satisfaction which I have felt at the measures adopted for extending generally to my people of that kingdom the benefit of education.

"I continue to receive the most friendly assurances from all Foreign Powers; and though I am not enabled to announce to you the final arrangement of the questions which have been so long depending between Holland and Belgium; and though, unhappily, the contest in Portugal between the Princes of the House of Braganza still continues, I look with confidence, through the intimate union which subsists between me and my allies, to the preservation of the general peace.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"I thank you for the supplies which you have granted me; and it is a great satisfaction to me to find, notwithstanding large deductions from the revenue occasioned by the repeal of some of the taxes which pressed most heavily on my people, that you have been enabled, by the exercise of a well-considered economy in all the departments of the State, to provide for the service of the year without any addition to the public burdens.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"I recommend to you, during the recess, the most careful attention to the preservation of the public peace, and to the maintenance of the authority of the law in your respective counties. I trust that the advantages enjoyed by all my subjects under our free constitution will be duly appreciated and cherished; that relief from any real causes of complaint will be sought only through legitimate channels; that all irregular and illegal proceedings will be discountenanced and resisted; and that the establishment of internal tranquillity and order will prove that the measures which I have sanctioned have not been fruitless in promoting the security of the State, and the content and welfare of my people."

Parliament was then declared prorogued to the 7th of October.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

July 23. In the Committee of Supply, Mr. S. Rice moved a grant of 15,000*l.* on account of the proposed "National Gallery" at Charing Cross. The Records also to be deposited there. The payment of that sum is to be spread over three years. The building is to be of stone.—Sir R. Peel, Mr. Colburne, &c. supported the motion, and highly eulogised the proposed building, and the site selected for it.—A discussion arose on various grants, but a division only took place on that for the Ministerial plan of Education for Ireland, when the Ministers had a majority of 51.

July 24. Mr. Hume moved for a return of the number of persons who had been imprisoned for selling Unstamped Publications, observing that the punishment seemed to have been very unequally awarded, and that it was impossible to execute the law, as it at present stood, without great injustice.—Lord Althorpe did not object to the motion; but observed, that it was necessary to protect those publications which paid a duty to Government. He thought it might be advisable to reduce the Stamp Duty on the public Journals, but was not prepared to submit a measure of that description during the present Session.—The motion was agreed to, after some debate.—On the motion that the House go into Committee on the Irish Tithes Composition Bill, Mr. Sheil moved, as an instruction to the Committee, that the preamble should recite, that the composition was to be extended, with a view to levying the first-fruits according to their real value, and the appropriation of tithes to such purposes of religion, education, and charity, as Parliament, after making a due provision for the Established Church, should seem proper. The proposition was rejected by a majority of 73 against 18, when the Bill went through the Committee.

July 25. Sir E. Sugden expressed his regret that the office of the late Mr. Scott, in the Court of Chancery, had been filled up. He also complained that the salary of the Lord Chancellor had not yet been fixed.—Lord Althorpe said, that the Lord Chancellor had only temporarily filled the place, having named his brother to it, subject to the fate of a Bill for the abolition of that and many other offices which it was intended to introduce.

July 26. Sir F. Burdett called attention to the state of the Sewers of the Metropolis; intimately connected as the subject is with the pure and healthy supply of water, it was a matter that ought to be investigated. He intimated his in-

tention of hereafter bringing forward a specific motion on the subject.—The Russian Dutch Loan Bill was read a third time, and passed.

July 27. The Chancellor of the Exchequer made his annual development of his financial arrangements for the current year. He commenced by showing a comparison of the receipt and expenditure for the years 1830 and 1831. In the former year the income exceeded the expenditure by 2,768,600*l.* In 1831 the expenditure exceeded the income by 600,000*l.* to 700,000*l.* This seeming default, however, as the Chancellor of the Exchequer satisfactorily showed, had not arisen from any diminution in the consumption of taxable commodities. The remission of duty on coals and slate coastwise, the less amount received for duty on corn, and remission of certain excise duties exceeded, by more than a million, the deficiency in the receipt; the increase of consumption, however, had not, he admitted, equalled his expectation, and thereby accounted for the expenditure exceeding the income. The present and prospective state of the finances was next submitted to the attention of the House. After giving his predecessors credit for reducing the salaries and pay of the subordinate *employés* of the Government in the years 1828 and 1830, to the extent of 340,000*l.*, the Noble Lord took credit to himself for having already effected a similar reduction to the extent of 231,000*l.*, and promised to extend it to another 100,000*l.*; and, after recapitulating other reductions, he summed up the estimated expenditure for the current year as amounting to 45,696,300*l.* against 47,858,400*l.* for the past year, being a diminution in the expenditure of 2,162,100*l.* To meet this expenditure, after anticipating an increase on the last year of about 430,000*l.*, by the expiring of bounties on linen exported, and increase of proceeds on wine, tobacco, &c. and a diminution of 100,000*l.* on the articles proposed for reduction of duty in the schedule now before the House, 80,000*l.* for remission of duty on sugar lost by drainage, and the absence of all duty on corn, consequent on the favourable prospects of the pending harvest, the Noble Lord represented the Customs duty as likely to produce 15,871,000*l.*, being 404,000*l.* less than in 1831. In reference to this diminution the Noble Lord adverted to cholera, the past political excitement, contraction of currency, and the exchanges having been against us, as having tended to occasion a less favourable result than wished for. The Excise, which last year the Noble Lord represented to have pro-

duced 16,516,632*l.*, after anticipating an increase on malt, hops, and spirits to the amount of 690,000*l.*, and a diminution by the repeal of the duties on candles, &c., he expected would produce 16,850,000*l.*; and other branches of the revenue he expected to produce the same as last year, making the aggregate net income to be 46,470,000*l.*, being a surplus, over and above the estimated expenditure of 773,624*l.* This, of course, will be set against the deficiency of the year 1832, which will reduce the deficit upon the two years to 446,789. Honourable Members, would, he trusted, do him the justice to admit that he had endeavoured to state the prospects of the country as low as he possibly could. For the year now going on, the revenue, as compared with the estimates, ought to yield a surplus of 770,000*l.* He had now stated the views of Government with regard to the income and expenditure of the country, and had only to add, that, after the most deliberate consideration, he found himself called upon to move the renewal of the Sugar Duties, without any reduction. He moved that the several duties, hitherto levied on Sugar and Molasses, be continued till the 5th of April, 1833.—Mr. Goulburn reprehended the policy of the Noble Lord for having reduced his receipt below the expenditure; and Mr. Keith Douglas reminded him of the breach of promise made by Lord Goderich to the West India interest, that in the general financial arrangement of the year that interest might expect some substantial relief.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer said it was not the intention of Government to make any alteration in the Sugar Duties during the present financial year. The reason why Government had not brought forward any measure to relieve West India produce from the burdens which were imposed upon it, was, because that relief was contingent upon the adoption in the chartered colonies of the Orders in Council regulating the treatment of the slaves. It was the intention of Government to introduce a measure by which crown colonies would be relieved from a great portion of their local taxes, which was the readiest mode of fulfilling the promises which had been made to them; for any fiscal measure, distinguishing that produce from that of the other colonies, would be unjust, and the method of relief which he had suggested would have an equally beneficial effect on their agricultural produce. As far as he could see, there was no reason to be apprehensive of war. On the contrary, he thought there was every hope that the pending negotiations would come to a favourable conclu-

sion. The Noble Lord also stated, that hopes were entertained of a favourable arrangement being accomplished with France, relative to the trade between the two countries. His Lordship, in answer to Sir R. Peel, said, he could not see the utility of attempting the settlement of the Bank question before the next Session of Parliament.—The resolutions were then agreed to, and several sums were voted to make good the supplies for the year.

July 30. The Speaker, agreeably to previous arrangement, intimated that at the close of the present Session he should resign the Chair. He adverted briefly to the arduous character of the duties of his office—to the anxiety with which he had endeavoured to discharge those duties—and to the liberal aid which he had ever received from the several members in his efforts to forward and to maintain the order and the privileges of the House.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer afterwards moved a vote of thanks to the Speaker, for his conduct in the Chair during six Parliaments, or seventeen years. He highly eulogised the Speaker's urbanity and conciliatory demeanour in the Chair—an eulogium in which several other Members afterwards warmly joined. The Chancellor of the Exchequer expressed regret that the retirement had been resolved on, as he should be glad that the country, as well as the House, might have the benefit of so experienced a Speaker to preside over the proceedings of the new Parliament. The vote was carried literally by acclamation.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer then moved an Address to the King, to be pleased to bestow on Charles Manners Sutton, Esq., some distinguished mark of Royal favour, and to assure his Majesty that the House was ready to make good any expenses that might attend the same. The Motion was also unanimously adopted.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer brought forward, in a Committee on the Civil List Act, the Civil List Charges left unprovided for—namely, the mode of paying the Judges' Salaries, the Speaker's Allowances; the Diplomatic Charges, the Pensions, &c.; all of which, previously to the present reign, were chargeable upon, and paid out of, the Civil List. He stated that these matters had been frequently before the House, and were referred to a Committee, which recommended these charges to be separated from the Civil List, as not forming part of the King's Expenditure. The Noble Lord went into extensive details of those charges, enumerating the amounts, and how they are henceforth to be paid, which will be chiefly out of the Consolidated Fund. He also generally adverted

to the savings that would be effected, observing that, when the whole arrangements respecting what formerly constituted the Civil List Charges came into full operation, there would be a diminution of Charge to the extent of 253,000*l*. In speaking of the Judges' salaries, his Lordship observed that those Puisne Judges who were appointed before the regulation of 1828 were to have 5,500*l*. a year—subsequent appointments 5,000*l*. a year. The Lord Chancellor's retiring salary is to be raised from 4,000*l*. to 5,000*l*. a year, with a reservation respecting the present Lord Chancellor.

July 31. Sir Francis Burdett moved for a Survey of the Sewers of the Metropolis—a subject that was defective, and that as loudly called for amendment, as its supply of water. He stated that upward of 200,000*l*. was annually collected for sewers, yet in many parts of the town there were no sewers. He urged this inquiry on the House as one that was of the greatest consequence to the health of this healthily-situated metropolis.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer concurred in the motion, admitting that the proposed inquiry was very desirable.—The Report of the Chancellor of the Exchequer's resolutions regarding the Civil List Act and Civil Charges was presented, and the resolutions were agreed to without any comment of consequence.—The Attorney-General moved the third reading of the Forgery Bill; and in doing so he strongly urged the mitigating the capital punishment. The Bill was read a third time, and passed.

August 1. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in a Committee on his Majesty's answer to the Address on the retirement of the Speaker, repeated his commendations of Mr. Manners Sutton, detailed the course that had been pursued heretofore as to the granting of Pensions to Speakers on their retirement, and moved a grant of 4,000*l*. a year to the Right Honourable Manners Sutton for his life, and 3,000*l*. a year to his son. The latter grant is only to be enjoyed in the event of his not coming into an office in Doctors' Commons (worth, according to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, some 8,000*l*. or 10,000*l*. a year) of which the son has the reversion.—Mr. Hume bore testimony to the great merits of the Speaker, and to the justice of his claim to reward—but protested against the notion that pension was to follow as a matter of course. The resolution was eventually adopted.

August 2. Mr. H. L. Bulwer rose to bring forward a motion on the subject of the declaration of the Germanic Diet, proposing an Address to his Majesty to

use his good offices to avert the threatened inroads upon the liberties of the German people. He addressed the House at considerable length, detailing, generally, the state of Germany, and the security promised to the different portions of it: and portraying, in strong colours, the delinquency and positive breach of faith, as well as of principle, that characterises the recent attacks upon, and declarations against, the liberty of the press in Germany. He urged the necessity of the interference of England to resist these combinations of powerful potentates against the liberties and improvement of mankind; and contended that it was not the policy of England quietly to behold the chain thrown over the mind of Europe. The Honourable Member concluded by moving, that an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, requesting him to exercise his influence with the Germanic Diet, in opposition to the course it has pursued in respect to the liberties and independence of the German people.—Lord Palmerston, without defending the resolutions of the Diet, denied the right of this country to interfere with the proceedings of confederated sovereigns in regard to their own dominions; for it was the external relations of states as separate nations that alone interested this country. On grounds of discretion, therefore, his Lordship would oppose the motion.—The motion was eventually withdrawn.

August 3. In the Committee of Supply, the Chancellor of the Exchequer moved a grant of 2,500*l*. to Sir Abraham Bradley King, on account of the abolition of his patent for supplying the Public-offices of Ireland with stationery.—Mr. Hume resisted the grant as unjustifiable, and because the referees had come to their conclusion on an erroneous case; they were led to believe the patent was for life, whereas it was only during pleasure.—Mr. S. Rice remarked, that the abolition had already produced a saving to the country of 10,000*l*.—Mr. Hume pressed his division on the grant.—Against it, 2; for it, 50.—Lord Howick subsequently moved a grant of 57,000*l*. for the relief of the Crown Colonies in the West Indies. Agreed to.

August 6. The Tithes (Ireland) Bill was read a third time, and passed—after which the Bribery Bill again went through a Committee.—The Greek Loan Bill passed by a majority of 43.

August 7. Colonel Evans brought forward the question of Poland, in a speech reflecting strongly on the conduct of the Russian Government to that unhappy people, and concluded by moving a resolution to the effect that the renewal of cer-

tain obligations to the Emperor of Russia gave his Majesty a peculiar claim on that Power for a faithful interpretation of her engagements, especially as regarded Poland.—Lord Palmerston moved the previous question, and a sharp and spirited debate ensued, in which Mr. Hume, Sir Francis Burdett, and several other Members took part.—The motion was finally lost, without any division taking place.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved for a Bill to enable those to vote who had “tendered” the rates; but it was strongly opposed by Sir E. Sugden, as a departure from pledges that the Bill should not be altered. He contended that, if there had been neglect to pay, it had been wilful; all knew the time.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer said he had no desire to press the Bill if it were viewed as a violation of pledge, or against the sense of an unwilling House.—The motion was withdrawn.

August 8. In the Committee on the Consolidation Fund Bill (in which the “appropriation” clause is introduced), a discussion arose on a new arrangement, proposed by the Ministers, to allow naval and military officers on half-pay to hold civil offices, under certain circumstances, without forfeiting their half-pay.—Mr. Hume objected to it, as it was against the recommendation of the Finance Committee, and as it tended to prevent the diminution of the half-pay list—a list that cost upwards of 5,000,000*l.* a-year, and was as large as it was fifteen years ago.—Sir J. C. Hobhouse, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, &c. defended this arrangement, as securing to the public efficient service, without injury to the country.—A good deal of conversation took place on the Lord Chancellor’s Salary Bill. Mr. Sadler deemed the salary of 14,000*l.* too much, and maintained that, calculating the change in the circulating medium, this was an increase, not a diminution, of the salary. He proposed a reduction of 2000*l.*; but the original proposition was carried by 52 to 5.—The Greek Convention Bill was afterwards read a second time, but not without renewed debate, and a proposition to postpone it. Lord Palmerston said the appointment of Prince Otto was approved by most of the Chiefs of Greece.

August 9. Lord John Russell moved the following resolution, which was agreed to:—“That all persons who will question any future return of Members to serve in Parliament upon any allegation of bribery or corruption, and who shall in their petition specifically allege any payment of money or other reward to have been made by any Member, or on his ac-

count or with his privity, since the time of such return, in pursuance or in furtherance of such bribery or corruption, may question the same at any time within twenty-eight days after the date of such payment; or, if this House be not sitting, at the expiration of the said twenty-eight days, then within fourteen days after the day when the House shall next meet.”—Colonel Evans moved, and Mr. Hume seconded the following Address to the Crown:—“That his Majesty will be graciously pleased to prorogue the present, and convene another short Session of Parliament, with as little delay as possible, to take into consideration the unexpected disfranchisement produced by certain restrictive clauses of the Act for amending the Representation of the People in Parliament.”—The motion was negatived.

August 10. Mr. Leader, on presenting a petition from Ireland, complained with much energy of the doctrine laid down by the Lord Chancellor concerning the power of Government to suspend the *Habeas Corpus* Act in Ireland.—On the motion of the third reading of the Civil List Bill, Mr. Irving took occasion to give a correct statement of the Clithero outrage, which was received with much cheering, and corroborated by the Members of the Government, to whom Mr. Irving returned thanks for the sentiments they had expressed towards him.

August 15. Mr. Lamb stated, in reply to inquiry, that the Bailiff of Clithero had not, at first, sanctioned the introduction of the military, but that, when introduced, they had not acted until after the reading of the Riot Act.—Mr. Hunt having remarked that, if the elections were to be characterized by such proceedings, the people would have to arm in self-defence, the Chancellor of the Exchequer censured such a sentiment as mischievous and uncalled for, expressing a conviction that the law was strong enough to vindicate his Majesty’s subjects, and declaring that any aggression made by the military would experience the prompt notice of the Government.—A long conversation afterwards arose, as to the disqualification of votes from the non-payment of rates, the Chancellor of the Exchequer showing that the disqualifications at Manchester, Bolton, Blackburn, &c., were not so numerous as had been represented on a former evening.—Sir G. Warrender, Mr. Hume, and others having urged a short session, the Chancellor of the Exchequer said it was desirable that the registration should be completed before a general election took place, but he could not pledge himself as to when the dissolution would be.—Sir J. C. Hobhouse stated, in answer to in-

quiry, that Somerville might be considered as virtually discharged; that he believed the discharge would take place in a very short time.—A petition having been presented on behalf of two persons imprisoned for blasphemous libels, Mr. Perceval complained of the disgracefulness of petitions from those who reviled our Lord and Saviour; when on a motion of Mr. Hunt, the House was counted—and counted out.

August 16. Mr. W. B. Evans gave notice that, in the event of his being in Parliament next Session, he should move for leave to bring in a Bill for conferring the elective franchise upon all male persons of the age of twenty-one years and upwards, who were not disqualified by the commission of any crime, or loss of intellect. He also gave notice that he should move for leave to bring in a Bill to impose a tax upon all landed and funded property, for the purpose of paying the interest of the National Debt, instead of

its being paid by the sweat of the brow of unborn generations.—At a quarter past two Sir A. Clifford, the Usher of the Black Rod, summoned the House to the House of Lords, for the purpose of attending the prorogation of Parliament by his Majesty. The several Members proceeded accordingly, with the Speaker at their head. On their return, the Speaker, while standing at the table, read his Majesty's Speech. As soon as he had concluded, every Member in the House eagerly pressed forward to shake him by the hand, and testify, by the tribute of a cordial farewell, how deeply sensible they all were of those qualities which have conferred enhanced respect, honour, and dignity on his exalted situation for the last sixteen years.—At a quarter before three the several Members retired; and thus terminated the proceedings of one of the most arduous and memorable Sessions in the Parliamentary history of England.

THE COLONIES.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

The "Sydney Herald," dated to the end of February, gives a favourable account of the state of affairs in the colony of New South Wales. The disputes which have so long existed between the authorities and the settlers appear to have been amicably arranged, and some important concessions have been made to the colonists. Australian wool has been much improved, and has enabled the growers to reap advantages from their attention. The communication between Sydney and Newcastle was much facilitated, several new steam-boats having been built, and various new sources had been opened for the employment of labour and capital. The total number of convicts who, during the last year, arrived in the colony from all parts of the United Kingdom, amounted to 2,149 males, and 651 females; there have also been importations of a great number of free females, also many wives and children of the convicts: an arrangement which has been productive of the happiest consequences. A public meeting has been held at Paramatta, upon the subject of the obnoxious land regulations, and the ruinous system of quit-rents under which the land-owners were suffering; but the Governor having prolonged the time for the payment of arrears of purchase-money for land due, the intention of petitioning his Majesty was for the present abandoned. The impolicy of throwing any impediments in the way of free emigration was strongly urged as detrimental to the interests of the colony.

Another circumstance likely to be of advantage to the colony is the establishment of a regulation for giving publicity to the proceedings of the Legislative Council. This colonial reform was as much wanted, perhaps, as reform at home, and we augur the best consequences from it. Altogether the accounts are very gratifying. The internal resources of the colony were improving, new establishments were forming, and a system of rigorous economy had been established.

The "Sydney Gazette" states the ordinary revenue of the colony—

In 1831, at.....	£116,402 7 2
In 1830.....	99,971 4 3½

Increase 16,431 2 10½

And the extraordinary, at 4,663 7 9

Total.....£122,854 13 0

Being an increase of 85,008*l.* 1*7s.* 1¼*d.*

CANADA.

The increase of population has been, and continues to be, so astonishingly rapid, that it is well to note it particularly. By minutes of evidence before a committee of the House of Assembly, Quebec, 1824, it appears that the whole population of

Lower Canada, in 1784, was	65,358
Nova Scotia, by Halifax, then was ..	32,000
New Brunswick and Newfoundland, say	12,000

Total 109,358

Upper Canada then was nothing, making
a Total of, say 110,000

The present population may be taken at—

For Upper Canada	200,000
„ Lower Canada	514,000
„ New Brunswick	80,000
„ Nova Scotia	130,000
„ Cape Breton, Newfoundland, and Prince Edward's Island, say	100,000
Total	1,054,000

Here then is almost a tenfold increase in 46 years, which shews a duplicating ratio every 14, and is rather better than an increase at 5 per cent. compound interest. This, however, is, in a great degree, an emigrating increase, and not a natural one. The United States are found to double every 24 years, which is equal to 3 per cent. at compound interest.

FOREIGN STATES.

AMERICA. (UNITED STATES.)

The New Tariff has at length passed both Houses of the American Congress. The Bill much more closely resembles that introduced by Mr. Adams, on the recommendation of the Committee of Manufactures, than the original Bill proposed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and the scale of duties is therefore higher than that which had been hoped for. By the Bill sent from the Treasury, all woollen goods above a certain low price were to have been chargeable with 30 per cent. *ad valorem* duty. By the Bill which has passed, the duty is fixed at 50 per cent.

The Tariff of 1823 established a complicated system of regulation, which varied the per centage of duty according to the different values of the goods. All goods of less value than one dollar (4s. 6d.) per square yard, were charged as if they were of one dollar's value: all goods whose value was between 1 dollar and 2½ dollars, were charged as if they were worth 2½ dollars; and all goods whose value was between 2½ and 4 dollars, were charged as if worth 4 dollars.

The New Tariff entirely does away with this system, and simplifies the arrangement, though it does not very materially reduce the duty, except on the lowest kinds of goods. Woollen goods, the actual value of which was below 35 cents. (17½d.) were charged with at least 40 per cent. *ad valorem* duty, by the *Old Tariff*: by the *New Tariff* the duty is reduced to 5 per cent., which is a *douceur* to the southern planters, who purchase the lowest kinds of woollens for negro clothing. This reduction of duty will no doubt greatly increase the exportation of pad-dings, and the lowest qualities of woollens, of which already a very considerable quantity is sent from England to the United States.

On woollens above 35 cents. in value, there was a duty by the *Old Tariff* of at least 45 per cent., but which, by the system of minimums above-mentioned, rose to 70, 80, or 100 per cent. on goods of certain prices, so as to become quite prohibitory. Another regulation, which required the addition of 10 or 12 per cent. to the cost of any goods imported, had the effect of raising the duty from 45 up to 55 per cent. By the *New Tariff*, all woollens above 35 cents. in value (with the exception of blankets, flannels, balzes, carpets, &c.) are chargeable with an *ad valorem* duty of 50 per cent. The new duty will, therefore, be lower than the old, and it will, in other

respects, give great accommodation to the exporting manufacturer.

On worsted stuff goods the *Old Tariff* laid a duty of 25 per cent., and the *New Tariff* reduces that duty to 10 per cent.; which will be a very material advantage to the English manufacturer.

On blankets, mits, gloves, hosiery, and carpeting (of low qualities) the *Old Tariff* laid a duty of 35 per cent., and the *New Tariff* reduces it to 25 per cent. On blankets, of which the cost shall not exceed 75 cents (3s. 1½d.) the duty is reduced down to 5 per cent. *ad valorem*.

The duties on flannels and balzes continue almost prohibitory, viz. 18 cents (8d.) per square yard. Under the *Old Tariff* they were nominally 45 per cent. *ad valorem*, but really more than that.

The duties on cotton goods remain unaltered, being 25 per cent.

On silk manufactures from beyond the Cape of Good Hope, the duties are reduced from 30 down to 10 per cent., and from other parts they are reduced from 20 down to 5 per cent. *ad valorem*.

This Bill does away with the plan of giving eight, ten, and twelve months' credit for the Customs duties, and the duties on woollens are now required to be paid in cash. The new regulation will be decidedly beneficial to the English exporter, by making the trade more sound and steady; the old system encouraged adventurers in New York and the other American cities to trade on no other capital than the Government credits; and the consequence was that many rash speculations were entered into, and the goods were often sacrificed by being forced to a sale, or the importer failed, and all his effects were swept away by the Government creditor.

On the whole, therefore, the New Tariff is a decided improvement, and it will, we hope, be found beneficial to the English manufacturer, although the same jealousy of English manufactures, which dictated the Tariff of 1823, has dictated that of 1832.

The new duties come into operation on the 3d of March, 1833.

President Jackson has refused his assent to the law which renews the charter of the National Bank of the United States. His principal reason is, that three years and a half have yet to elapse before the present charter expires.

The Senate of the United States have rejected the award of the King of the

Netherlands relative to the north-eastern boundary of Canada.

The cholera has unhappily made its appearance in New York, and in other parts of America.

FRANCE.

The marriage between King Leopold and the Princess Louise took place at Compiègne on the 9th of July, with great splendour. There were three ceremonies performed: the civil contract, the religious rites according to the Catholic Church, and those according to the Reformed Church of Germany.

GERMANY.

A manifesto of the German Diet, holden on the 28th of June, has recently been published. It is designed to repress the revolutionary spirit now manifesting itself in so many quarters of Germany, which, in the words of the President of the Diet, "has reached to such a height, that it not only menaces the internal tranquillity and the safety of the different States, but even the existence of the whole Confederation." The President proceeds to complain of "the immense number of journals and revolutionary pamphlets which inundate the country, the abuse of speaking even in the Chambers of the States, the daily progress of a system of propagandism which at first prudently held itself in reserve, but which now does not blush to appear in open day, and the ineffectual attempts of each particular government to repress these disorders;" and concludes by saying, that "these combinations have impressed on the Emperor of Austria the painful conviction that the revolution of Germany is advancing at a rapid pace to maturity, and that it will unavoidably burst forth if longer tolerated by the Confederation." With the Emperor, the King of Prussia cordially co-operates, and all the States of the German Confederation have given in their signatures to the document. It concludes by resolutions, binding every German Sovereign to assist any other who may demand his aid, in keeping down licentiousness, anarchy, seditious or treasonable speeches or writings, in any part of the German Confederation. Austria and Prussia especially promise their potent assistance in this work. The adhesion even of Hanover is not wanting to this document, the principle of which has already been followed up by the Elector of Hesse Cassel. He has issued a decree, in which he prohibits all meetings and assemblies similar to those which have been recently held in Germany, directs all banquets and public fêtes to be dissolved as illegal, and orders all persons delivering speeches or proposing toasts to

be arrested, imprisoned, and brought before the tribunals to be punished.

On the 14th of June, the Chamber of Representatives at Hanover agreed to a strong protest against the Decree of the Diet.

In conformity with the general resolutions of the German Diet, the two popular Baden journals, the *Liberal* and the *Sentinel of the Rhine*, have been suppressed; and the Government of Baden has been instructed, through its ambassador, to see this resolution put into effect. The editors are forbidden to edit any other similar journals in any of the states of the Confederation, and the state of Baden is called on to give information respecting the real authors of the articles that have appeared in the *Liberal* and *Sentinel*. A resolution of the Diet, dated 5th July, prohibits all periodicals or political works of any kind in the German language, containing less than twenty printed sheets, from being introduced into any of the states without the previous consent of Government. Political associations of every kind are interdicted. All extraordinary popular assemblies and fetes, except such as have been long in use, and are permitted by the laws and customs of the locality, are also interdicted. The organizing or aiding in any such extraordinary assemblies is declared penal, as well as all attempts to employ customary assemblies for political purposes. Badges of every kind are forbidden to foreigners and natives equally. The Confederation pledge themselves to the rigorous execution of the resolutions adopted in 1819 and 1824, for the punishment, by expulsion, of such Professors in Universities or other establishments as "abuse their ascendancy over the minds of their pupils to inculcate doctrines contrary to public order;" and for the suppression of the *Barschenschaft*. There are several other resolutions respecting the watchfulness to be exercised by the states respectively concerning persons who may be suspected of seditious practices, as well natives as foreigners, who may seek refuge within the limits of the Confederation. Lastly, the states mutually ensure to each other "prompt and mutual military assistance; and, admitting that the present circumstances are not less pressing than in October, 1830, and require extraordinary measures for the employment of the military forces of the Confederation, they will join in extending the provisions of the Ordinance of October 21, 1830, for the re-establishment and maintenance of tranquillity in Germany, and keep them on foot as long as the repose of the country shall require them."

PORTUGAL.

Little change has taken place in the position of the combatants in Portugal during the month. Don Pedro is at Oporto, confining himself within, but fortifying that position. He is organizing his volunteers, who now form an effective body of 4000 or 5000 men, and receiving deserters, who do not, however, confessedly, come in great numbers. The Miguelite General, Santa Martha, is at Penafiel, in the neighbourhood of Oporto, having effected a junction between his forces and those of General Povoas; but no collision, however trifling, has taken place between the troops of the rivals since the affair of Vallonga, on the 23d July. Don Pedro's plan is evidently to make Oporto his lair, and, whenever the Miguelites approach, to sally out upon them, and return to Oporto as his head-quarters, until he finds himself sufficiently strong to advance upon Lisbon.

A fight at sea has taken place between the fleet of Sartorius and that of Don Miguel, but its results have been of no importance. The loss on either side was trifling.

GREECE.

Treaty between Russia, France, and England, with Greece and Bavaria. The following articles contain the substance of this paper:

"Art. 3. The Prince Otho of Bavaria shall bear the title of King of Greece.—4. Greece shall form a monarchical and independent state.—5. Its limits shall be settled by treaty with Turkey.—8. The royal crown and dignity shall be hereditary in Greece; and shall pass to the direct and lawful descendants and heirs of the Prince Otho, in the order of primogeniture. In the event of the decease of the Prince without direct and lawful issue, the crown of Greece shall pass to his younger brother, and to his direct and lawful descendants and heirs, in the order of primogeniture. Failing him also, to his younger brother, and so on. Greece shall never be governed by the King of Bavaria.—9. Otho to be of age in June 1835.—10. Three Bavarian counsellors to govern during his minority, appointed by the King of Bavaria as his son's regency.—11. Prince Otho shall retain full possession of his appanages in Bavaria. The King of Bavaria moreover engages to assist, as far as may be in his power, Prince Otho in his position in Greece, until a revenue shall have been set apart for the crown in that state.—12. The powers guarantee a loan to Otho. The principal of the loan not to exceed a total amount of 60,000,000 of francs, raised by instalments of 20,000,000 of francs each. For the present the first instalment only shall be raised, and the three courts shall each become responsible for the payment of one-third of the annual amount of the interest and sinking fund of the said instalment.

—13. In case a pecuniary compensation in favour of the Ottoman Porte shall result from the negotiations which the three courts have already opened at Constantinople for the definitive settlement of the limits of Greece, it is understood that the amount of such compensation shall be defrayed out of the proceeds of the loan.—14. The King of Bavaria shall lend his assistance to the Prince Otho in raising in Bavaria a body of troops, not exceeding 3,500 men, to be employed in his service, as King of Greece, which corps shall be armed, equipped, and paid by the Greek state, and he sent thither as soon as possible, in order to relieve the troops of the alliance hitherto stationed in Greece.—15. Bavarian officers shall organise a national army in Greece. As soon as possible after the signature of the present convention, the three counsellors who are to be associated with his Royal Highness the Prince Otho by his Majesty the King of Bavaria, in order to compose the regency of Greece, shall repair to Greece, shall enter upon the exercise of the functions of the said regency, and shall prepare all the measures necessary for the reception of the Sovereign, who, on his part, will repair to Greece with as little delay as possible.

TURKEY.

On the 21st of July a Protocol was signed at Constantinople, by which the Porte gives its formal assent to the extension of the Greek frontier, as required by the London Conference, viz. from the Gulf of Arta to that of Vola, and again recognises the independence of the Greek state. On the same day a second Protocol was drawn up, by which the Porte is assured of an indemnity in money from Greece for the cession of different tracts of territory. The three contracting Powers guarantee this indemnity. It amounts to forty millions of piastres, if it shall be thought necessary at London, for the security of Greece, to give to the frontier the above-mentioned extension; but the Porte is to receive only ten millions if it should be preferred to have the frontier line below Zeitouny, and end at Arta. At all events, the matter is now settled. The Porte would have assented long ago to the extension of the Greek frontier, and the conclusion of the arrangement has been delayed only by the discussions on the amount of the indemnity.

The Egyptian army, under Ibrahim Pasha, has advanced from Acre to Damascus, which it has captured, and bids fair to subdue all Syria. The Egyptian Pasha has also a well-equipped fleet. The Sultan is using every effort to send a formidable force by land and sea against the revolted Pasha; but the success of these armaments is doubtful.

CRITICAL NOTICES.

Mirabeau's Letters during his Residence in England; with Anecdotes, Maxims, &c. now first translated from the Original Manuscripts. To which is prefixed, an Introductory Notice on the Life, Writings, Conduct, and Character of the Author. 2 vols.

Mirabeau was undoubtedly "one of the most extraordinary men of modern times;" yet will his name appear among the most insignificant that history rescues from oblivion. Why is this? His talents were of the highest order—no man had a nobler sphere for their exertion—by no man could they have been more actively employed and avowedly in promoting objects infinitely important to the happiness of mankind. Moral causes will explain the phenomenon. Mirabeau had neither private virtue nor political consistency. The moment he became celebrated he was infamous. The notoriety of the demagogue threw disastrous lustre upon the vices of the man, and these vices again were sustained by his public profligacy. The Editor of the present work tells us, that "In the year 1790, Mirabeau was bought over by the Royal Party;" and he adds, "Principle—if Mirabeau had any principle—might have something to do with it; ambition more; avarice, or a thirst of gain, so far as it might contribute to his luxurious and expensive enjoyments, most of all." The following passages afford some insight into the character of this remarkable man, and show how just an estimate is now entertained of his claims upon the admiration of posterity.

"Mirabeau having proposed the adoption of some very strong measure, which to him appeared necessary, La Fayette started and exclaimed, 'Nay, M. Mirabeau, it is impossible that a man of honour can have recourse to such means.'—'A man of honour!' replied M. Mirabeau; 'ah! M. De La Fayette, I perceive that you would be a *Grandison Cromwell*;—you'll see where such a mixture will lead you.'

"On a similar occasion La Fayette complained bitterly of the atrocious designs upon him, which were formed by his enemies, and even by Mirabeau himself. Mirabeau called upon him to explain what he meant. 'Well, then,' said La Fayette, 'I will tell you, since you force me to it, that I was thoroughly acquainted with your intentions of having me assassinated.' 'I, Sir?' 'Yes, Sir, in such a place, on such a day, at such an hour; I am sure of it.'—'You were sure of it, M. De La Fayette, and I am still alive! What a good creature you are!—and you think of taking the leading part in a revolution!'

"Mirabeau had little delicacy in money transactions. Rivarol once remarked—'*Je suis créancier, mais non payé.*' Mirabeau's reply was—'*Je suis payé, mais non vendré.*' On one occasion he said—'A man like me might accept a hundred thousand crowns, but a man like me is not to be had for a hundred thousand crowns.'

This was said when he was at the acmé of his popularity, and success had greatly magnified his self-importance. At the period when these

letters commence he was glad to borrow half-a-crown, and thought himself amply provided for with fifty louis-d'ors per month, though in return he laboured sixteen hours out of the twenty-four. This, however, was honourable employment, and the reward was earned without the sacrifice of principle.

The work before us, we regret to say, contains no confidential communications,—it conveys no sentiments,—details no incidents illustrative of the personal character of the writer. The author is sufficiently visible, but we see little of the man. Nine-tenths of what he has written he has picked up wherever he could find it; and there are few instances where he gives us any idea of his own impressions. It sounds his opinions,—which are always characteristic—on information derived from others; and though he is often acute, profound, and hypothetical, the justness of his thoughts depends almost entirely upon knowledge sometimes accurate and sometimes caricatured, which he has obtained from the relations of his English acquaintances. The portions of the work that are original are interesting; but of course everything is on the surface; and his account of English parties, political, social, and religious, often excites a smile at his expense. He is liable to the censure so often passed upon his countrymen, and which is well expressed by an English lady on the production of one of his literary friends—"You have only seen England," she says, "running and galloping along, as dogs, while lapping up the water of the Nile."

A prevalent error which pervades the whole work, and which we believe commonly prevails in France, is, that the national character of the English is melancholy; this the writer attributes partly to the climate of the country, and partly to the food of the inhabitants. This he says is the principal cause of our political revolutions, of the sombre character of our piety, and the individual suicides which are so frequent amongst us as to distinguish us from our more volatile neighbours,—a vulgar assumption, contradicted by the evidence of facts; for where are instances of suicides so numerous as in France? In general, however, M. Mirabeau writes in a philosophical spirit, and is as free from prejudice as most foreigners who have undertaken to describe our institutions and to delineate our manners. Of religion he knew abolutely nothing; and he seems to have been little acquainted with the latent and powerful causes which operated to produce our political revolutions. Of Cromwell he uniformly speaks in terms of contempt, which proves how little qualified he was to form a just estimate of the character of that extraordinary man; and of the principles which led to the temporary destruction of the monarchy. Mirabeau, though generally favourable to liberty, was an aristocrat in his heart. He praises the British Constitution, but would retain it with all its abuses, and trends any reform in the popular branch of the legislature. On this subject he feels almost as sensitively as some of our modern conservatives. He considers the nobility as the guardians of the throne,

and predicts the ruin of both in the destruction of that industrial influence which, in his day, was nearly absolute in the Lower House of Parliament.

The most amusing papers in these volumes are those which delineate female manners and society. The following sketch of French and English women is discriminating and just, and we are glad that the balance is struck in favour of our fair countrywomen, though we should be happy to see the excellences of each amalgamated.

We give the following extract because we wish to please and instruct.

"Women are a subject upon which so much has been said and written by so many men of abilities, that it is not easy to imagine a new light to show them in; or to place them in an attitude in which they have not been already placed. But, talking of a nation, if one did not say something about so considerable a part of it, the subject must appear mutilated and imperfect. *As brevity is the soul of wit, I shall be brief;* and I shall only touch on the principal points in which the women of France differ from those of other countries.

"When a French lady comes into a room, the first thing that strikes you is, that she walks better, holds herself better, has her head and feet better dressed, her clothes better fancied and better put on, than any woman you have ever seen.

"When she talks, she is the art of pleasing personified. Her eyes, her lips, her winks, her gestures, are all prepossessing. Her language is the language of amiableness; her accents are the accents of grace; she embellishes a trifle; interests upon nothing; she softens a contradiction; she takes off the insolences of a compliment by turning it elegantly; and when she has a mind, she sharpens and polishes the point of an epigram better than all the women in the world.

"Her eyes sparkle with spirit; the most delightful sallies flash from her fancy; in telling a story, she is irresistible; the motions of her body, and the accents of her tongue, are equally graceful and easy; an equable flow of sprightliness keeps her constantly good-humoured and cheerful, and the only objects of her life are to please and be pleased.

"Her vivacity may sometimes approach to folly; but, perhaps, it is not in her moments of folly that she is least interesting and agreeable.—English women have many points of superiority over the French; the French are superior to them in many others. I have mentioned some of those points in other places. Here I shall only say, there is a particular idea, in which no woman in the world can compare with a French woman; it is in the power of *intellectual irritation*. She will draw wit out of a fool. She strikes with such address the chords of self-love, that she gives unexpected vigour and agility to fancy, and electrifies a body that appeared non-electric.

"I have mentioned here the women of England; and I have done wrong. I did not intend it when I began the letter. They came into my mind, as the *only* women in the world worthy of being compared with those of France. To settle the respective claims of the fair sex in these two countries, requires an abler pen than mine. I

shall not dare to examine it even in a single point, nor presume to determine, whether, in the important article of beauty, form and colour are to be preferred to expression and grace; or whether grace and expression are to be considered as preferable to complexion and shape. I shall examine whether the *piquant* of France is to be thought superior to the *lowliness* of England; or whether deep sensibility deserves to be preferred to animation and wit. So important a subject requires a volume. I shall only venture to give a trait. If a goddess could be supposed to be formed, compounded of Juno and Minerva, that goddess would be the emblem of the women of this country. Venus, as she is, with all her amiableness and imperfections, may stand, justly enough, for an emblem of French women. I have decided the question without intending it; for I have given the preference to the women of England.

"One point I had forgotten; and it is a material one. It is not to be disputed on; for what I am going to write is the opinion and sentiment of the universe. The English women are the best wives under heaven—and shame be on the men who make them bad husbands."

Whatever was Mirabeau's opinion of women, his conduct to them was that of a libertine—he was a brute. The master of the short memoir prefixed to the work says of him—"Ardent as a lover, he was inconstant as he was ardent; sensual—heartless—profligate." Something of this, we confess, peeps out in the following extract, with which we conclude our brief notice,—observing, at the same time, that this is the best translation of a French work which we have had the good fortune to meet with for many years. It is written in a good English style.

"Take the greatest care of your wife's health—but weak people only attain a great age—a good woman is so precious a thing! Believe me, my friend, there are very few as good as yours, and to whom, with some degree of reason, the celebrated epigram could not be applied. If you have any regard for your eyes, I would advise you not to translate it to the first lady you meet.

"*Aspic quid pejus tigris; quid tigride Damon;*
Dæmon quid mulier; quid muliere nihil."

The Trial of Charles I., and of some of the Regicides; with Biographies and Notes. (Family Library.)

Much has been said, and much more might be said, against the policy of presenting the inexperienced student with compendious relations, such as the present, of separate events in our history, concerning which a correct judgment cannot be formed without duly considering the circumstances which led to them, and the results which ensued from them; but public favour has now given so decided a sanction to these abridged narratives and brief historical sketches, in which reality is invested with that unity of interest which properly belongs to romance, that we must needs admit them as an important part of our popular modern literature. A series of volumes such as that before us, each devoted to the elucidation of some remarkable passage in

our annals, would undoubtedly form an attractive portion of Mr. Murray's cheap and elegant collection. The present is a well-written compilation, and executed with a facility of style and manner likely to interest those readers whose want of leisure or of application deters them from encountering the dry prolixities of authentic history. But it is of the highest consequence that such accounts should be written, not merely with spirit, but with candour and impartiality. In particular periods and events are to be selected for the instruction of the young and ignorant, they must not be treated of as they are in the Houses of Parliament, or in the pages of our fashionable reviews. Education must not employ party narratives for its textbooks; and our fair students, who fish for "general knowledge" as they skim the easy surface of the Family Library, with an occasional dive into the darker profound of Dr. Lardner's Cabinet Cyclopaedia, must not be taught to divide the host of the illustrious dead into "monsters" and "angels," like the heroes and savages of fashionable novels.

The volume before us is written with calmness and moderation, although the production of a writer strongly biased on one side of the question—a question which, after the lapse of 180 years, is rarely debated among Englishmen with perfect coolness; yet there is much contained in it which can hardly pass without animadversion from a Whig reader. We trust that we shall be excused, if, in performing the duty of criticism, we are forced, by the nature of our subject, to travel over a ground of controversy which has been debated already by the writers of six generations; for if the arguments and maxims of the Restoration are repeated in the reign of William the Fourth, they cannot well be met by any reasonings which have not suggested themselves long ago to the liberal examiner.

We will, however, abstain wholly from discussing the merits of the great question between King and Parliament. We will not insist on the advantageous ground which is occupied by a writer who takes up the thread of his story precisely at the period where all our interest is transferred from the victor to the vanquished; by which means all the causes of the suspicion and dislike with which the people of England regarded their sovereign are left out of view—the provocation is lost sight of, and the terrible retribution stands nakedly forth, claiming our indignation against the exactors of it, and our sympathy with the sufferer. In a mere chronicle of facts, it is of some importance, as to the effect produced, at what link of the series the narrator begins his tale; much more so where, as in the present instance, he constantly interweaves with his relation moral reflections on the conduct of the actors. But let us consider the case simply from the point at which our author has made his commencement.

The boundary between political and moral crimes is one which no reasoning or declamation can overthrow; and when we are told of the enormous guilt of the Regicides,—of the "stings of conscience" under which they must have continually suffered,—it behoves us to consider in what this great action essentially differed from the many unscrupulous

deeds by which all parties in civil contentions are in the habit of securing their authority. It is in vain to suppose that men who had been fighting for six years against the royal power could have retained that semi-religious reverence for the royal person which might characterize him, in their eyes, as sacred and inviolable, or could have looked upon his position as different from that of his adherents, who were in daily hostility against them. They acted as party men, and in self-defence: it was to them a struggle between man and man, and whichever was to get the upper hand could only do so by destroying the other. The King was conspiring against the leaders of the army: it was his object to overreach them. It had been his pride, when in less imminent peril, to outwit those with whom he treated. When a king, or other hereditary dignity, measures his wit against that of plebeians, he commonly meets with a superior. The true apology for Cromwell and Ireton, as men, is not to be found in their distorted views of religion, or in their sense of the tyranny of the King previous to the rebellion, or in the ardency of their desires for a republic, in the possibility of which one of them, at least, never seriously believed: it arises simply from the transactions of Hampton Court, where the King paltered with the Scots on one hand, with the army on the other. Our author discredits (on very insufficient grounds) the stories of the intercepted letters, which are said to have revealed the intended treachery of Charles towards the persons of Cromwell and Ireton; but it is clear enough, even to him, that the King's notion of policy consisted in the abandonment of one or other of the parties with which he was treating. "It surely discovered," he says, "no perfidy in the vanquished and half-dethroned King to receive the overtures of both parties, and to be willing to close either with the Scots or the army, according as the offers of the one or the other were most advantageous." Secret conferences with the leaders of both, with high promises of gratifications to themselves and revenge on their enemies, formed, of course, an important and justifiable part of such negotiations. Undoubtedly Charles, in carrying on this double treaty, did no more than most other potentates, in his anxious situation, would have done; but, by his share in these transactions, he forfeits all claim to the irreproachable character of the martyr. We pity his sufferings, and admire the sweet use which he drew from adversity—the decent and pious firmness which shed such lustre on his latter days; but his death ceases to be regarded as an unprovoked atrocity. We see him mount the scaffold as a defeated intriguer. Had he succeeded, the Independents must have been sacrificed to the Presbyterians and Royalists. By consigning their master to the block, they escaped the tender mercies of Hollis and Haulton.

The situation of the King, from the moment when Cromwell and Ireton broke off the train of negotiation commenced at Hampton Court, was that of a man who has a drawn sword almost within his grasp: his enemies hold him at arm's length from it by the greatest exertion of their strength, for they know that its first service would be to destroy them; and when at

length their force will no longer suffice to detain his arm, they do not scruple to anticipate his movements by taking his life.

There is also in this volume a short memoir of Ireton, which seems fairly drawn up,—more favourably, perhaps, than we should ourselves have been inclined to represent him. Although he was not destitute of high and noble qualities, there is nothing in his character to excite the interest which we feel in the career of his greater father-in-law. The peculiar secret of Cromwell's success lay, as is beautifully explained by Mr. Godwin,* in the thorough sympathy which existed between him and his fellow-creatures; in his instinctive faculty, not of acting only, but of feeling what he acted, and entering into all the variety of emotions excited among those with whom he lived, by the great events which were passing around them. Ireton held himself aloof from man, and from human passions. His ruling impulse seems to have been the desire of resisting authority and abasing greatness; not from base personal envy, but partly from a cynical temperament, partly from a fixed principle of enmity to such distinctions. His very

to save the life of a commoner, it seems to have been principally with the view of rendering stronger by contrast the severity exercised towards a nobleman.†

Harrison, also, is fairly treated by our author; although we suspect that too great depth of character has been attributed, both by historians and to this gallant officer—the Murat of our Napoleon—the “beau-sabreur” of the Commonwealth army. He was not naturally inclined to fanaticism by gloominess of mind, but led into it, in compliance with the affectation of his time, by the same ardent and fantastic spirit which in the King of Naples veiled itself only in puerile extravagances. Like Murat, he was devotedly attached to his leader, yet frequently led to place himself in opposition to him by mere inconstancy of mind, and the attractions of some new imagination. The sons of the ambergrise of Cadors, and of the grazier of Newcastle, were equally addicted to show and vulgar ostentation. The Sovereign of Naples did not more rejoice in his purple boots and coroneted helmet than Harrison in his “scarlet coat and cloak, laden with gold and silver lace,” which he put on the morning after bestowing a brotherly exhortation, against worldly bravery, on a comrade, whose delinquencies had extended no further than a “sad coloured coat, trimmed with gold buttons,” as is minutely recorded by Mrs. Hutchinson. Alas! that the heroine of the Civil War should display, on this feminine subject, an accuracy of memory almost equalling that of the Duchess d’Abrantes herself. It was not, probably, until the latter end of his life, that Harrison became deeply infected with fanaticism, when he lent his countenance to the schemes of the Millennarians, and, in the lan-

guage of the profane, “went in for a fifth king when there were but four in the pack.” Imprisonment and disappointment converted the wild demeanour of his earlier days into that fixed enthusiasm which imparted so much dignity and grace to his conduct when arraigned before his mean and insolent judges, and which accompanied him through the dreadful ordeal of a barbarous execution.

And this reflection leads us to the trials of the regicides, with a short—a very short—abstract of which the volume before us concludes. We sincerely wish that the author had omitted altogether this part of his labours. We cannot but look with very different eyes from him on a series of transactions which he dispatches with few comments, and those chiefly laudatory of the conduct of the Commissioners who presided at these trials. Surely some notice was called for, from a writer who labours so zealously to raise our indignation against the crimes of the regicides, of the treacherous device by which some of them were entrapped; of the “deliberate breach of faith,” (to use the words of the impartial Hallam, whom our author quotes with praise where their sentiments are in accordance) through which two of them at least (Scroop and Carew) were conducted to the scaffold.

“These niceties of the law,” says our author, speaking of some legal subtleties in the indictments, “which may appear trifling to thoughtless persons, show the conscientious regard paid to established forms and principles by the judges of the land, when proceeding to judgment on the most heinous criminals against the father of their Sovereign. They place the pro-

ceeding in the most striking contrast with that shameful mockery of all rules and principles which had been resorted to for the destruction of Charles the First.” To us they appear little better than a cruel affectation of lenity, where the destruction of the accused was predetermined. It must be remembered that these tender-hearted formalities were coupled with the most obdurate resolution not to hear a single word in argument or the only defence which the prisoners could offer. In fact, the best apology for the conduct of the judges is, that they were only meting out to the regicides the same measure which these had allowed their sovereign. “This gentleman,” says the apostate recorder Wild, checking some attempt of Harrison to address the court, “hath forgotten their own barbarousness: they would not hear their King.” It being decided at once, and without argument, that the authority of the powers which, *de facto*, governed the realm in 1649, was no justification to those who acted under their commission, the calling of oral witnesses, as in the case of the King, was an unnecessary display. The signature of each individual to the warrant for Charles's execution, was testimony enough against him. What further evidence was offered seems to have been produced merely to gratify the foul appetite which then possessed the royalists for all manner of scandal against their enemies. These calumnies, uttered by the impure lips of apostates, and contradicted wherever contradiction was possible, reflect dishonour on the court which listened to them, not on the criminals against whom they were directed.

By the way, this writer has, we perceive,

* “History of the Commonwealth,” vol. iii. Surely, if Mr. Godwin be a defective historian, he is one of the greatest metaphysicians who ever engaged in historical composition.

† See the Trial of Sir John Owen, and the Lords taken in Colchester, according to Godwin, himself an admirer of Ireton's character.

adopted the common tone of vituperation with respect to Hollis and the other Presbyterian judges on the commission, as sitting in judgment on their ancient allies. We confess, with Hallam, that we do not perceive the force of this imputation. By various acts of violence, on the part of the Independents, toward the Presbyterians, and by the constant oppression of twelve years, the bonds of alliance between the two parties had been fairly severed. As well might it be contended that Clarendon was "estopped" from proceeding, as he did, most zealously in the prosecution of the regicides, by the votes which he had given, with Falkland and with Cromwell, in the early stages of the opposition to Charles, Hollis and his followers had not been less decided than the Royalists in opposing and condemning Charles's execution. All were members of various defeated parties, sitting in judgment on their former conquerors; and they conducted themselves with the moderation and dignity which might have been expected.

Here too—without note or observation from the author, who has devoted whole pages to express his sense of the enormity of Charles's judges—appears that most foul exhibition of the wantonness of power, the trial of the Independent minister Hugh Peters. Because the name of this poor half-witted enthusiast is seldom pronounced without a smile—because Burnet, in his loose way, calls him a vicious character, and Hallam an odious fanatic—because he did not possess that dignity or obstinacy of mind which command vulgar sympathy almost alike in the criminal and the innocent; therefore it may be deemed almost ridiculous to waste a thought on the iniquity of his sentence, and the wanton falsehood of his accusers. There is not the least shadow of justification for the cruelty which was wrought against him: it must have arisen from some ancient spite of the Presbyterians, or some wild freak of the Cavaliers, with the origin of which we are unacquainted. A few loose expressions of approbation of the act which was perpetrating—reported by malicious renegades—constituted the crime. The vague accusations of cruelty and insult offered by him to his prince, and to other sufferers, are contradicted by the clearest evidence. When the King desired a conference with his pastor Juxon, it was through Peters that his wish was complied with. When Sir John Denham sought the presence of Charles, with the suspicious purpose of conveying a message to the Queen, it was through Peters that the application was made. Lady Worcester testified that "in all the sufferings of her husband, Mr. Peters was his great friend." He offered to produce on his trial a seal of Lord Goring, which he had received from that nobleman, as a reward for his services in saving his life. What is the justice of posthumous fame, when Genius has tears to shed over the sufferings of the profligate Harry Marten, and not a single apologist is found for the memory of poor Hugh Peters?

Legends of the Rhine. By the Author of "High-Ways and By-Ways." 3 vols.

Mr. Grattan is once again a welcome visitor to

our library. He brings with him rare legends from a land full of them—the rarest, the wildest, and the most exciting that the memory of age retains, or that printing has preserved to astonish and delight posterity. A clever and laborious seeker into strange places is the Author of "High-Ways and By-Ways," and from among the neglected rubbish of ages long gone, he has collected many a rich and valuable gem, that has well repaid him for the pain and trouble of a weary search. Each of the volumes contains some half-dozen legends—varied, curious, and interesting, illustrative of the manners and customs of a "peculiar people," and descriptive of scenery the most beautiful and romantic in Europe. The lovers of the wild and wonderful will peruse them with a pleasure to be envied by mere matter-of-fact readers; but their true value lies beneath the bright surface. The Author has long resided amid the scenery he describes—again and again he has pored among the ruins of old castles—the very stones of which prate of doings that are so many marvels in these more sober and less lawless days. The facts of the time are rich and rare as fictions, and the bare recital of them excites us as if we were at once transported to the very temple of romance. Mr. Grattan has well worked up his excellent material; he has brought his own glowing fancy to bear upon them; and the result is a work that cannot fail to gratify and amuse.

The Double Trial; or, the Consequences of an Irish Clearing. 3 vols.

There is much that is pleasant, and something that may be profitable, in these volumes, although they develop little that is new in character or peculiar in plot. They are, moreover, too full of the common-place mysteries of gone-by novelists, and describe Ireland rather from the silly pictures of some aged dramatists than from actual and intimate acquaintance with the peculiarities of the people or the nature of the land.

Lives of Eminent Missionaries. By John Carne, Esq. (Select Library, vol. vi. vol. i.)

Literature, so long unjust to the missionary enterprise, is at last becoming ashamed of its prejudices. Tyerman and Bennet, Ellis and Stewart are now so universally read, that the enemies of Christianity, and its half-hearted friends, are dumb, for, if they speak, speak only to be disregarded. To evangelize the heathen ceases to be considered a visionary and Utopian scheme, and Christian missionaries are no longer traduced as men of low ambition, who, unable to distinguish themselves in their native country, seek a field for their insane and fanatical undertaking in distant climes. They are now hailed as enlightened philanthropists, and every church and sect is eager to put in its claim as having contributed its share of moral energy to the benevolent design of chasing the horrid spectres of a desolating superstition from the dark places of the earth, which are full of the habitations of cruelty. It is clearly manifest that, by patient

perseverance in well-doing, the moral waste may be reclaimed, and the Rose of Sharon made to flourish in every soil, and under the most inclement skies. If the results of missionary efforts have not realised all that sanguine spirits have anticipated, enough has been done to awaken the sympathies, even of the cold and calculating, who, comparing the insignificance of the means with the magnitude of the purpose, had been induced almost to despair of Christianity and human nature. We may confidently ask what has been the success of commercial speculations compared with the difficulties which the Christian missionary has encountered and surmounted? and where is the nation that has abandoned either the one or the other because an empire has not been founded in a day—or ships have been wrecked, and lives sacrificed, and millions expended in vain? It has been proved in a thousand instances, that where the social principle has the power of development, Christianity both assists and matures the operation; that it is, in fact, the best cement of society, the key-stone to the arch, the foundation to the superstructure. We doubt not there have been weak and inefficient missionaries, as well as indolent settlers, and unskilful navigators, and wild speculators—but does this form an objection stronger in the one case than in the other? The question is, what has been the general result of the missionary enterprise? Has it not at least brought the principles of Christianity to the severest test? has it not exhibited the human character under aspects the most powerfully impressive? has it not produced apostles in an infidel age, and shown the triumphs of the gospel over the most formidable moral obstacles?—and is this nothing? We cannot, however, in this brief notice, follow out the general argument. We would rather at once induce our readers to peruse this most interesting and affecting work of Mr. Carne.—The theme he has chosen is evidently one most congenial with his tastes and habits of feeling and thought; and the book is just what we should have expected from the author of "Tales from the West." It is adapted to every class—to the imaginative and romantic—to the philosophical and the inquiring—to the admirers of nature and the lovers of religion. We would conclude by observing that the lives of the missionaries before us are not narratives of individuals taken from the sectarians, but ministers and agents of episcopal churches, chiefly under the superintendence of the venerable Society for promoting Christian Knowledge.

Clarenswood, or Tales of the North.

We really are good-natured, and every new aspirant, especially if he be a young man of modesty and talents, is sure of a kind welcome at our hands; if of the gentler sex, and the production be barely tolerable, our gallantry will not allow us to censure even when our judgment tells us it is our duty to condemn. But we confess this "Clarenswood" a good deal puzzles us; we cannot detect the gender of the writer—the work has neither nervous sense nor feminine grace; we never saw in man or woman such an entire want of knowledge of the human material, out of which tales and novels are constructed; there

is not in either of the tales even an approach to the formation of a character. Nearly all the incidents are to be found in Scott's novels—most heterogeneously huddled into a mass of absurdity which sets probability at defiance. The dialogues are vulgar and gross caricatures of the works so unceremoniously laid under contrivance; and the descriptions—save us from the descriptions—but perhaps our readers would like a specimen.

"The red streaks of evening have faded in the distant west; the owl hath awoke and shaken himself from the bonds of his sluggish slumber, the rural vale hath sunk deeper in the shade, and the mountain-tops, in stature magnified, scarce show their varied outlines in the murky sky; the tale of the wanderer or the recluse is now listened to with redoubled avidity, around the cheerful fire and hospitable board; while, without, the silence is broken by the whispered accents of endearment, the solemn vow, or the melancholy repinings of some secret-loving pair,—their solitude alone disturbed by the fitful flickering of the ominous bat, the shrill scream of the owl grey, or, mayhap, the sportive pattering of some timid hare, as she gambols across the path. The dull morose nose casts abroad his eyes, and meets gorgeous scenes;

"The man of guilt, too, wends his noiseless way,

And cowards kill, who dare not face in day.

"The sage quits his study, and, with relaxed spirit, prolonged ideas, and mind above the world, contemplates the wondrous canopy of heaven, and the bright inhabitants thereof."

Who will be able to read Sir Walter after this! We take a final adieu of this Hecrolyte. It will be our own fault if "we meet again at Philippi." What the creature will have to do there heaven knows. We are perfectly sure that it belongs not to the class of genius, either good or evil.

An Essay on the Causes which have produced Dissent from the Established Church in the Principality of Wales: to which the Royal Medal was awarded at an Eisteddod of the London Cambrian Institution, held in May, 1831. The Second Edition, comprising a Statement of the Value of Church Revenues in North Wales.

This is a Chapter not to be found in the Laureate's Book of the Church. We learn, as it regards the Protestant hierarchy, that Wales is nearly in the same situation as Ireland, but from the operation of very different causes. The Church of Ireland is an exotic, and it is not wonderful that in an uncongenial soil it should not flourish. But in Wales it is indigenous, and yet there also it withers and dies.

It seems that in Ireland the Church is less degenerate by an ignorant and besotted population devoted to another faith; but in Wales, as we are told by the author, that dissent has advanced with knowledge, and not with ignorance; and that there is scarcely a vestige of popish super-

* See Preface; we wish we had read nothing else.

stitution to be found in all the principality. The essayist says, that the real question he has undertaken to discuss is, why has the whole country joined the Methodists and the Dissenters? The question he answers by an induction of facts and reasonings founded upon them, which deserve the most serious attention of the heads of the hierarchy. It is high time for a church which has existed for centuries, and which, in so large a district as North and South Wales, has totally failed in the object of its establishment, to inquire seriously into the causes of such a lamentable failure. This work will be, to those interested in the inquiry, an enlightened and temperate puff; if, however, they turn away from the admonitions and warnings, without examining the truth of the author's statements, and applying timely remedies to the evils of which he complains, and which he is not backward fearlessly to expose, the consequences are not far distant—reform or ruin is inevitable. The author is not a Dissenter or a sectary; on the contrary, he professes ardent attachment to the principle of an ecclesiastical establishment, and to a devout, laborious, and accredited clergy; but he denounces what he calls "the base system of ecclesiastical maladministration" which prevails throughout the principality, and infers that "nothing but a fundamental reform of her system can save the Church in Wales." Ye Right Reverend Fathers in God, look well to it.

The Effects of Arts, Trades, and Professions, and of Civic States and Habits of Living, on Health and Longevity: with Suggestions for the Removal of many of the Agents which produce Disease, and shorten the Duration of Life. By C. Turner Thackrah, Esq. Second edition, greatly enlarged.

Science is here devoted to philanthropy. An important subject, that of the health and longevity of millions, is treated in a manner infinitely creditable to the professional attainments and benevolent principles of the writer; the work answers to its title, and it was scarcely necessary for Mr. Thackrah to tell us "utility is my object." The present edition embraces a great variety of trades and employments not investigated in the former. We have noticed above one hundred. This assiduity on the part of Mr. Thackrah to render his task more extensively beneficial is highly commendable. We earnestly recommend it to all who value the happiness of the community, and who would diminish the sum of physical and moral evils which the social state, in a high degree of civilization, never fails to produce. Manufacturers and professional men in manufacturing districts should make themselves thoroughly acquainted with this work. Now it is known how disease is engendered by any particular trade and pursuit, and how it may be counteracted, and, in some instances, altogether prevented, it becomes every man, who has the opportunity and the influence, at once to commence the great business of amelioration.

The Pulpit. Sermons by eminent living Ministers, &c. Volume XIX.

We suppose much of the popularity of this work arises from its surreptitious character. The clergy complain that their property is purloined—the people rejoice that they can secure, at any rate, what they have heard with pleasure, and which, if published under the revision of the authors, would lose all that for which they chiefly valued it in the delivery. If the average of sermons delivered from the English pulpit equal the specimens which are here given, and, we suppose, taken from the lips of the preacher, then has preaching greatly advanced in this country, both among the clergy and the ministers of the various orthodox sects of Dissenters. We think such a work has salutary influence; it puts the preacher upon his metel: having the fear of publication before his eyes, he composes with greater care, and delivers with greater propriety. It is a treasure to the rapidly-increasing class of sermon readers, who love to revive in the family and the closet the impressions which they received in the temple, and who are pleased to retain, as precious relics, such sacred memorials of their revered instructors.

Eternity Realized; or, a Guide to the Thoughtful. By Robert Phillip, of Maberly Chapel.

There are some books which, like the Bible, from which they derive all their solemnity, seem too sacred for criticism. We contemplate their object, and the momentous truths which they disclose, and feel disarmed. The writers so nearly resemble, in their spirit and manner of treating their subjects, the Prophets and Apostles, that we almost equally hesitate to praise or censure them. We took up the present little volume for the purpose of giving it a brief literary notice, but we had not proceeded far before we were conscious that we were on holy ground. The interests of time faded into nothing before the sublime glories and terrors of Eternity; and we felt our deep responsibility, as moral agents—as individuals who must ourselves pass under the final review of the eternal judge. The devotional spirit took possession of our hearts—we read the volume for instruction, and rose from its perusal with the hope and prayer that we might be better men. Here is nothing technical in phraseology—nothing fanatical in feeling—nothing that can offend rational faith, but every thing to confirm the mind, and to establish it in every wise and holy purpose. The moral withholds of human life is to balance the accounts of two worlds—to decide on the interfering claims of time and eternity; and so to settle the question that the one may be regulated by the other. We have only to express our obligations to the Author for his judicious and well-timed effort to abash folly and to confound guilt, to encourage piety, and to render the hope of immortality the source of present happiness.

The History of England. By David Hume, Esq., and Tobias Smollet, M.D. With a short Memoir of Hume, written

by himself. Complete in one volume, royal 8vo.

The paper, the typography, the plates, and the general superior execution of this work, comprehending many volumes in one, and that one published at the astonishingly moderate price of 28s., reflects the highest credit on the stereotype press established at Bungay, and conducted by J. B. and C. Childs. This work, and Ainsworth's "Thesaurus," are wonderful specimens of what talent and enterprise can achieve, and what meritorious demands individual exertion may make upon public patronage. We sincerely hope that these costly speculations will be encouraged by the community at large, and that all the standard works of British science and literature will follow in their train. Thus an elegant and extensive library may be comprised in the narrowest limits, and placed within the reach of the most moderate means.

An Historical Sketch of Sanscrit Literature; with copious Biographical Notices of Sanscrit Works and Translations. From the German of Adebürg. With numerous Additions and Corrections. Oxford. D. A. Talboys, 1832.

It is not often that we meet with the three characters of author, printer, and bookseller in the same person; and, certainly, modern times have not exhibited the combination in a light more advantageous than in the present instance. Oxford may well be proud of a man who can superintend one of the best presses in the city, and, at the same time, put forth works of profound research on subjects of growing interest, not only to the University, but to the empire at large. The work before us, as calculated to facilitate and extend the study of Sanscrit literature, will no doubt ensure the approbation of all who are competent to form a judgment of its merits; and we should say, the time is arrived when such a work is imperatively called for, whether we consider the state of intellectual acquirement which distinguishes our age and country, or the benefits which European scholars, thoroughly versed in Sanscrit literature, may confer upon the millions by whom it is held in sacred veneration. Of the tongue itself, Sir William Jones observes, "The Sanscrit language, whatever be its antiquity, is of a wonderful structure; more perfect than the Greek, more copious than the Latin, and more excellently refined than either."

M. Von Humboldt speaks of it in terms more philosophical, but expresses approbation not less warm and enthusiastic. The author of this historical sketch, without dwelling on the intrinsic virtue of Sanscrit as a perfect and beautiful language, eloquently remarks upon its relative importance as connected with some of the noblest pursuits of the human mind. "To those who study the history of man, Sanscrit literature offers a surprising mass of novel information, and opens an unbounded field for speculation and research! A language (and such a language!) which, upon the most moderate computation, dates its origin beyond the

earliest records of profane history, and contains monuments of theology, poetry, science, and philosophy, which have influenced, perhaps, a hundred millions of human beings, through a hundred generations, is a phenomenon in the annals of the human race which cannot fail to command attention. Common sense and experience suggest that those facts only require to be known to excite a more general interest in this new department of literature." The work which Mr. Talboys thus introduces to the public is not a bare translation of Adebürg, but to a great extent original; and the result of his own enquiries abundantly shows that this particular branch of study has afforded subjects of sufficient interest to exercise the talents of writers of the highest reputation for taste and genius; and that Sanscrit literature still contains inexhaustible mines of wealth for those who have the industry to work them.

The foundation of a Professorship of Sanscrit in the University of Oxford, and the late election which has raised Mr. Wilson to the Professor's Chair, are events, of no ordinary interest in the history of modern literature; but when viewed in connexion with the great object of the founder, they increase in magnitude, and throw all mere worldly considerations into the shade.


"This is no other than the conversion of the natives of India to the Christian religion, which, in the opinion of this munificent individual, who spent his life and acquired his fortune in the East, could not be more effectually promoted than by his countrymen, who might engage in this arduous work, cultivating a more general and critical knowledge of the Sanscrit language."

We entertain the same opinion, and in every view recommend Mr. Talboys' work, especially to those who feel the importance of conveying the knowledge of Christianity to a hundred millions of their fellow-creatures.

John Russell
A Treatise on the Reform Act. By William Russell, Esq. of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister at Law.

At a time when the dissolution of the present Parliament is known to be at hand, and the representatives of the people are about to be returned, for the first time, according to the provisions of the new law, a treatise like this of Mr. Russell's cannot fail of proving useful, indeed almost indispensable, to every man in any way concerned in an election, whether as candidate, agent, or elector. It presents, in the first place, a careful commentary upon the whole of the Reform Act, arranging its provisions in the order most favourable to perspicuity, and affording a particular explanation of such parts of the statute as have been considered doubtful or obscure. To this are added, detailed practical directions for the use of those who are to carry the provisions of the act into effect. An Appendix contains copies of the Act itself, and of the Order in Council of the 11th of July.

It is no trifling recommendation to the value of such a work as this, that it comes from the pen not only of a practical professional man, but of one of the eminent triumvirate of lawyers who were employed by Government to draw up the

bill for Parliament. It has, in fact, undergone the strict revision of Mr. Roscoe, as well as of Mr. Russell, so that it may well claim to be considered a faithful and authentic exposition of the meaning and intent of the original framers of the Reform Bill, coming, as it does, with the sanction and approval of those who had such ample opportunity of becoming acquainted with the principles on which the provisions of the law were founded, and the views with which its enactments were framed. The work, which reflects the highest credit on Mr. Russell's professional diligence and skill, is dedicated, with peculiar propriety, to the author's noble relative, Lord John Russell, a name so highly distinguished, and so prominently connected with the reformed law of election, that the one cannot be pronounced without the mind being carried, by a natural association of ideas, to the consideration of the other. This able volume will doubtless become a manual in the hands of every one interested in the changes produced by the important law which it so minutely develops, and so clearly explains. 

A Ramble of Six Thousand Miles through the United States of America. By S. A. Ferrall, Esq.

Another work on America! Well, the subject is not yet exhausted. America opens still a wide field. In the researches of the naturalist, and the speculations of the philosopher, it is a new world, and it must be traversed again and again, and by men of different habits, manners, and pursuits, before it can be correctly and extensively displayed in this far distant hemisphere. We could well dispense with all the trash that for the last ten years we have been doomed to wade through, in the form of travels, narratives, histories, and treatises, purporting to throw light upon the present state, prospects, and destinies of America. It is a comfort, however, to know that it no longer incumbers the public; nobody reads it, and it has been long since forgotten. There are a few valuable works which hold their place in public estimation, and we should be glad to see their number increased. Mr. Ferrall's "Ramble" is a light production, offering no great pretensions; if it does not instruct, it will please—it is the lively narrative of what passed under the author's own view. If it does not always display accuracy or extent of information; if, in a few instances, we detect prejudice, and if sometimes opinions are volunteered which are not improved by fact or reason, the deficiencies and the faults are redeemed by the general good sense, good nature, and liberal notions which characterise it as a whole.

We wish the Author had not betrayed an evident repugnance to Christianity, and that he had approached the subject of religion with something like a recognition of its nature and claims. Take the following specimen of flippancy and ignorance:—

"At Lebanon there is a large community of the shaking Quakers. Their tenets are strictly Scriptural. They contend, that confessing their sins to one another is necessary to a state of perfection; that the church of Christ ought to have

all things in common; that none of the members of this church ought to cohabit, but be literally virgins; and that to dance and be merry is their duty, which part of their destinies they take from the thirty-first chapter of Jeremiah." There is, in page 143, a sneer at the doctrine of the Trinity, and a *dismissing* clergyman, though, as there is no established church in America, it is difficult to learn where Mr. Ferrall found his *dissenting* divine. A stale joke is thrown in at page 175, at the expense of the Baptists; and, in short, every passing remark seems intended by the writer to show his utter contempt both of religion and its ministers. We deprecate camp-meetings, and the fanatical fooleries of some of the sects in America with quite as much earnestness as Mr. Ferrall; but we beg to remind him, that the time when it was fashionable to sprinkle literary works with irreligion and impiety is gone by. With this abatement, we are pleased with Mr. Ferrall's lucubrations; he has sometimes given us graphic descriptions which we feel to be true to nature; and that portion of the volume which shows up the duplicity and meanness of the President towards the Aborigines which remain in the vicinity of the Georgian State, we most cordially approve.

We give the following for the amusement of the few Conservatives who may honour our pages with an occasional glance:—

"An account of his late Majesty's death was inserted in a Philadelphia paper, and happened to be noticed by one of the politicians present, when the landlord asked me how we elected our king in England? I replied that he was not elected, but that he became king by birthright, &c. A Kentuckian observed, placing his leg on the back of the next chair, 'That's a kind of unnatural.' An Indian said, 'I don't believe in that system myself.' A third, 'Do you mean to tell me, that because the last king was a smart man and knew his duty, that his son or his brother should be a smart man and fit for the situation?' I explained that we had a premier, minister, &c.: when the last gentleman replied, 'Then you pay half a dozen men to do one man's business. Yes, yes, that may do for Englishmen very well—but I guess it would not go down here—no, no; Americans are a little more enlightened than to stand that kind of wiggery.' During this conversation a person had stepped into the room, and had taken his seat in silence. I was about to reply to the last observations of my antagonist, when this gentleman opened out with—'Yes, that may do for Englishmen very well—but it won't do here. Here we make our own laws, and we keep them, too. It may do for Englishmen very well to have the *felicity* of paying taxes for the support of the nobility. To have the *felicity* of being incarcerated in a gaol for shooting the wild animals of the country. To have the *felicity* of being seized by a press-gang, torn away from their wives and families, and flogged at the discretion of my lord Tom, Dick, or Harry's bastard.' At this the Kentuckian gnashed his teeth, and instinctively grasped his hunting knife; a good Indian doctor, who was squatting in one corner of the room, said slowly and emphatically, 'his eyes glared, his nostrils dilated, and his lip curled with contempt—'The Englishman is a dog'—while a

Georgian slave, who stood behind his master's chair, grinned and chuckled with delight as he said—"Poor Englishman, him meaner man den black nigger." "To have," continued the radical, who was an Englishman, "the liberty of being transported for seven years for being caught learning the use of the sword or the musket,—to have the tenth lumb and the tenth sheaf seized, or the blanket torn from off his bed to pay a bloated, a plethoric bishop or parson,—to be klected and cuffed about by a parcel of "Bourbon *gendarmes*!"—Liberty!—why hell sweat!—here I slipped out at the side door into the water-melon patch."

Saint Herbert's Isle, a Legendary Poem, with smaller Poems. By the late John Bree, Esq., of Emerald, near Keswick.

This is a very beautifully written poem, and will induce many a reader to share with his family much sorrow for the Author's death. He was evidently a man of deep feeling, a kind and amiable disposition, and a true lover of nature amid the sweet solitudes of the romantic spot on which he dwelt. His poetical powers were of a high order, and the volume (which, it appears, his widow has given to the world,) is a fitting monument by which his memory will be preserved. That his loss was a sad one, we require no evidence but his own verse to prove, but we should have been pleased to find the volume accompanied by some memoir of the man whose mind must have been one of no ordinary class.

Characteristics of Women, Moral, Political, and Historical. With fifty vignette etchings. By Mrs. Jameson.

There are few things that afford us greater pleasure than the ability to award praise—warm as it is sincere. Few books have ever come under our notice better deserving the strongest recommendation it is in our power to bestow, than the work of Mrs. Jameson now upon our table. Her talents are not only of the highest, but also of the rarest order—of such an order, indeed, as it is the lot of few women to possess. She does not skim the surface of things, but dives deep into their most hidden mysteries, unravelling and explaining all. With nature—with human nature more especially—she has that acquaintance which arises from long study and unwearied thought. Yet there is a grace and elegance of mind that brightens all she does; and though a philosopher, she is still a woman.

To illustrate the female character, under its various modifications, and in different situations, Mrs. Jameson has taken the heroines of Shakespeare's plays, one by one; commencing (after a beautiful and admirably written introduction) with those of "Intellect," under which she classes Portia, Isabella, Beatrice, and Rosalind; then arraying those of "passion and imagination;" and thus proceeding under other headings to analyze the whole, showing forth their

beauty and their value so skilfully, that we honestly confess we have marvelled at our former doubts upon the subject, and thank the fair author for having even increased our admiration for the ever-mastering genius of Shakespeare. It is true, and Mrs. Jameson herself makes the observation, that Shakespeare's women are inferior in power to his men, adding, "for in Shakespeare the male and female characters bear precisely the same relation to each other that they do in nature; and in society; they are not equal in prominence nor in power, they are subordinate throughout." We would add, (not for the purpose of exhibiting our gallantry, but from a sense of justice,) they are subordinate, not from any lack of intellectual strength, but for want of that mental cultivation which it has been the policy of ill-educated and illiterate men to withhold from them. We do not say that women should be taken from our homes, and sent with their delicate frames to work the every-day work of men, amidst the bustle and the turmoil of the world. But we do say that they ought to be sufficiently cultivated to render them enlightened and intellectual friends and companions—at mates for men of science, of literature, and of art. We turn over the leaves of these delightful volumes, and at every page meet with observations and sentiments we long to engrave upon our pages.

The feelings of the commentator, warmed by her subject, have come forth with a vigour of expression as earnest as it is rare. She need not have told us, that "out of the fulness of her own heart and soul has she written." We have felt that it was so, or she could not have written thus—"Shakespeare, who looked upon women with the true spirit of humanity, wisdom, and deep love, has done justice to their natural good tendencies and kindly sympathies." And Mrs. Jameson, without exaggeration—without extravagance—has truly and faithfully followed his example.

No woman ought to be without these Characteristics; which point out so beautifully to her the pure and exquisite friendship of Beatrice and Hero—Rosalind and Celis; teach her to practise, like Viola, generosity towards her rivals—instruct her in all that is good, and make her abhor whatever is bad in woman. In truth, also, no gentleman should be without them; for though he will see that "there is a mixture," yet it is a mixture of which women may well be proud, so immeasurably does the good preponderate: perchance it may lead men of stubborn or tyrannical tempers to think more kindly of those whose chief fault it is, "to love not wisely, but too well!"

The volumes contain upwards of fifty fanciful vignettes, etched by the Author, who is no mean proficient in the sister art. They are sweetly designed, and executed with much spirit and effect, adding much to the interest of the work,—which, taken altogether, is one of the most delightful of modern times. Mrs. Jameson may rest assured that while she increases an already high reputation, she merits the gratitude of her own sex in an especial manner, and may well expect the best thanks and the warmest support she can receive from the other.

THE DRAMA.

It is scarcely worth while for us to present our readers with *any* notice of the London drama this month; for the only novelties produced since our last were totally worthless, and have already passed into the repository of the things that were. One event, however, has just taken place, which merits a passing word of recognition, in connexion with the peculiar circumstances of the moment touching the claims and prospects of the drama. As if purposely to prove the ridiculously mischievous manner in which the present system of dramatic property works, Mr. Morris has got up "The Hunchback" at the Haymarket Theatre, without the sanction of its author, and to the manifest, and indeed monstrous, injury of that property which he and the public innocently imagine to vest in its creator, but in which *he*, it appears, is the *only* person who has no part nor lot! If Mr. Knowles were to become lessee of a minor theatre, and act his own "Hunchback" at it, the proprietors of the *regular* houses (Mr. Morris included) should, to be consistent, prosecute him to ruin for infringing on their rights and property! But Mr. Morris, being the proprietor of a *regular* theatre, may take Mr. Knowles's "Hunchback" and perform it in his despite, and Mr. Knowles has no help or redress! "The law allows it, and the court awards it."—This is the *reductio ad absurdum* with a vengeance; and we suspect it will have its effect accordingly.

In the absence of dramatic novelty, perhaps we cannot do better than insert here the Report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons appointed to inquire into the Laws affecting Dramatic Literature. It has not yet been made public in a correct form.

1. In examining the state of the laws affecting the interests and exhibition of the Drama, your Committee find that a considerable decline, both in the literature of the stage, and the taste of the public for theatrical performances, is generally conceded. Among the causes of this decline, in addition to those which have been alleged, and which are out of the province of the legislature to control, such as the prevailing fashion of late dinner-hours, the absence of royal encouragement, and the supposed indisposition of some religious sects to countenance theatrical exhibitions, your committee are of opinion that the uncertain administration of the laws, the slender encouragement afforded to literary talent to devote its labours towards the stage, and the want of a better legal regulation as regards the number and distribution of theatres, are to be mainly considered.

2. In respect to the licensing of theatres, your

Committee are of opinion, that the laws would be rendered more clear and effectual by confining the sole power and authority to license theatres throughout the metropolis (as well as in places of royal residence) to the Lord Chamberlain; and that his—the sole—jurisdiction, should be extended twenty miles round London (that being the point at which magistrates now have the power of licensing theatres for the legitimate drama). And as your Committee believe that the interests of the drama will be considerably advanced by the natural consequences of a fair competition in its representation, they recommend that the Lord Chamberlain should continue a license to all the theatres licensed at present, whether by himself or by the magistrates. Your Committee are also of opinion, partly from the difficulty of defining, by clear and legal distinctions, "the legitimate drama," and principally from the propriety of giving a full opening as well to the higher as to the more humble orders of dramatic talent, that the proprietors and managers of the said theatres should be allowed to exhibit, at their option, the legitimate drama, and all such plays as have received or shall receive the sanction of the censor.

3. Your Committee believe that the number of theatres thus licensed (although they might be more conveniently distributed) would suffice for the accommodation of the public, in the present state of feeling towards theatrical performances, and also for the general advantages of competition; at the same time, as theatres are intended for the amusement of the public, so your Committee are of opinion that the public should have a voice in the number of theatres to be allowed. And your Committee would therefore respectfully submit to the house, that if a requisition, signed by a majority of the resident householders in any large and populous parish or district, be presented to the Chamberlain, praying for his licence to a new theatre in the said parish or district, the Chamberlain should be bound to comply with the public wish. Your Committee are of opinion, that all abuse in the exercise of the licence thus granted, would be effectually prevented, by leaving to the Chamberlain the power of applying to the Home Department for the summary suppression of any theatre which may notoriously have outraged the conditions of its licence, or the rules of public decorum.

4. Your Committee would also recommend, that the Chamberlain should possess the same power for the summary suppression of any theatre, exhibiting any sort of dramatic representation without the sanction of his licence; considering, that as the public can procure the licence if it approve the theatre, so any theatre not licensed would probably not be less opposed to the desire of the public than to the provisions of the law.

5. With respect to the licensing of plays, your Committee would advise, in order to give full weight to the responsibility of the situation, that it should be clearly understood that the office of the censor is held at the discretion of the Lord Chamberlain, whose duty it would be to

remove him, should there be any just ground for dissatisfaction as to the exercise of his functions. Your Committee would recommend some revision in the present system of fees to the censor, so (for instance) that the licence of a song and the licence of a play may not be indiscriminately subjected to the same charge; and this revision is yet more desirable, in order to ascertain whether, in consequence of the greater number of plays which, by the alterations proposed by your Committee, would be brought under the control of the censor, some abatement in the fees charged for each might not be reasonably made, without lessening the present income of the licencer.

6. In respect to the exclusive privileges claimed by the two metropolitan theatres of Drury Lane and Covent Garden, it appears manifest that such privileges have neither preserved the dignity of the drama nor, by the present administration of the laws, been of much advantage to the proprietors of the theatres themselves. And your Committee, while bound to acknowledge that a very large sum has been invested in these theatres, on a belief of the continuance of their legal monopoly of exhibiting the legitimate drama, which sum, but for that belief, would probably not have been hazarded, are nevertheless of opinion, that the alterations they propose are not likely to place the proprietors of the said theatres in a worse pecuniary condition than the condition confessed to under the existing system.

7. In regard to dramatic literature, it appears manifest that an author at present is subjected to indefensible hardship and injustice; and the disparity of protection afforded to the labours of the dramatic writer, when compared even with that granted to authors in any other branch of letters, seems alone sufficient to divert the ambition of eminent and successful writers from that department of intellectual exertion. Your Committee, therefore, earnestly recommend that the author of a play should possess the same legal rights, and enjoy the same legal protection, as the author of any other literary production; and that his performance should not be legally exhibited at any theatre, metropolitan or provincial without his express and formal consent.

8. By the regulations and amendments thus proposed in the existing system, your Committee

are of opinion that the drama will be freed from many present disadvantages, and left to the fair experiment of public support. In regard to actors, it is allowed, even by those performers whose evidence favours the existing monopoly, that the more general exhibition of the regular drama would afford new schools and opportunities for their art. In regard to authors, it is probable that a greater variety of theatres at which to present, or for which to adapt, their plays, and a greater security in the profits derived from their success, will give new encouragement to their ambition, and, perhaps (if a play is never acted without producing some emolument to its writer) may direct their attention to the more durable, as being also the more lucrative, classes of dramatic literature; while, as regards the public, equally benefited by these advantages, it is probable that the ordinary consequences of competition, freed from the possibility of licentiousness by the confirmed control and authority of the Chamberlains, will afford convenience in the number and situation of theatres, and cheap and good entertainment in the performances usually exhibited.

The following is a list of the Committee:—Mr. Edward Lytton Bulwer, Mr. Lamb, Earl of Belfast, Mr. Sheil, Mr. Galley Knight, Mr. Stanhope, Mr. John Stanley, Mr. Kilice, Mr. Evelyn Denison, Lord Porchester, Mr. Lennard, Mr. Mackinnon, Mr. Gillon, Mr. William Brougham, Mr. Alderman Walthman, Mr. Jephson, Colonel De Lacy Evans, Mr. John Campbell, Mr. Henry Bulwer, Mr. Duncombe, Lord John Russell, Sir Charles Wetherell, Sir George Warrender, Lord Viscount Mahon.

Among other witnesses the following were examined before the Committee:—Thomas Baccott Mash, Esq., Mr. John Payne Collier, Mr. Charles Kemble, Mr. Samuel James Arnold, Mr. George Colman, Mr. George Bolwell Davidge, Mr. Edmund Kean, Mr. William Dowton, Mr. John Braham, Mr. David Osbaldiston, Captain John Forbes, Mr. Thomas James Seale, Mr. Peter Francis Laporte, Mr. Samuel Beaseley, Mr. William Charles Macready, Mr. David Edward Morris, Mr. Thomas Morton, Mr. Charles Mathews, Mr. W. Thomas Moncreiff, Mr. John Poole, Mr. Richard Brinsley Peake, Mr. J. R. Planché, Mr. James Kenney, Mr. E. W. Elton.

FINE ARTS.—PUBLICATIONS.

Devon and Cornwall Illustrated. The Drawings by T. Allom, the Descriptions by J. Britton, F.R.S., and J. Brayley, F.R.S.

Devonshire for the beautiful, and Cornwall for the sublime, before all the other counties of England! We have abundant proof of the attractions of each in the work before us, published at a cost so exceedingly small, as to bring it within the reach of all lovers of art and nature, yet produced in a rare style of elegance and taste. Two of the most accomplished antiquarians in the country have written the descriptive parts, and an artist of considerable talent has made the drawings that have been en-

graved with skill and ability. It is, perhaps, as important for us to have cheap art as cheap literature; it is at least impossible that the former can be called to minister to any bad passion, or be opposed to the received opinions, and approved customs of society. Those who enable us to obtain so desirable an acquisition, therefore, deserve our thanks, and demand the best assistance we can render them. The illustrations of Devon and Cornwall have from us the warmest recommendation they can receive.

Westmoreland, Cumberland, Durham, and Northumberland Illustrated. The

Drawings by Thomas Allom, the Descriptions by Thomas Rose

This is a work upon the same plan as that to which we have just referred the same observations consequently apply to it

Illustrations of the Surrey Zoological Gardens, drawn from Nature, and on Stone By W H Kearney

ALTHOUGH illustrations of zoology have multiplied of late we are not inclined to complain that as there is added to the list. The drawings have been skillfully made, and if the subsequent numbers are equal to Part the First, we shall hereafter obtain a valuable volume at very trifling cost. The Surrey Zoological Gardens are daily gaining in interest and importance. They fairly rival those of the Regent's Park, and appear to be conducted with so much zeal and liberality as to deserve the large and increasing patronage they obtain. We shall visit them at no distant period and communicate on the subject with our readers

Views in the East, from Sketches by Captain Elliott, Part 16

There is no falling off in this work as it proceeds towards completion. The engravings are all well executed, some of them are of the highest class. The interest of the subjects is unquestionable. Part 16 contains, "Aurungzeb's Tomb, Rogah"—"Front View of the Kyles Caves of Elloia," and "Sultan Mahomed Shah's Tomb, Bejipore."

Landscape Illustrations to the Prose and Poetical Works of Walter Scott Part 3.

We have had many opportunities of noticing the prints contained in this work, it is a republication in a cheaper form of the "Landscape Illustrations to the Waverley Novels." We can see no objection to the plan. The great value of engraving on steel is, that the plates so engraved will yield a very large number of impressions; there is for example, very little difference between the prints now before us, and those to which we have heretofore referred. It was but just however, that the price should be less in proportion. Each part contains one new plate, the portrait of some female character that in Part 3 is "Mary Arden," the heroine of the

Monastery It is a beautiful design—much the creature of our imagination—and has been well engraved. Those who desire to illustrate the works of Walter Scott, may now do so at a very slight sacrifice

Portrait of Thomas Attwood, Esq on Stone By J B Allen

This is evidently the portrait of a benevolent man if it resemble the original. There is a gentleness and urbanity in the countenance that would bespeak one better fitted to govern a Sunday school than to rule and sway the passions of an angry multitude. We do not intend the observation as an compliment. Mr Attwood is, beyond question an extraordinary man, we guarantee (taking it for granted that this likeness is a correct one) that he is neither a *ruthless* republican, nor a *heartless* democrat

[*National Gallery*—At last the metropolis of England will be relieved from the reproach of having no public place for the reception of Works of Art. A parliamentary grant has been obtained for a National Gallery, and the work will commence forthwith. The following are the official particulars:—

The estimated expense of erecting the above building is	£50,000
The amount proposed to be taken for the present year is	15,000

Leaving to be granted in future years £35,000

1 SPRING PLACE

Whitehall Treasury Chambers, July 17, 1831

The proposed building will be 461 feet in length, and 56 feet in width, in its extreme dimensions, and will consist of a centre and two wings.

The western wing will contain, on the ground floor, rooms for the reception of records, and an entrance into the barrack yard, such as now exists. Above them will be the picture-gallery, divided into four rooms, one 50 feet by 50, two 50 feet by 38 feet each, and one room 50 feet by 32 feet, together with four cabinets for the reception of small pictures, or for the use of the keeper. The floors will be made fire-proof.

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

An account of the ruins of Anuradhapura and Mchentele, in Ceylon, was read by Captain J J Chapman, R N, who exhibited some drawings. This city, which is situated in the interior of Ceylon, in 8° 15' N lat and 80° 55' E long in the district of Acura Wann, was, according to the native records, held in the greatest reverence by the followers of Buddha for the long period of nearly fifteen hundred

years; it being the principal seat of their religion, as well as the residence of their kings. It is represented as having been very extensive, thickly populated, and abounding in magnificent temples and other buildings, the only remains of which are nine temples, ruined tanks, and groups of pillars, scattered about to a distance of several miles. Thanks were ordered to be returned to Capt Chapman for the communication of this very inte-

resting paper, which reflects great credit upon his zealous exertions to illustrate the ancient history of the Buddhists, by researches into the sites of their celebrated cities, while engaged in the performance of his official duties as chief engineer in the island of Ceylon. The drawings also, which accompany it, are bold and interesting delineations of the remains of these ancient seats of power.

ACADEMIE FRANCAISE.

The Annual Meeting of the *Académie Française* took place during the past month. M. Jony made an elaborate report on the works presented as candidates for the Monthyon Prize of 10,000*f*, for the best Essay, "De l'influence des lois sur les mœurs, et de l'influence des mœurs sur les lois." This subject had been originally proposed in 1827, to be adjudged in 1830, but as it was then found that none of the twelve essays presented were worthy of the prize, it was adjourned until the present year. Of the ten essays now presented, a most honourable mention was accorded to that numbered 3, which was one of those presented on the former occasion, but which had been materially modified and improved by the author, in pursuance of the suggestions then made by the reporter; the prize, however, was awarded to a new candidate, M. Matter, correspondent of the Institute at Strassburg, whose essay was described by M. Jony as uniting the profoundest knowledge of ancient and modern history, with the clearest and most correct views of the principles and objects of legislation. The only point in which the Academy differed from the author was, that the latter expressed an opinion that the first duty of the legislator was to provide for the material necessities of the people, and his next to supply their moral wants; whereas the Academy considered that the latter object should be at least on a level with, if not entitled to precedence of the former. M. Jony, in conclusion, expressed his disapprobation of the author having given in his work under an assumed name. M. Matter, being present at the sitting, received the honorary medal from the hands of the President, amid the applause of the audience. M. Briffaut then made the annual report of the acts of virtue, which were to be rewarded with the prizes left by M. Monthyon at the disposition of the Academy. The great prize of 5,000*f* was adjudged to a negro named Eustache Belin, formerly a slave of M. Belin de Villeneuve, of St. Domingo, but manumitted, and residing in Paris. From an eloquent and affecting sketch of his life, given by M. Briffaut, it appeared that

his exertions and sacrifices to save the lives and property of his master and other whites, at the time of the insurrection in St. Domingo, were of the most exalted and romantic description, and that since his residence in Paris, where he is employed as head cook in the houses of a number of the nobility, his whole life has been one series of the most disinterestedly benevolent actions, to perform which he has submitted to the greatest sacrifices. A prize of 3000*f*. was awarded to Pierre Paillette, of La Villette, near St. Denis, for having at different times saved upwards of sixty persons from drowning; and another of the same amount to J. Bages for her exertions in founding and supporting an orphan school at Brioux. A medal of 2000*f*. was adjudged to Madame Vignot; and twelve others, of 600*f*. each, to different individuals (ten of whom were females) for various acts of benevolence, which are detailed at length in the report, printed at the expense of the Academy, and distributed gratuitously at the secretariat. The following, in addition to the work of civil courage, and the Monthyon prizes for acts of virtue, and works useful to public morals, are the prizes now proposed by the Academy:—A medal, worth 1500*f*. for the best piece of poetry of from one hundred to two hundred lines, on the death of Sylvan Bailly, Mayor of Paris; the poems to be sent to the Academy before the 15th of May, 1833; and a medal of the same value for the best "Eloge Historique de Jean Baptiste de Monthyon." The works to be delivered in before the 15th of May, 1834. The annual Monthyon prize of 3,000*f*. for the work most useful to public morals, was adjudged to M. Ernest de Blossville, for his *Histoire des Colonies Penales de l'Angleterre dans l'Australie.*"

ACADEMY OF SCIENCES (PARIS).

At a late sitting of the Academy of Sciences at Paris, M. Dureau de Lamalle read the analysis of a letter addressed by him to the Marquis de Fortia d'Urban, on the Egyptian, Sicilian, and Italian Papyrus, and the manufacture of paper among the ancients. He then read the description given of it by Theophrastus. "The papyrus does not grow in deep waters, but in those which are about three feet or less in depth. The principal root, which is strong and fibrous, grows to the size of a man's fist; it extends above ground, and forms an obtuse angle with the stem, throwing out a number of fibres, which shoot into the slime of the river. The stem grows to the height of fifteen feet and more: the upper part, which is properly called the papyrus, is about four

cubits in height; it is triangular, and crowned with a panicle which is of no use, and does not contain any seed (at least they generally fail). The root shoots out stems at different points. The wood of the root is handsome and strong, and is used by the natives in the manufacture of several household utensils, as well as for fuel. They make vessels of the entire stem; or, when split lengthwise, they manufacture it into sails, mats, cloth, ropes, and many other articles. The papyrus is well known in its use as paper; it also supplies nourishment, and is eaten raw, boiled, or roasted; it grows in Syria, and was employed by King Antigonus, of Palestine, in making the ropes for his navy."

M. Dureau de Lamalle infers, from a passage in Strabo, that the Jews of Alexandria had monopolised the raw material of paper; that it was cultivated with great care, and that its papyraceous qualities were improved by culture. We must not, therefore, be surprised (he adds) if Bruce could not make paper with the wild papyrus of Abyssinia, and if we could not manufacture with the Sicilian papyrus, deteriorated by the *régime* of the stove, a paper equal in beauty to the Augustan, Liviau, or even the Hieratic paper.

M. Dureau de Lamalle affirms that this aquatic plant would grow extremely well in the marshes about Arles, on the swampy ground of the Var, and on the banks of the rivers of those departments which fall into the Mediterranean. "If this stem (says he), which is much improved by cultivation, is superior either in strength, fineness, or duration, to reeds, straw, and other papyraceous substances, it would, perhaps, not be useless to attempt the cultivation of it in the south of France. Messrs. Chevreul and Dumas have undertaken to make an attempt at the manufacture with a small number of stems which we possess. If they should succeed, the two Academies of Natural Philosophy and History will gather the most pleasing fruit of their labours, and fulfil a part of their noble mission, by giving to France a new production, a new branch of industry, and a species of cultivation calculated to impart value to barren marshes, and even to render unproductive and salubrious swamps healthy and fertile." M. de Lamalle enumerated the several qualities of paper obtained by the ancients from the papyrus. He recapitulated the divers experiments (all of them unsuccessful) hitherto made by the moderns, to manu-

facture paper out of papyrus, according to the method described by Pliny; and by a learned and luminous dissertation on the text of that author, he pointed out the means to be employed in order to obtain a more favourable issue.

The following are the inferences from his labours, as he himself represents them. The results are: 1. The explanation of the text, hitherto ill understood, of the eighth chapter of the thirteenth book of Pliny. 2. The precise knowledge of a branch of industry so important as the manufacture of paper in Egypt and at Rome. 3. The confirmation of some facts interesting to history and diplomacy. 4. The discovery made by M. Champollion, jun., of several Egyptian papyri dated and written in the years 1872 and 1571, B.C., compared with the passages in Exodus, which shew us the papyrus cultivated in Egypt, with those of Sanchoniathon and of the Egyptian books quoted by Plato, which carry back the invention of writing and the manufacture of paper to Thoth—with the passages in Homer, which shew that the papyrus was brought from Egypt to Ithaca to make cordage, and the writing employed upon tablets,—all these comparisons, taken from authors so ancient, which had not hitherto been made, give great probability to the opinion already expressed by many learned men, but not supported by sufficiently convincing proofs, that the use of writing and of paper, employed in Egypt so far back as 1872, B.C., was communicated to the Greeks at least in the tenth or ninth century, B.C.; that learned men made use of this means to transmit their thoughts; lastly, that the fragments preserved in the Greek authors, of the ancient histories of Chaldea, Persia, and India, were extracted from written books, and not derived from oral traditions, which must give to these facts a high degree of historical certainty. 5. The exact monography of the papyrus, and of the manufacture of paper, has led to these general results, which are so important to history.

If they appear," adds the writer, "to my judges and to my readers as well founded as they seem to me after mature examination, they will perhaps a little shake their belief in the paradox that the Greeks did not begin to write till 600 years B.C.—a paradox which, I think, has not a little contributed to give us false ideas of the state of civilisation in Asia before the historical era."

VARIETIES.

Abolition of Suttees.—We have much pleasure in recording the result of the discussion which has been for some time pending before the Privy Council, on a petition forwarded to this country from India against Lord W. Bentinck's order for the abolition of Suttees. Counsel had been heard at length on both sides of the question, and on the 11th July the matter was decided in favour of humanity, and the petition was dismissed. The final blow, we hope, is now struck to the continuance of those cruel heathenish rites.

The declared value of the hardware and cutlery exported for the last year from Great Britain to foreign countries was 1,620,634*l*. Infinitely the greatest portion of this was to the United States of America, its amount having been nearly two-thirds of the total exportation. The exports of all commodities to the United States exceed 8,000,000*l*.

In the year 1794, there were 22,351,000 of waste acres in this country, which, if cultivated and enclosed, would, at 3 rents of 9*s*. per acre only, produce 30,173,850*l*. worth of corn and other produce. Allowing that one-third of this land has been enclosed during and since the war—and allowing that one-third was not worth enclosing, the remainder is enough to convince and satisfy any one that upwards of 10,000,000*l*. might be derived, say only 6,000,000*l*. (which is the amount of the poor's-rate for the support of all the paupers in England), from this cultivation of our own wastes—thereby saving this country an equal sum of money in the importation of foreign corn.

The annual consumption of wheat in the United Kingdom has been estimated at 12,000,000 quarters, and that of other grain at 36,000,000 quarters; making together 48,000,000, of which not one-twentieth part has, during any year, been imported, and, in general, a far less proportionate quantity. The daily consumption of wheat in the United Kingdom may be taken at 35,000, and of all other grain at 108,000 quarters a day.

The total amount paid to the chaplains of gaols, for their services as such, in England and Wales, is 15,669*l*. 1*s*. Of the whole number, in one case only (at Ripon) it is performed gratuitously. The chaplain of the House of Correction, Cold Bath-fields, receives 300*l*. a year; of the New Prison, Clerkenwell, 200*l*.; of Newgate, 400*l*. and a house to reside in; of Giltspur-street Compter, 225*l*.; of the New Debtors' Prison, Whitecross-street, 262*l*.

10*s*.; of Tothillfields Bridewell, 150*l*.; of Horsemonger-lane Gaol, 200*l*.; of Brixton House of Correction, 200*l*.; of Guildford House of Correction, 100*l*.; and of Kingston-upon-Thames House of Correction, 70*l*. a year.

Militia.—From a Parliamentary Paper just published, it appears that the disembodied militia of Britain consists of 51,357 privates, 1,332 serjeants and serjeant-majors, and 89 adjutants. The Irish militia consists of 18,725 men, 581 serjeants, and 31 adjutants. The total expense connected with both for the year ending 31st March, 1830, was 169,000*l*. In 1831 the expense was 351,000*l*.; the excess consists of 30,000*l*. for lieutenancy expenses, arising from the balloting that year, and 150,000*l*. for the expenses of training.

Temperature of Whites and Negroes.—In a manuscript memoir of his voyage to Central Africa, presented to the Academy of Sciences by M. Douville, he has mentioned some experiments made in Africa on the difference which exists between the temperature of these two races, according to age, sex, &c. It results from the researches of M. Douville, that the temperature of the negroes is *cot. par.* much superior to that of the white; that the heat of negroes is greater than that of negroes up to the fifteenth year of their age, but after that period less, but still greater than that of whites; that the negroes diminish in temperature as they grow old; and, finally, that the old negroes have still a higher temperature than the whites.

The following simple method of obtaining Tincture of Roses has obtained publicity:—Take the leaves of the common rose (*centifolia*); place them, without pressing them down, in a bottle; pour some good spirits of wine upon them; close the bottle, and let it stand till required for use. This tincture will keep for years, and yield a perfume little inferior to otto of roses. A few drops of it will suffice to impregnate the atmosphere of a room with a delicious odour. Common vinegar is greatly improved by a very small quantity being added to it.

The "Literary Gazette" gives a description of a new machine, invented by Baron Draai, for secret writing, of which the following is an abridgment:—Several sheets of paper are divided into a square of squares, sixteen in breadth and sixteen in length—in all 256; and these are subdivided into smaller squares, twenty-five

in each, which have a key of the letters of the alphabet promiscuously arranged, as a, p, q, i, h, g, &c. Thus provided, the sheets of paper are laid exactly upon each other, and pierced through with a thick needle in two places, in order to procure fixed or central points, and distributed among the correspondents, so that each receives one at least for writing and another for reading. Those for reading are never to be pierced in more than two holes. In writing upon a wooden frame, canvassed, one or several sheets of paper are fixed, so that they do not move, and on them the lithographed sheet is placed. Then, say the instructions, pierce all through in the central points with a rather thick needle, and look for any letter you intend to represent in the key or lettered square, and with a fine needle pierce the small square, which, according to the rule, represents the intended or desired letter. Upon the conclusion of a word, leaving one square empty, instead of a comma two, instead of a period three, and at the end of a sentence four squares. But, for the express purpose of leading those astray who are not intended to read it, the direction of the writing may be upwards or downwards, instead of from right to left. The writing being finished, one of the pricked sheets of paper must be sent to each of the correspondents. For reading:—the newly-received sheet of paper being placed upon the lithographed sheet, the central points must be brought exactly over each other, and both sheets being placed against the window, or by night before a candle, the holes in the lately-received sheet will be easily perceived, and therefore easily read in the squares of the lithographed sheet.

Cruelty to Animals.—The Select Committee of the House of Commons on this subject have presented their report, dated the 1st instant; it is as follows:—"Our Committee have examined several witnesses, upon whose testimony they are satisfied that numerous and wanton cruelties are practised, to the great and needless increase of the sufferings of dumb animals, and to the demoralization of the people. Your Committee are of opinion that some further legislative enactments are necessary to prevent, as far as possible, the continuance of the cruel and improper treatment of animals; but being unable to conclude their inquiries into the subject, they now lay the evidence taken by them before the House, and recommend a renewal of the investigation early in the ensuing Session of Parliament."

Gas.—The gas which lights London is calculated to consume 38,000 chaldrons of

coals per annum, lighting 62,000 lamps in shops, houses, &c. and 7,500 street-lamps. In 1830, the gas-pipes in and round London were above 1,000 miles in length. Gas lights of half an inch in diameter, supply a light equal to 20 candles; of one inch in diameter, equal to 100; two inches, 420; three inches, to 1,000.

Post-office Communication with France.—The following are given as the details of the new arrangement concluded between France and England for a daily transmission of letters by post between the two countries:—The present estafette is to be suppressed, and the mails are to be conveyed between Paris and Calais in very light carriages with two horses only. They are not to take any passengers, and will perform the journey in the same time as the estafette. The mail will leave Paris every day in the week, though the letters will not be delivered in London on Sundays. There will, however, be seven deliveries in the week at Dover, and in all the towns between that part and London. This will be a very great advantage for the residents in those towns who have a correspondence with France, for, at present, all their letters from this country are first carried to London, and then sent to their destination, whereby two days are lost. It is hoped that the new carriages will be built, and all the arrangements completed, so that they may be put in execution on the 1st of January next. The letters may be sent without payment of any part of the postage; but when the parties sending are desirous of doing so, they may pay the inland postage of the country in which they are written, but no more, because in France the postage is calculated by weight, while in England the payment is per sheet, so that, let the sheet be ever so large, it is liable to only a single postage, unless it exceeds an ounce in weight.

Languages.—A Russian has published "A View of all the known Languages, and their Dialects." In this book we find in all 937 Asiatic, 587 European, 226 African, and 1284 American languages and dialects enumerated and classed.—The Bible is translated into 139 languages.

New Churches.—During the past year it appears from the Parliamentary Report made by the Commissioners, that twenty new churches and chapels, with accommodation for 26,361 persons including 14,039 free seats, have been erected under their superintendence.—There are nineteen churches and chapels in progress, and plans for eight others have been approved of. The Commissioners have proposed

grants in aid of eleven new churches and chapels.

Sugar.—The quantity of sugar imported in 1831 was 5,366,000 cwts., of which the British West Indies furnished 4,104,000, the Mauritius 516,000, the Cape 3200, Cuba 112,000, Brazil 303,000, Porto Rico 15,000, United States 15,000, East Indies 162,000, Singapore 24,000, the Philippine Isles 30,000. Of the 4,104,000 supplied by the British West Indies, 1,486,000 came from Jamaica, 802,000 from Demerara, 379,000 from Barbadoes, 327,000 from Trinidad, 221,000 from St. Vincent, and smaller quantities from the other colonies.

The following is the amount of Duties paid to Government by the ten principal Fire Insurance Offices, for the years ending at Christmas 1830 and 1831:—

	1830.	1831
Sun	£120,619	£124,030
Phoenix	68,875	69,390
Norwich Union	62,385	—
Protector	56,081	59,789
Royal Exchange	51,891	54,686
County	44,172	48,519
Guardian	31,077	31,885
Imperial	27,081	28,230
Globe	26,462	26,597
West of England	25,123	25,683

In the Suffolk Fire Office, which is the fourth in extent of business out of London, the increase during the same period has been from 12,119*l.* to 13,238*l.*

According to a convention between the French and English Governments, in future England will transmit a copy of every work published in this country to the Bibliothèque du Roi at Paris; and France, on her part, will also send to the British Museum a copy of every work published in France. The most honourable part of this business to both Governments is, that the exchange will take place in time of war as well as peace, so that the din of arms will not interrupt these intellectual communications.

Taxes on Building, &c.—A report on certain proposed improvements in Westminster, gives the following estimate of the duty on materials for a "first rate house," 24 feet front by 45 in depth, the cost price of which would be 2500*l.*:—

On 280,000 bricks	482
16 load timber	44
24 handed deals	47
220 pieces paper	12
1100 feet glass	32
Slates, marble, flags, &c. . . .	24

£241

The expense of manual labour for such a house is estimated at 890*l.*, viz.: carpenter and joiner work, 240*l.*; bricklayer, 125*l.*;

stonework, 100*l.*; plasterer, 90*l.*; painter, 60*l.*; sawing timber, 65*l.*; flagging, plumbing, smithwork, slating, digging, carting, &c., 210*l.* It hence appears that the expenditure for labour is about 30 per cent., for taxes 10 per cent., and for materials 54 per cent. of the cost of the house.

Diving.—There is, says the "Norwich Mercury," a small cutter now lying in our (Yarmouth) roads, belonging to a man named Bell. Her crew consists of six men, several of whom are singularly expert in diving. She sells about from place to place, to offer assistance to recover lost treasure, &c. She has arrived for the purpose (by permission of the Admiralty) of endeavouring to obtain a portion of the treasure lost in the Guernsey Lily transport, which got on the Cross Sand, floated off, and afterwards foundered in the centre of Yarmouth roads, in forty-three feet water, going with stores, &c., from Holland, after the Duke of York's expedition in 1799. The transport was laden with horses, ammunition (in which were twenty-five brass field-pieces), a stock of wine, &c. The method these divers use is curious:—The cutter is first placed immediately over the wreck, the diver then, habited in an India-rubber air-tight dress, having a tube attached at the back of the neck to receive the air (which is constantly kept pumping in), descends from a rope-ladder, and gives signals for certain things to be sent down by a small line, which is attended to by those on the deck of the cutter; by this line, baskets and other utensils are sent down for the use of the diver, and sent up again with wine, &c., taken from the wreck. The diver's head-dress is curious. It is composed of copper, and is a complete covering, made much after the manner of the ancient helmet, only that it is made larger than the head, and has in its upper part three glass windows: it weighs 50 lb. He has two other dresses on besides that above-mentioned. He carries down with him 120 lb. of lead in two bags. With all this weight he declares that, when in the water, he appears perfectly free from weight or incumbrance of any sort. There has been already brought up a large quantity of wine (the bottles curiously tattooed with large and small oysters, which have been tasted, and are excellent), some copper, iron, handles of chests, pieces of gun-carriages, &c. They hope soon to be in possession of the brass guns, valuable plate, and the dollars, which it was known the transport had on board, for the purpose of paying the troops employed in the above-mentioned expedition. The Admiralty, we understand, has hand-

somely given permission to Captain Bell to make what use he pleases of the articles found, only conditioning that the brass guns (if recovered) shall be given up, for which they will return their value. Great numbers of persons, from different parts of the country, have been off to view this novel and singular undertaking. Boatmen are in constant attendance to take off those who wish to witness this effort of human ingenuity and enterprise. The diver, when under water, finds his strength so increased, that he can bend the ends together of the large iron crowbar (of three and a half feet long, and two and a half inches in size) which he takes down with him to part the wreck. These divers go down alternately about twice a day, but are compelled to take advantage of the tides when it is slack water.

The East-India Company have presented to the Linnean Society their Herbarium, containing the plants collected between long. 73° to 114° E. and lat. 32° N. to the equator, by König, Roxburgh, Rottler, Russell, Klein, Hamilton, Heyne, Wight, Finlayson, and Wallich. It includes about 1300 genera, more than 8000 species, and amounts, in duplicates, to at least 73,000 specimens—the labours of half a century.

Stage Coaches.—In the Stage Coach Regulation Bill, which has just passed the House of Commons, a variety of provisions are introduced for the purpose of diminishing the vexatious prosecutions hitherto instituted against the proprietors for trifling offences. It is well known to all travelling by stage coaches, that when the stipulated number of passengers is exceeded, there must not be a pound of luggage, or bundle, or even an umbrella left on the roof. This regulation has led to many expensive and annoying informations, and (if a book or an umbrella has perchance been laid down for an instant) to the conviction of the coachman, who was utterly ignorant of the offence. In order to guard against these and similar inconveniences, a certain height of luggage is allowed at all times, whether there be twelve or fourteen outside passengers. Steam-carriages on common roads are to be exempted from taxes, but placed, in other respects, under the same rule as the common stage-coaches.

Education in England.—There has never been in England any national provision for the education of the people. The free grammar-schools, and the two universities of Oxford and Cambridge, derive their revenues, not from the nation, but from the munificence of the individuals who founded them. No coun-

try rivals England in the magnificence of her academical buildings. The University of Oxford contains nineteen colleges and five halls, and that of Cambridge thirteen colleges and four halls; whilst the universities on the Continent seldom possess more than a single pile of building, like that of the London University. The number of students in Oxford and Cambridge together exceeds 3000. The endowments of the colleges arise chiefly from land. A part of their funds usually goes to the students under the name of exhibitions or scholarships; a part to the head and fellows; and a further part, consisting in church-livings, devolves on the clerical fellows in succession, and leads to their removal from the university. According to the returns made to Parliament in 1818, there were then in England 4187 endowed schools, with a revenue amounting to 3,000,526*l.*; 14,282 unendowed schools; and 5162 Sunday schools. By means of these schools 644,262 children, chiefly of the working-classes, received instruction; of whom 322,518 were taught gratuitously, and 321,764 paid for their education. There have not been any official returns on this subject since 1818; but from the answers to the circular letters of Mr. Brougham (the present Lord Chancellor), in 1828, it was estimated that, in 1829, there could not be less than a million and a half of the children of the humbler classes who were then receiving in England the advantages of education.

We must, however, contrast the above statement with the following, as set forth in a petition printed on the 24th July, by the Greenwich and Deptford Political Union:—"The Petitioners have remarked that a large majority of the persons arraigned as criminals in the Courts of Law, are in a state of pitiable ignorance, and seem rather the inhabitants of a country just emerged from savage life than the inhabitants of the United Kingdom, which boasts of its civilization, of its charity, and of its wealth. In proof of the deplorable absence of the simplest signs of school instruction among a large portion of the people, the Petitioners beg to present the following statement to the House:—At the last assizes of the county of Hereford, there were 52 prisoners for trial, of these 19 only could read, 12 only could write, so that out of 52 prisoners 33 could not read, 40 could not write; of 30 prisoners tried at Abingdon, 6 only could read and write, 11 only could read, and that imperfectly, so that out of 30 prisoners 24 could not write, and 19 could not read; of 138 prisoners committed to Reading Gaol, 25 only could write, 37

only could read, so that out of 138 prisoners 113 could not write, 101 could not read: whence it follows, that of the whole 220 prisoners, not one in three could read, nor one in five write."

Wrought iron Steam-vessel.—A steam-vessel has just been completed for the Honourable East-India Company, which is formed of wrought iron, under the superintendence of Lieutenant Johnson. She has been built by Messrs. Maudsley and Co., who furnish the steam-apparatus for the Government steam-packets, at their wharf in the Belvidere-road, near Westminster-bridge, and is the first vessel of the kind ever built. This extraordinary steamer is intended for towing vessels on the river Ganges. The whole of the vessel is of iron, with the exception of her deck, which is of plank. She is flat-bottomed. The iron is half an inch thick, in large plates, which are riveted together by curiously convoluted rivets, on an improved method. What are termed the timbers of a vessel are also of iron of immense strength, of a peculiar angular construction. Her length is 125 feet, and she is about 24 feet in breadth, and is 11 feet between decks. The number of rivets used in building this vessel is upwards of 30,000, and it is expected that she will not draw more than one foot eleven inches of water. She has been seven months in building, and latterly three hundred men have been employed upon her; and when her steam-engine is on board, with all the apparatus, fittings-up, &c., it is computed that she will have cost 20,000*l*. Although the cost is immense, yet from the durability of the material, there is but little doubt that the Company will be gainers in the end. Her steam-engine is sixty-horse power, and this interior will be fitted up with every convenience in a very handsome manner.

Paper Mills.—There are in Great Britain about 550 paper-mills, making paper to the amount of 2,500,000*l*. yearly. In France there are about 250 paper-mills, mostly small. In the Austrian dominions, there are 300; and in Italy 105, celebrated for the manufacture of card paper. In the Prussian dominions there are about 300 mills, delivering about 360,000 reams annually, value 120,000*l*. sterling. Saxony makes 64,000 reams, but uses three times that quantity. In Hanover there are about 40 paper-mills; in Russia there are 67; in Denmark they do not make enough for the consumption; in Sweden there are about 40 mills, but they, also, import from Holland.

Four hundred and forty-six medical students have been examined by the Society of Apothecaries between the 1st of August, 1831, and the 1st of August, 1832; of which number, three hundred and seventy-three have received certificates of qualification.

It appears, from the Report of the Select Committee on secondary punishments, that in the last two years no less than 172,159 persons, including those committed on summary convictions, but exclusive of debtors, have passed through the different gaols in England and Wales.

From documents submitted to Parliament, it appears that the official value of the hemp, flax, and linen yarn imported into this country from foreign parts, in the year ending 5th January, 1831, was 2,424,171*l*. More than three-fourths of it was imported from Russia, and a large proportion of the residue from Prussia and the Netherlands. The quantity imported in future years, in consequence of the duty having been taken off, will be much increased. The importance of this trade to Russia is very great. Most other countries supply themselves to a greater extent than England does, which is consequently Russia's best customer. A war with this, or indeed any country, is scarcely to be anticipated; and there is, therefore, no great inducement afforded to our legislators, by an apprehension of the want of this staple article of commerce, to encourage the growth of it either at home or in our colonies; but it is clear that in any case we depend mainly on Russia for a supply even for the use of our navy. The quantity annually consumed by the navy is very considerable. In 1831, above six thousand tons were purchased by the commissioners, which, at 35*l*. a ton, must have cost more than 200,000*l*.

From January 5, 1826, to May 7, this year, there have been 158 inquests on prisoners who died in the King's Bench. The Coroner is entitled to one guinea for each, paid by the friends or relations of the deceased. It appears that the fees have been received in 85 instances. The last five cases have been of cholera.

From the 25th of March, 1823, to the same day of the present year, 13,586 Irish poor have been passed by sea from Bristol, at an expense of 5472*l*. 1*s*. The number in 1823, was 999; in 1827, 1643; in 1830, 2105; in 1831, 3548; exhibiting a very considerable increasing ratio. The whole of these are supposed to have brought from London.

FOREIGN VARIETIES.

French Statistics.—The extent of surface cultivated in France, together with its produce, as well as that arising from every other source of industry, is out of all proportion with the numbers of its inhabitants. Whilst the income from all the productive property amounts to 255,871,280*l.*, consisting of 124,750,000*l.* from the outlay on the cultivation of the soil, 60,861,000*l.* from outlay in mechanical, manufacturing, and commercial pursuits, and 61,260,000*l.* from the net produce of the preceding sources, the population has risen to 32,282,000 souls. If, therefore, the whole produce were equally distributed, and there were no taxes, each individual would possess an income of 7*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.*; but if the population be subdivided according to their respective shares in this produce, into classes possessing incomes of 100, 100, 40, 23, 16, 14, 12, 10, 8, 6, 5, and 4 pounds per annum, we shall find, in the first class, only 157,000, in the second and third, 150,000, in the fourth and fifth, 400,000, in the sixth, 1,000,000, in the seventh and eighth, (of 12*l.* and 10*l.* a-year,) 2,000,000, in the ninth (8*l.*) 3,600,000, and in the three last, (varying from 4*l.* to 6*l.* a-year,) as many as 25,000,000. Hence it results, that an immense proportion of the population, being eight out of every ten individuals, or twenty-five in every thirty-two, must subsist upon a sum rising from 2*d.* to 3*d.*, and, at the most, 4*d.* a-day, which is an impossibility; unless, indeed, so vast a majority of the people of France have actually no other sustenance than rye, oats, chestnuts, berries, and a few potatoes! Even presuming the mere necessities to existence to be procurable for as little as 5*d.* a-day, there will yet be wanting an income of 50,000,000*l.* sterling and upwards, to make up the deficiency of pecuniary resources. Of the whole soil of France, which extends over a superficial area of 133,312,500 acres, but 35,700,000 are cultivated with farinaceous food; these 133,312,500 of acres we admit to be equivalent to the appropriation of an ancient French acre to each individual; but its yearly produce, after every requisite deduction, does not exceed sixty-six gallons of farinaceous food, or one pound weight per day. The writer knows no means of remedying this serious evil but by cultivating the waste lands; and, as an eighty-seventh part of the superficial area of France consists of marshes, their desiccation would give four hundred square leagues of arable land, produce an income of nearly 1,500,000*l.*,

at 5,000,000*l.* and upwards in circulation, and represent a capital of 40,000,000*l.*

Letters have lately been received from M. Jacquemont, a French traveller in India. He has quitted the dominions of Ranjok Sing after his return from Cashmere, and having found it impossible to penetrate into Persia by way of Afghanistan, he had returned to Delhi, with the intention of proceeding to the Persian Gulf by way of Bombay. Ranjok Sing had in vain endeavoured to detain him, and offered him an office at his court: at his departure he made him magnificent presents of shawls and jewels. He seems to have a particular predilection for the French, and takes as many of them into his service as the jealousy of the English will permit him. His army is organized on the French system, and consists of between 40,000 and 50,000 men, with 100 pieces of cannon. His differences with the East India Company seem to be terminated for the present, though, from the relative situation of the two parties, it is difficult to foresee how long the peace may last. He lately had an interview with the Governor-general of India, and made his troops exercise before the English. He is master of the Lahor, Cashmere, and the provinces of Afghanistan on the banks of the Gudna, which provinces he subdued on the death of Mohammed Schah.

In the year 1820 the Government of the United States sent an expedition to explore the Stony Mountains, and the country to the west of that chain, to the ocean. After an interval of eleven years, news has been received of the proceedings of the travellers. They landed in Green Bay, in Lake Michigan, where they passed the winter. They then crossed Dog's Meadow to the Falls of St. Anthony, on the Mississippi. They next proceeded two hundred miles up St. Peter's River, in search of lead mines, and were so fortunate as to discover some of considerable importance. Here they passed the second winter. They then proceeded down St. Peter's River to the Mississippi, and down the latter to the junction of the Missouri, and up that river to the foot of the Stony Mountains, where they passed the third winter. In the middle of August they crossed the chain, and remained eight years on the western side of it. During this long period they were near the coast of the frozen ocean, and even passed over into Asia. In the vicinity of the Columbia they were overtaken by a storm, in

consequence of which they were obliged to build huts, and to remain there nine months. The snow lay fourteen feet deep, and was compelled them to kill forty-one of their pack-horses for food. Among the various discoveries which they have made are extensive strata of salt, alum, iron, copper, gold, and silver.

American Fur Trade.—The value of the returns of the fur trade on the Mississippi and its waters, including the Rocky Mountains, from 1815 to 1830, is estimated, by Thomas J. Dougherty, Indian agent, at 375,000 dollars; and the clear profits, 1,650,000 dollars. Number of skins as follows: 300,000 buffalo, 375,000 beaver, 60,000 otter, 2,250,000 deer, 180,000 koon, and 562,500 musk-rat. The greater part of this trade is carried on by the American Fur Company. A communication from John Jacob Astor to the Secretary of War, dated 25th Nov. 1831, states the amount of capital employed by the Company at upwards of 1,000,000 dollars, and the annual returns 500,000. The average returns of the years 1829, 1830, and 1831, from the operations of that Company, are as follows: 17,509 beaver skins, 384,582 muskrat, 2,609 small ditto, 112,669 racoon, 4,966 rabbit, 25,333 buffalo, 687 dressed deer skins, 73,932 shaved ditto, 28,491 red ditto, 17,113 grey ditto, 149 elk skins, 1,688 red fox skins, 57 cross ditto, 2,164 grey ditto, 5 silver ditto, 227 prairie ditto, 3,965 bear skins, 1,715 cub ditto, 9,213 otter skins, 3,566 fisher, 19,198 martin, 16,266 mink, 1,216 lynx, 3,132 wild cat, 805 wolf, 8 wolverine, 13 panther, 161 badger, 26 polecat, 11 squirrel, 25 opossum, 53 swan, and 179 lbs. castorum.

Loss of Ships.—A correspondent of the "Boston Gazette" furnishes the following remarkable facts:—"From an examination of Lloyd's List, from the year 1793 to the commencement of 1829, it has appeared that the number of British vessels alone, lost during that period, amounted, on an average, to no less than one and a half daily. We learn from Moreau's tables, that the number of merchant vessels employed at one time in the navigation of England and Scotland amounted to about 20,000, having one with another a burden of 120 tons. Out of 551 ships of the royal navy of England lost to the country during the period above-mentioned, only 160 were taken by the enemy, the rest having either stranded or foundered, or having been burnt by accident—a striking proof that the dangers of naval warfare, however great, may be far exceeded by the storm, the hurricane, the shoal, and all the other perils of the deep. During the

last great war in Europe, 32 British ships of the line went to the bottom in the space of twenty-two years, besides seven 50-gun ships, 86 frigates, and a multitude of smaller vessels. The navies of the other European powers, — France, Holland, Spain, and Denmark, — were almost annihilated during the same period, so that the aggregate of their losses must have many times exceeded that of the kingdom of Great Britain. These numbers, we believe, very far exceeded what most people would have supposed. To this immense loss of ships of war and of commerce, the imagination must be left to supply the incalculable amount of wealth swallowed up with them, and the thousands of human beings who thus found a watery grave."

Volcano in New South Wales.—A volcano, exactly similar to those in other parts of the globe, has been discovered in the interior of this country. The *Tasmanian* states that a settler, whilst on a shooting excursion on the opposite range of mountains to the River Hunter, observing smoke in that direction, inquired of the aborigines, who were in company with him, whether or not the bush had been set on fire by some of them. They replied in the negative, and signified that it had been burning a great length of time. From these representations the spot was visited next day, and the report of a discovery of a volcano was not long in finding its way to Sydney. In 1828, the time of the discovery, the mountain was thoroughly examined: it is situated 1600 feet above the level of the sea. The volcano was again visited last year, and the fire was found raging with unabated fury. A black, tarry, and lustrous substance, a sort of bitumen, abounded on the edges of several of the cliffs. Specimens of this were, from the intense heat under foot, and the suffocating quality of the vapours emitted from the chasms, with difficulty obtained. Its sulphurous and aluminous products combined have been found successful when applied in the cure of the scab in sheep.

Vesuvius.—On the 23d of July Vesuvius presented some remarkable phenomena. About an hour before noon, a small crater was formed in the interior of the ancient one, directly under that which was formed in March last. An eruption immediately took place of liquid volcanic matter, which, after remaining suspended an instant in the air, fell back into the crater. Up to the 29th the mountain continued to throw up, at intervals, flames and stones. On the morning of that day the eruption became more considerable,

the stones were thrown up nearly half a mile, in the air, falling back like hail on the whole circumference of the crater. The explosions occurred at intervals of nearly three minutes, and were heard at a great distance. In five days the crater was enlarged to 250 feet. Thirteen

streams of lava, all of which are small, found vent from the inside of the same crater; two of them took the direction of the Torre del Greco, others remained on the cone itself, and the remainder scarcely paved the edge in the direction of Bosotrecase.

RURAL ECONOMY.

A landowner, at Perigueux, has recently discovered that corn cut rather green is considerably more productive than that which is suffered to stand till fully ripe. It arose from the following accident. A quantity of corn having been laid, he ordered it to be cut, bound into a sheaf, and set apart. When the field was ripe and reaped, he took another sheaf of equal size, and had them both carefully threshed and dressed separately. The sheaf of green corn produced five pecks, weighing 35 lbs., and the ripe corn produced only 4½ pecks, weighing 27½ lbs. The 35 lbs., made into white bread, weighed 36½ lbs., while the bread made from the 27½ lbs. weighed only 26½ lbs., and was of second quality.

New Species of Wheat.—A variety of wheat, which does not seem liable to the attack of the wheat-fly, has been accidentally found. It is most prolific, and grows a foot taller than the common wheat. It is awned, and somewhat like the Egyptian, but of a clearer colour, without the protuberances of the latter. If once a supply of this variety for seed be found, the fly will be starved. Of a patch standing in the middle of a field, where every ear of the common wheat was hurt, and the flies were numerous, not an ear was touched, although other bearded varieties suffered.—*Highland Society Transactions.*

We have been favoured, says the "Sheffield Iris," by a highly-respectable correspondent, with the plan adopted in Cornwall, where more rain falls than in this part of the country, to secure the corn from injury should the state of the weather require it. It is as follows:—Every night the sheaves are piled into what are called Irish Mows, 100 in a mow, by setting them in a circle, with the heads inwards, and covering the top with an inverted sheaf. The corn being safe from injury in these mows, there are no hands taken from reaping to carry it, until it is quite convenient to do so.

Useful Instruction regarding the Milking

of Cows.—The following useful hints, on a subject of much importance to farmers, are given in a recent number of the "Quarterly Journal of Agriculture":—"The operation of milking, is performed differently in various parts of the country. In some, the dairy-maid dips her hand into a little milk, and by successively stripping the teat between her finger and thumb, unloads the udder. The plan, however, is attended with the disadvantage of irritating more or less the teat, and rendering it liable to cracks and chaps, which are followed by inflammation, extending to the rest of the quarter. This accounts for the disease occurring more frequently among the cows under the charge of one milker than it does in those which are under the charge of another; and, as this practice is more common in some parts of the country than in others, it also accounts for the disease being more common in these parts. This plan of milking, where the irritation is not sufficient to excite the extent of inflammation to which I have alluded, frequently produces a horny thickening of the teat,—a consequence of the cracks and chaps, which renders it more difficult to milk than when in its natural state; and, at the same time, predisposed to inflammation, when any cause occurs to set it up. These effects may be, and are almost entirely, avoided by the more scientific plan of milking adopted in other parts of the country, where, instead of drawing down or stripping the teat between the thumb and fingers, the dairy-maid follows more closely the principles which instinct has taught the calf. (The calf jerks its nose into the udder, and forces down the milk.) She first takes a slight hold of the teat with her hand, by which she merely encircles it; then lifts her hand up, so as to press the body of the udder upwards, by which the milk escapes into the teat, or if (as is generally the case when some hours have elapsed between milking times) the teat is full, she grasps the teat close to its origin with her thumb and her fore finger, so as to prevent the milk which is in the

teat from escaping upwards; then making the rest of the fingers to close from above downwards in succession, forces out what milk may be contained in the teat through the opening of it. The hand is again

pressed up and closed as before, and thus, by repeating this action, the udder is completely emptied, without that coarse tugging and tearing of the teat, which is so apt to produce disease."

USEFUL ARTS.

Improved Raw Sugar.—A great improvement has recently been introduced in the manufacture of raw sugar, whereby this is prepared pure, direct from the cane-juice, and from which may be anticipated the most singular benefit to the West Indian colonies. The improvement consists in the substitution of the improved process of evaporation *in vacuo*, for the ordinary processes, the mode of operation, the introduction of the Hon. Edward Charles Howard, which has for some time been successfully established in the different sugar refineries of this country. By effecting the last stages of the concentration of the cane-juice *in vacuo*, the immense quantity of deteriorated material, known as uncrystallizable sugar, molasses, or colouring matter, the products of the present mode of operation, from the intense and long-continued degree of heat employed in the processes, is saved, while the sugar is obtained of a quality far superior to that produced by any other process.

This saving, from extensive partial decomposition in the production of the material to the planter, is of the very first importance, as it gives an addition in quantity of 25 per cent.; whilst, from its superior quality, this readily commands an increased price of 10s. to 12s. per cwt., and ensures a preference in the market for all purposes of manufacture, solution, or domestic economy. It is in perfect, pure, transparent granular crystals, developing the true crystalline form of the sugar, and being entirely free from the least portion of uncrystallizable sugar, molasses, or colouring matter, consequently stands in no need of any subsequent process of decolorization or refining for all purposes of domestic economy and the table. In solution it is not apt to become accecent, and it is a purer sweet, and of a more mollifluous taste, than even the best refined sugar. In the manufacture of rum from the molasses, which are separated during the process of the operation, there is no danger of deterioration in the production of empyreuma, an almost unavoidable attendant upon ordinary molasses are employed. The improved process is now in successful operation on eight estates in Demerara.

Ornamental Yarns, Cottons, &c.—The "Repertory of Arts" details the nature of a patent granted to Mr. Pierrepont Greaves, of Lancaster, for making ornamental or fancy cotton yarns and threads, applicable to the making, sewing, or embroidering of cotton and other fabrics. The skilful combination of the primary colours, so as to produce new shades or self-colours, has proved a puzzling point for the dyer; nay, it is held impossible by a mixture of dyes to produce certain tints on cotton. It is of some importance that this difficulty should be got over; silk embroidery and worsted tapestry have long been foster-sisters to painting. What art owes to linen, canvass alone can tell, but cotton is behind—for woollen rags have been dexterously made into pictures, and tattered red coats are manufactured into a brilliant tint, but the arts of design have received few favours from cotton, while Manchester and Glasgow know how much cotton owes to the ornaments with which art has loaded it. Now, there is reason to hope, from this discovery of Mr. Greaves's, that the minutest shades of colour may be produced in cotton yarns and thread, and that future tapestries and brocades, and embroideries, and tambourings in this elegant material, may be manufactured with all the advantage of varied tints, as well as all that grace of drawing which some productions in cotton have already manifested. This discovery is not only ingenious and useful, but it is capable of an easy explanation, and may be made clear in a few words, with little trouble to the understanding. Mr. Greaves procures a quantity of cotton-wool, dyed as usual, in each of the primary colours; and without the aid of any machinery, without the slightest additional expense, with no more than the common quantity of labour, he produces his novel and variegated store. He uses the wool as a painter would do the earths, which are called colours, from the colours they bear. He takes, for instance, a portion of blue wool of a deeper or a lighter shade, and a portion of pink wool, and mingles these together until the mass becomes purple, adding red or blue according to the tone he seeks. If he wish to produce a delicate

green, he uses a proportionate quantity of blue and yellow; these colours he can make darker or lighter by the addition of a deeper blue up to black, and a paler pink or yellow down to white, for white and black wool may be mingled with the prismatic coloured wools just as they may be with the primary colours in the earths for painting. When he has brought his mixture to the tone he wants it, he deals it out to the spinner in the usual quantities; and after it has gone through the common process, and is made into yarn or thread by the usual means, it retains that tint which the wool acquired by its regular admixture; and thus any work of weaving or sewing in tapestry, tambouring, or embroidery, may be wrought in cotton with the highest degree of perfection.

PATENTS LATELY GRANTED.

Edward Garsed, of Homerton, in the Parish of St. John, Hackney, in the County of Middlesex, Gentleman, and Alfred Robinson, of Mile End, in the Parish of St. Dunstan, Stepney, in the said County, Merchant, for certain improvements in apparatus for heating, warming, and ventilating drying houses, rooms, buildings, ships, and mines.

Harriet Grant Gillet, of Birmingham, in the County of Warwick, Widow of the late Augustus Whiting Gillet, of the same place, Merchant, for a new or improved machine or instrument to measure, beat, and give the accents in all the

different modes of time with any degree of velocity required, applicable to the teaching of music. Communicated by a certain foreigner residing abroad.

Frederick William Isaac, of Charlotte Street, Fitzroy Square, in the County of Middlesex. Ivory, Tortoise-shell and Pearl-worker, for certain improvements in ornamenting the finger-keys, and other parts of piano-fortes, organs, and other musical instruments.

James Macdonald, of the University Club House, Pall Mall East, in the County of Middlesex, Gentleman, for an improvement in the construction of rail-ways. Communicated by a certain foreigner residing abroad.

Alexander Beattie Shankland, of Liverpool Street, in the City of London, Esq., for a new method of spinning wool. Communicated by a foreigner residing abroad.

William Daubney Holmes, of No. 55, St. John Square, in the County of Middlesex, Engineer, for a new method of heating houses and other buildings, and of applying heat to various manufactures, and other purposes.

Thomas and Robert Wedlake, of Hornchurch, in the County of Middlesex, Agricultural Instrument Makers, for certain improvements in ploughs, particularly the shares applicable to the same and other ploughs.

Robert Hicks, of Wimpole Street, in the County of Middlesex, Esq. for an improved apparatus for baking bread.

William Hodge, of Margaret Place, Dover Road, in the County of Surrey, Hat Dyer, for certain improvements in apparatus for dyeing hats.

LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BIOGRAPHY.

Rogers' Memoir of Rogers, 12mo. 5s. bds.

Mendham's Pius the Fifth, 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Bridge's Memoir of Miss Graham, 12mo. 5s. 6d. bds.

Double Trial, 3 vols. post 8vo. 1l. 4s. bds.

Sherer's Memoirs of Wellington, 2 vols. fcp. 8vo. 10s.

Memoirs of the Duchess d'Abrantes, Vol. III. 8vo. 14s. bds.

NOVELS, TALES, &c.

The Reformer, 3 vols. post 8vo. 1l. 7s. bds.

Edgeworth's Novels and Tales, Vol. IV. Popular Tales, Vol. I. 5s. cloth.

Legends of the Rhine, &c. by the author of Highways, &c. 3 vols. post 8vo. 1l. 11s. 6d.

JURISPRUDENCE.

Wordsworth on Elections, England and Wales, 8vo. 21s. bds.

Funnell on the Reform Bill, 12mo. 7s. 6d. bds.

Cockburn's Boundary Act, with Notes, &c. 12mo. 3s. 6d.

Wishaw's Classified Analysis of the Reform Act, 12mo. 3s. bds.

Russell on Elections and Reform Act, 12mo. 9s. bds.

Sequel to Principle Practice, fcp. 3s. 6d. cloth.

Rowe's Boundary Act, 12mo. 3s. bds.

Whately on Secondary Punishments, 8vo. 7s.

Hansard's Debates, 3d Series, Vol. X. 2d Vol. Session 1831-2, royal 8vo. 1l. 10s.

TRAVELS.

Ferrall's United States of America, 8vo. 10s. 6d.

THEOLOGY.

Luther and the Reformation, by Scott, Vol. II. 12mo. 6s. cloth.

E. Wilson's Sermons for Sunday Evenings, 12mo. 5s. bds.

Simeon's Works, Home Homiletics, Vols. I. to VI. Genesis to Psalms, royal 8vo. 3l. cloth.

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Comparative Coincidence of Reason and Scripture, 3 vols. 8vo. 1l. 7s.

Page's Memorials of Rev. E. Jones. 12mo. 3s. cloth.

Fawcett's Reflections and Admonitory Hints, 12mo. 2s. 6d. cloth.

Vaughan's Christian Warfare, 8vo. 10s. 6d. bds.

British Preacher, Vol. III. 8vo. 7s. 6d.

McGavin's Reply to Smith's Dialogues on Faith, &c., 12mo. 2s. cloth.

Plain Sermons, 12mo. 5s. bds.

MEDICAL.

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Jameson's Characteristics of Women, 2 vols. 8vo. 1l. 3s. bds.

French Classics, Vol. XVI. 18mo. 4s. 6d. bds.

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Wilson and Bonaparte's American Ornithology, by Sir W. Jardine, 3 vols. 8vo. 3l. 3s.; half-mor. coloured, 6l. 16s. 6d.

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LITERARY REPORT.

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"Memoirs of Sir David Baird, G.C.B. with numerous Letters of the most distinguished Military Characters of the day."

Mr. Valpy is preparing a new edition of "Shakspeare," uniform with the works of Scott and Byron, with the whole of the 165 Illustrations originally published in Boydell's edition.

"A Series of original Novels and Romances," in Monthly Volumes, is about to be announced, with the general title of the Library of Romance. Edited by Leitch Ritchie and Thomas Roscoe.

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"A Memoir of the late Major Rennell," to accompany his Charts, on the Currents of the Atlantic.

"Historical View of the Councils of the Primitive Church." By the Rev. J. H. Newman, M.A.,

The Translator of "Prince Puckler Muskau's Tour" is translating a posthumous work of Falk, called "Goethe," drawn from near personal intercourse. Falk was a privy-councillor of Weimar, and a distinguished man of letters. He saw Goethe daily, and wrote down in his journal the conversations he held with him.

"Illustrations of Morbid Anatomy," in Monthly Numbers, adapted to Andral's Elements, &c. By J. Hope, M.D. F.R.S., Physician to the St. Marylebone Infirmary.

"Dictionary of the Anglo-Saxon Language," containing the Grammatical Inflections, Derivation, Meaning of the Anglo-Saxon Words in English and Latin, Substance of Somner, Lye, Manning, with additional Anglo-Saxon Words from Manuscripts, and a copious English Index, &c. By the Rev. J. Bosworth.

"Practical Treatise on the Growth of Cucumbers." By John Weeden.

"New Gil Blas; or, Pedro of Penafior," by the Author of "Spain in 1830."

"History of the Revolution in England in 1688." By the Right Hon. Sir James Mackintosh.

The Second Volume of the 'Friends' Library."

BIOGRAPHICAL PARTICULARS OF CELEBRATED PERSONS, LATELY DECEASED.

SIR JOHN CARR.

This gentleman died at his house in New Norfolk Street, July 17th, of an affection of the heart, after a short illness of a few hours, at the age of 60. Twenty years since, Sir John was publicly known as the author of many books of travels in various parts of Europe. His "Stranger in France," written after his visit to that country in the year 1803, when the world was greedy for information respecting the character and manners of a people changed by the events of a revolution, and severed from our intercourse by the consequent war, was read with avidity. The light and rapid sketches, the spirit and gentlemanlike feeling which characterized his volumes, led to his recurring to that class of literature, which gratified the public, whilst it benefited himself and his publisher.* The pungent satire of M. Duhois, in "My Pocket-Book," and the law-proceedings consequent thereon, induced him to retire into the quiet of private life. It is but justice to say, that the light, cheerful character of his writings was harmless; for that they produced positive good, by giving one portion of mankind a better opinion of another, is shown in the fact, that he received the compliment of knighthood from the Duke of Bedford in the year 1806, for the liberal view which he had taken of the character of the people of Ireland; and he was solicited to visit America, that his generous and benevolent pen might assist in removing the prejudices which still exist too strongly between the children of a common mother.

Since the death of his lady, which cast a gloom over his remaining days, he lived in a little circle of affectionate friends, beloved and respected. His extensive observations of mankind had enriched his mind with a store of sketches and anecdotes; and these, in spite of his own occasional depression of spirits, never failed to exhilarate theirs, by his happy and humorous mode of relating them.

A correspondent of the "Literary Gazette" has given the public the above slight sketch. It is scarcely sufficient of a man to whom we have been indebted for some pleasant hours, and no inconsiderable information.

DAVID POWER, ESQ.

Died, at Berbice, on the 22d of May, after a short attack of dyspepsia, David

* In Ireland, he obtained the soubriquet of "the Jaunting Carr."

Power, Esq. the protector of slaves of that colony. Mr. Power formerly distinguished himself in checking the slave trade carried on between Madagascar and the Isles of France and Bourbon during our occupation of the latter island, and displayed in the office which he held at the time of his death intrepid and zealous humanity. His talents were brilliant; his kindness of heart and uninterrupted gaiety endeared him to his friends, and will cause him to be regretted by all who knew him. Mr. Power was many years connected as a Parliamentary Reporter with the Morning Chronicle newspaper; and distinguished himself as one of the most skilful and accomplished individuals who has ever laboured in this most arduous and important department of the Public Press.

FRANCIS BARON ROTTENBURG.

In the year 1795, the Baron was appointed Major in Hompesch's Hussars; in the following year he became a Lieutenant-Colonel; and in 1797 was removed to a Lieutenant-Colonelcy in the 60th Foot. He served in Ireland during the rebellion of 1798, in which year he formed the fifth battalion of the 60th into a rifle corps. He also at the same period submitted to the Commander-in-chief a code of rules and regulations for the exercise of riflemen and light infantry, and their conduct in the field; which the Duke of York having approved, was published by authority, and made general in the army. In 1799 the Lieutenant-Colonel was present at the taking of Surinam.

In 1805, the Baron was promoted to the rank of Colonel; and in 1808 he had the command, with the rank of Brigadier-General, of four battalions of light infantry at the camp of instruction on the Curragh of Kildare. In the same year he was transferred from the Irish to the English staff; and charged with the formation of three battalions of light infantry, viz. the 68th, 83th, and 71st regiments, assembled at Brabourne Lees. He commanded the light troops in 1809 at the attack on the island of Walcheren and the siege of Flushing. On his return to England, he was replaced on the staff in Kent.

In May, 1810, he was transferred to the staff in Canada; and on his arrival took the command of the garrison at Quebec: in July of this year he obtained the rank of Major-General. In 1812 he was, on the breaking out of the war with

America, appointed to command the Montreal District. In 1813 he took the command of the troops in the Upper Provinces, and was appointed President of Upper Canada. He commanded in the two following years the left division of the army in Canada. In 1819 he received the rank of Lieutenant-General; he was also a Knight Commander of the Hanoverian Guelphic Order. Baron Rottenburg died at Portsmouth in April last, very generally respected.

SIR JOHN TYRELL.

Sir John Tyrell died at his house, Boreham, Essex, in the 71st year of his age. He was an unaffected country gentleman, whose good-nature was habitual and permanent, and one whose actions proved his honest mind. He was in the Commission of the Peace, and a Deputy Lieutenant of Essex upwards of forty-five years. As Chairman of the Petty Session, in which he presided for the last twenty years, his decisions were directed to the general good—to the tranquillity of society, and the security of the individual. The poor man's cause he invariably advocated, and awarded relief where it was required by the necessities to the full extent countenanced by the law; whilst the thief and the impostor never failed, on conviction, to receive at his hands their merited reward. Sir John's intercourse with society displayed that courtesy and condescension which make their way into the good opinion and to the very heart, and never fail to allay that envy which too frequently attends a high station. As a social and convivial companion, it was a happiness to live and converse with him; and his good-nature more particularly displayed itself by his readiness to do kind offices to those whose only return could be that of grateful feeling. Sir John Tyrell was created a Baronet on the 28th September, 1809, and thereby revived a title so ancient as to be derived from Sir Walter Tyrell, who slew King Rufus. The heads of the families of fifteen generations from Sir Walter appear to have been knighted, and of these families the deceased (Sir John Tyrell, of Boreham House) was a descendant. He is succeeded in the title and estates by the late Member for the County, now Col. Sir John Tyssen Tyrell, Bart.

LORD DILLON

Henry Augustus Dillon Lee, 13th Viscount Dillon, at the age of fifty-five. His Lordship was the author of a pamphlet on the Catholic Question in 1805; and of a "Commentary on the Military Establishments of the British Empire," two

vols. 8vo. 1811. More recently, he published a remarkable work of fiction, founded on actual circumstances in Italy and Germany, and a poem. His Lordship was much attached to literary pursuits. He had suffered long, though apparently a fine and vigorous man, from a consuming disease.

GABRIEL DERJAVIN.

One of the most celebrated Russian poets, Gabriel Romanowitsch Derjavin, lately died at his estate near Novogorod. In his youth he had served with distinction in the Russian army. He next entered the Administration, and was created Minister of Justice by Catherine II. Soon after he retired, and devoted all his time to poetry. One of his Odes, "To God!" has been translated into Latin, and into Chinese by order of the Emperor of China, who had this piece of poetry printed in gold letters on silk, and hung up in one of the apartments of his palace.

THE DUKE OF REICHSTADT.

The long expected death of the Duke of Reichstadt took place on the morning of the 22d of July: an easy death put an end to his painful existence, at the palace of Schoenbrunn, Vienna. He has fallen a victim to the pulmonary disease, brought on by a rigid system of confinement, and denial of all those innocent pleasures in which youth delights to indulge. He was born on the 20th March, 1811, and consequently was in his 22d year at the time of his death. It is scarcely two and twenty years ago, since the acclamations of all France were loud and enthusiastic at his birth.—Shortly after he was born, he was created by his father King of Rome. He was deified by the French, and regarded as the heir of the "Man of the Age," and the future Sovereign, not only of France and Italy, but of nearly the whole of continental Europe. His father was then in the very zenith of his power; and naturally felt great joy at the birth of a son, to whom he might transmit his titles and vast dominions, and who should perpetuate his family among the Sovereigns of Europe. But two years more, and his army, which constituted his chief power, was destroyed in Russia—two years more he fought his last battle at Waterloo—six years after he died an exile and prisoner on the barren island of St. Helena; and now, his only son, the delight of the French people, and who was to preserve his name, and carry still farther the greatness of the French arms, dies of a lingering disease, bereft of all power, and almost unnoticed by the powerful nation that was to form his vast

empire—the son of that man who, like another Sesostris, bound princes to his iron car, whose word was law, whose frown was annihilation, lived an exile, and has died a captive. His whole existence was a mystery; and all that can be safely said of him is, that he was born, breathed, and passed away. Such is the tax which, in some shape or other, either in its own person, or in that of its dearest connexions, ambition never fails to pay. The termination of the direct line of Napoleon Bonaparte constitutes him another of the many distinguished conquerors who have failed of issue to bear down their name to posterity.

The Emperor directed that his funeral should be attended with the forms and honours of an archduke. The corpse was interred in the imperial family vault on the 24th. It is remarkable that

Bonaparte apprehended the death of his son, from the nature of his own malady, and often conversed with his attendants on the steps he would have taken, had he retained sovereignty, to avert it.

The loss of this Prince is of little importance in a political sense. Had he lived and been permitted to enjoy the freedom which belonged to him of right, he would not have disturbed the peace of Europe—for the Napoleon party has now little influence even in France. The manner of his death, however, must give pain to every person whose heart has not been steeled by some fancied political interest against the emotions which naturally affect mankind. We do not envy the feelings of those by whose management he was destroyed, if indeed such men have any feelings left.

INCIDENTS, ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS, APPOINTMENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

The half-yearly meeting of the St. Katharine's Dock Company has taken place. Although the Foreign arrivals have fallen off during the last six months nearly one-third, it appears that the business of the Company has increased during the same period by 14 vessels and 7727 tons. A dividend of 1½ per cent. was agreed to.

A Supplement to the "London Gazette" has contained an Order in Council dated August 4, on the subject of the cholera. The Order, after reciting some of the provisions of the Act of Parliament upon the subject of this disease, empowers the authorities of the city of London to take measures for providing for a portion of the expenses which may be incurred in consequence of it, out of the poor-rates of the different parishes of that city. The Order also empowers the said authorities to make regulations for the speedy burial of persons who have died of cholera, and to remove or destroy all articles which might be considered likely to injure the public health.

The Court of Common Council have voted 4000*l.* for the purchase of a piece of ground for the sepulture of cholera dead, and a general cemetery for the use of various parishes in the city.

The military Court of Inquiry has finished its report on the case of Somerville, the private in the Scots Greys. The statements in the petition of Richard Smith to the House of Commons, and in

Somerville's own letter, have not been substantiated. It appears that the horse was not unmanageable. It was unsteady, owing to Somerville's inattention to the riding-master's instructions. It had been ridden by a boy in the band, carrying his instrument, both before and since. It was not selected, but sent to the riding-school that day quite incidentally. The punishment was justifiable, and one-half of it was remitted voluntarily by Major Wyndham. The chief charges against the Major are therefore unfounded. But the Court reports that he acted injudiciously and inconsiderately in entering into conversation with Somerville about the letter in the "Dispatch" while he was before him, charged with a military offence; and that the trial and punishment were unduly precipitate. The Court find him deficient in care, discretion, and judgment; but acquit him of being influenced by any motives unbecoming his station and character, or which could subject his honour to just impeachment.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

The Rev. Charles Kekewich, B.A., has been instituted, by the Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells, to the Rectory of Grainton, vacant by the death of the Rev. John Bries.

The Rev. Arthur Farwell to the Rectory of Stoke Fleming, Devon, vacant by the death of the Rev. Wm. Manley.

The Rev. T. V. Durell, M.A. Student of Christ Church, Oxford, to the Vicarage of Pyrton, Oxfordshire.

The Rev. R. F. Laurence, M.A. Student of Christ Church, Oxford, to the Vicarage of Chalgrove, Oxfordshire.

The Rev. J. S. Boone, M.A. of Christ Church, to the New Church at Paddington.

The Rev. W. L. Buckle, Rector of Adwell, to the Vicarage of Hanstead, Surrey.

The Rev. J. S. Henslow, M.A. Regius Professor of Botany, to the Vicarage of Cholsey-cum-Monksford, Berks.

The Rev. J. Bicker to the Perpetual Curacy of Wingfield, Sussex.

The Rev. W. Oke, M.A. Senior Fellow of Gonville and Caius College, to the Consolidated Livings of Wheatacre, and Mutford with Barnaby, Suffolk.

The Rev. H. Burn, S.C.L. has been collated to the Prebendal Stall of Liangunello, in the Collegiate Church of Brecon, void by the death of the Rev. D. B. Allen.

The Rev. R. Phayre, to the Rectory of East and West Rainham, Norfolk, and licensed to the Perpetual Curacy of St. Mary Coslany, Norwich.

The Rev. T. Watson to the Perpetual Curacy of Tottenhill, Norfolk.

The Rev. H. Biddulph, B.D. Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford, to the Rectory of Stanlake, Oxon, vacant by the death of the Rev. F. Whitcombe.

The Rev. T. D'Eve Betts, A.B. to the Rectory of Martlesham, Suffolk.

The Rev. W. Acton, LL.B. of St. John's College, Cambridge, to the Rectory of Weston Colville.

The Rev. Thomas Steele, to the Vicarage of Coaley, Gloucester, void by the cession of the Rev. C. Hawkins.

The Rev. J. Ward, late Curate, to the Rectory of East Clandon, Surrey, vacant by the death of the Rev. Dr. Weller.

The Rev. H. C. Marsh, B.A. to the Rectory of Barnack, Northamptonshire, vacated by the institution of the Rev. Charles Kingsley to the Rectory of Clovelly.

The Rev. S. Smith to the Vicarage of Lois Weedon, Northamptonshire, vacant by the death of the Rev. I. T. Price.

The Rev. G. Burrington, to the Rectory of Woodleigh, in the county of Devon, vacant by the death of the Rev. Richard Edmonds.

The Rev. J. Dornford, M.A. Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, to the Rectory of Plymtree, in the county of Devon, vacant by the death of the Rev. Osafping Holwell.

The Rev. D. Adams, M.A. to the Vicarage of Pinkoe, in the county of Devon, vacant by the death of the Rev. Thomas Bartlam.

The Rev. A. Agil Colville, to the Rectory of Great Livermere, with Little Livermere annexed, in the county of Suffolk.

The Rev. Edward Birch, B.A. of St. John's College, Cambridge, to the Curacy of All Saints, Manchester.

The Rev. F. Thurlow, Rector of Houghton-le-Spring, in the county of Durham, has appointed the Rev. J. S. Nichol, Curate of Wooler, to the Ministry of the New Church of Hetton.

The Rev. George Townsend, M.A. Vicar of Northallerton, has been appointed by the Lord Bishop and the Dean and Chapter of Durham, the Official for Allerton and Allertonshire, in

the peculiar and spiritual jurisdiction of the diocese of Durham.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

The King has been graciously pleased to nominate and appoint George Jackson, Esq. in the room of Alexander Cunningham, Esq. deceased, to be his Majesty's Commissary Judge to the mixed British and Brazilian Commission established at Rio de Janeiro, under the Convention for the abolition of the African slave-trade of Brazil, concluded at Rio de Janeiro, between his Majesty and the Emperor of Brazil, on the 23rd of November, 1836.

Mr. Charles Wood, M.P. (son-in-law of Earl Grey), is appointed First Secretary to the Treasury. In the room of Mr. Ellice, resigned.—Colonel Fox has been appointed Surveyor-general of the Ordnance.

Mr. Sergeant Spankie has been elevated to the rank of King's Sergeant; and Mr. Joy is appointed King's Counsel.

The King has appointed Sir Augustus Clifford, Knt., Captain in the Royal Navy, to the Office of Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod.

The King has been pleased to appoint Lord Nugent to be Lord High Commissioner in and to the United States of the Ionian Islands.

Married.—At Ingestre, the Hon. and Rev. Arthur Chetwynd Talbot, second son of Earl Talbot, of Ingestre Hall, Staffordshire, to Harriet, only daughter of H. C. Aston, Esq. of Aston Hall.

Donald Cameron, Esq. eldest son of D. Cameron, Esq. of Lochiel, North Britain, to Vere Catherine Louisa, youngest daughter of the late Hon. G. Hobart, and sister to the present Earl of Buckinghamshire.

At Brightwell, Oxon, J. More Molyneux, Esq. of Losely Park, Surrey, to Caroline Isabella Lowndes, eldest daughter of W. F. Lowndes Stone, Esq. of Brightwell Park, Oxon.

At March, Edward Gilham, Esq. eldest son of Frederick Markby, Esq. of Hanxton, in Cambridgeshire, to Jane, youngest daughter of Hardy Johnson, Esq. of March.

Walter Vipan, Esq. of Earlt, Hunts, to Miss Mary Upsher, of Sutton.

At St. Pancras Church, Lieut. C. Davies, R.N. to Julia, the fourth daughter of J. Hume, Esq. of Percy-street, Bedford-square.

At Earlbro', Derbyshire, the Rev. C. Alderson, second son of the Rev. Jonathan Alderson, Rector of Harthill, Yorkshire, to Georgiana, fourth daughter of the late J. Peel, Esq. of Pastures House, Derbyshire.

At Paris, Sir Ferdinand Acton, Bart. of Aldenham, Salop, to Mademoiselle de Dalberg, only daughter of the Duke de Dalberg, Peer of France.

Sir John Mansel, Bart. to Maria Georgiana, only daughter of the late Hon. and Rev. Champion Dymoke, and sister to the present Champion.

At West Molesey, the seat of the Right Hon. J. W. Croker, George Barrow, Esq. eldest son of Mr. Secretary Barrow, of the Admiralty, to Miss Rosamond Croker.

At Woodbridge, the Rev. Henry Crosswell, of Canterbury, to Louisa, only surviving child of the late G. H. Engleheart, Esq. of London.

The Rev. Thomas Henderson, Vicar of Mesaling and Rector of Wake's Colne, both in Essex, to Frances, eldest daughter of the Rev. C. Dalton, Vicar of Kelvedon.

At St. Marylebone, on the 21st ult. the Rev. John Cecil Hall, son of the late Dean of Durham, and Rector of Great Cressingham, Norfolk, to Frances Amelia, eldest daughter of the Hon. Colonel Wingfield Stratford, of Addington Place, Kent; and on the same day, John Malcolm, Esq. youngest son of Neil Malcolm, Esq. Poltalloch, Argyllshire, to Isabella Harriet, youngest daughter of the Hon. Col. Wingfield Stratford.

At Paxton House, Berwickshire, on the 30th ult. by the Rev. John Edgar, of Hutton, David Milne, Esq. advocate, eldest son of Vice-Adm. Sir David Milne, K.C.B. of Milne Graden, to Jean, eldest daughter of William F. Home, Esq. of Paxton.

At Welwyn, Herts, John Villiers Shelley, Esq. eldest son of Sir John Shelley, Bart. of Maresfield Park, Sussex, to Louisa Elizabeth Anne, only child of the Rev. S. J. Knight, of Henley Hall, Salop, and Rector of Welwyn.

At Merton, R. H. Wrightson, Esq. to the Hon. Elizabeth Augusta de Grey, eldest daughter of Lord Walsingham.

At Neath, Glamorganshire, the Hon. John Wingfield Stratford, of Addington-place, Kent, to Henrietta Grant, daughter of the late H. Grant, Esq. of the Gnoll, Glamorganshire.

Sir R. B. W. Bulkeley, Bart. M.P. of Baron Hill, Anglesey, to Maria Frances, the only daughter of Sir T. Stanley Massey Stanley, Bart. of Hooton, Cheshire.

At South Stonham, the Rev. John Crawford, second son of W. Crawford, Esq. of Dorking, to Eleanor, fourth daughter of Vice-Admiral Sir Edward Foote, K.C.B. of Highfield-house, near Southampton.

At St. George's Hanover-square, Viscount Howick to Miss Maria Copley, daughter of Sir Joseph Copley, Bart.

In London, Mr. John Lander (the younger of the two African travellers), to Mary, fifth daughter of R. Livett, Esq. of London.

At Marylebone Church, J. Hopton Russell Chichester, Esq. eldest son of Dr. Chichester, to Grace Mary, daughter of the late Sir E. Knatchbull, of Mereham Hatch, Kent, and the Dowager Lady Knatchbull, of Welbeck-street.

On the 15th inst. at All Saints' Church, Southampton, Beauchamp, third son of the late Lord Charles Beauchamp Kerr, grandson of the late Marquis of Lothian, and Captain of the 35th Regiment, to Caroline Eliza, youngest daughter of the late James Irwin, Esq. of the Hon. East India Civil Service.

At Wimbledon, R. B. Palliser, Esq. to Fanny, daughter of the late Joseph Murryat, Esq. M.P.

Harris Prendergast, Esq. of Lincoln's Inn, barrister-at-law, eldest son of Colonel Jeffery Prendergast, Military Auditor-general at Madras, to Hannah Mary Elizabeth, only daughter of the Rev. Thomas Fry, Rector of Kimberton, Bucks.

At Dover, R. F. Bourchier, Esq. to Antoinette Anna Louisa, daughter of the Hon. J. Rodney.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, the Rev. Gilbert Blackburne, youngest son of J. Blackburne, Esq. of Hale, Lancashire, which county he represented in Parliament for the long period of

forty-eight years, to Charlotte, eldest daughter of the late Sir Montagu Burgoyne, Bart. of Sutton Park, Beds.

At Brighton, Viscount Bernard, son of the Earl of Bandon, to Catherine Mary, eldest daughter of Thomas Whitmore, Esq. of Apley Park, Shropshire.

The Hon. Henry Howard, eldest son of Lord Howard of Effingham, to Eliza, only daughter of General Sir Gordon Drummond, K.C.B.

At Longford, the Hon. W. Osborne, 10th Hussars, to Miss Emma Smith.

At Gustoff House, N.B. Wm. Forbes, Esq. of Callender, in the county of Stirling, to the Lady Louisa Charteries, fifth daughter of the Earl of Wemyss and March.

At Tottenham, Lieut.-Gen. Armstrong, to Mary Esther, second daughter of Thomas Artemidorus Russell, Esq. of Cheshunt Park, Herts.

At Tottenham, J. H. C. Russell, Esq. of Essex Street, Strand, and Sittingbourne, Kent, eldest son of Thomas Artemidorus Russell, of Cheshunt Park, Herts, Esq. grandson of the late Oliver Cromwell, Esq. and lineally descended from the Protector, to Eliza, only surviving daughter of M. Llesley, Esq. of Muswell Hill.

At Bath, George Augustus Woodforde, Esq. youngest son of Colonel Woodforde, of Anford House, Somerset, to Harriet Mary, eldest daughter of the Rev. Wm. Leir of Dicheat Rectory.

Died.—Lady Hannah Ellice, wife of Edward Ellice, Esq. Secretary to the Treasury, and sister of Earl Grey.

At Park Crescent, Harriet, wife of the Hon. J. T. L. Melville.

H. Scott, Esq. his Majesty's Consul at Bordeaux.

At Herby, David Power, Esq. the Protector of Slaves of that Colony.

In Camden Street, T. G. Smith, Esq. of the Six Clerks' Office.

At Drogheda (of Cholera), the Most Rev. Dr. Curtis, Roman Catholic Primate of all Ireland, at the patriarchal age of 95 years.

The Rev. Edward Peters, A.M. Rector of Great Wigborough, Essex.

At Paris (of Cholera), Madame De St. Quentin, wife of M. De St. Quentin.

Mr. T. Ormes, of the Bank of England, in his 51st year.

In Norfolk Street, Park Lane, Sir John Carr, in his 60th year.

On his arrival in England, from Bombay, Maj. G. White, of the 19th Regt. of Native Infantry, second son of Joseph White, Esq. of Little Munden, Herts, in his 34th year.

At his seat, Major House, Suffolk, Lord Heniker, in his 55th year.

Admiral Sir Israel Pellew, K.C.B. brother to Lord Exmouth, at an advanced age.

At Bruchval, on the 21st ult. the Dowager Margravine Amelia Frederica of Haden.

In the 77th year of his age, the celebrated Chemist, Count Chaptal, a Peer of France, Member of the Institute, and who, under the Empire, was Minister of the Interior.

The Rev. W. A. Jenner, D.D. Senior Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford, second son of Robert Jenner, Esq. formerly of Trinity College, and Regius Professor of Civil Law, in his 81st year.

Sir John Tyrell, Bart. of Boreham House, Essex, in his 70th year. He was an acting Magistrate of the county for forty-five years, the last twenty of which he presided as Chairman of the Petty Sessions, at the Chelmsford Bench.

In Arlington-street, Mary, the wife of Sir R. C. Glyn, Bart. in her 72d year.

At Hall-place, St. John's Wood, Major-general Sir Charles Ashworth, K.C.B. and K.T.S.

Suddenly, whilst walking in St. Martin's-lane, Lieut.-general Sir Charles Bruce, of Beckenham, Kent, aged 40,

Near Guildford, Thomas Remington, Esq. M.D. formerly of Bishop's Merton, Yorkshire, aged 72.

At Alwalton, Hunts, the Rev. Henry Freeman, Rector of that parish, Vicar of Everton, Hunts, and a Justice of the Peace for that county, aged 77.

At Hall Place, St. John's Wood, Major-Gen. Sir Charles Ashworth, K.C.B. and K.T.S.

At Ramsgate, Dame Charlotte Caroline Maria, relict of the late Sir Joseph Mawbey, Bart. of Botleys, Surrey, aged 57.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES

IN THE COUNTIES OF ENGLAND, AND IN WALES, SCOTLAND, AND IRELAND.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

Prison Discipline.—An important alteration has been effected in the mode of detaining the prisoners confined in the New House of Correction at Bedford. No food of any description is allowed to be given them by their friends, and they are strictly confined to the gaol allowance—bread, cheese, and a quart of small beer, on three days in the week, soup on three others, and gruel on the seventh. They take their meals in the solitude of their own cells, instead of the large day-rooms previously appropriated to that purpose. In order to carry the plan into effect, the wheel of the tread-mill is now undergoing an alteration, so as to allow a separate standing for each prisoner, partitioned off in such a manner as not to admit of any intercourse between them. The plan of solitary confinement has worked well up to the present time, and in cases where prisoners have been brought to the prison under a short sentence, for the non-payment of fines, it has been found that in a number of instances, after a few days' confinement, they have paid the money rather than suffer the inconvenience and severity of the new discipline.

CHESHIRE.

Rare Horticultural Curiosity.—There is in the gardens of the Marquis of Westminster, at Eaton Hall, near this city, (says the *Chester Chronicle*), a magnificent specimen of the great American Aloe, which is in full bloom this season. The first appearance of the plant coming into flower was noticed in the last week in May, and the point of the flowering stem was distinctly visible on the 4th of June. The particulars of its progress from that time to Wednesday last, the 18th inst. are as follow:—

From June 4th to June 11th 4 feet 0 inches.

11th	..	18th	2
18th	..	25th	11
25th	to	July 2d	0
July 2d	..	12th	6
12th	..	18th	2

14 10

From the base of the stem to the first flowering branch is 9 feet 9 inches. The longest branch is 11 inches; twelve of these are already expanded, and there is the appearance of eight more.—[The merit of bringing this splendid exotic into flower is probably due to Mr. Forrest, now head gardener to the Duke of Northumberland, who first commenced the operation of forcing it several years ago.]

CORNWALL.

There were 4244 blocks of tin coined at Penzance in the quarter last ending.

CUMBERLAND.

The workmen engaged in getting large blocks of mill-stone grit, upon the hills on Stainmore, three miles from Brough, on splitting one of the blocks, discovered a fine healthy-looking frog embodied in a cavity of its own size and shape, the depth of six or eight inches from the surface of the stone, without the least appearance of external communication with atmospheric air; the reptile was carefully brought home, after which it discharged a considerable quantity of aqueous fluid, and is now enjoying life, light, and liberty, in a large vessel of water, amongst grass, &c.

DEVONSHIRE.

A plan for building labourers' cottages has been proposed by a gentleman of Exeter, for improving the residences of the poorer classes. It is proposed to build two hundred cottages, of different sizes, in the immediate neighbourhood of Exeter, by a company, at shares of 60*l.* each; the estimated costs of each dwelling, together with a small plot of ground, is 100*l.*—making the total cost 20,000*l.*; the rent, it is calculated, will produce, after paying insurance, repairs, taxes, &c. 1000*l.*, or five per cent. on the capital invested. A meeting has been held for the purpose of forming a company to carry the above project into effect. Resolutions, founded on the crowded state of the city as respected the dwellings of the working classes, and the de-

basing effect which this system had on their morals, and the advantages which the plan proposed would afford, were entered into, and a committee formed.

KENT.

Greenwich Railway.—This speculation has been determined on. A company, with a capital of 400,000*l.* is about to be established, in 20*l.* shares. The railway is to be constructed on arches, so as not to interfere with the streets over which it will pass. It is to commence at the south side of London Bridge, and proceed in a straight line across the Maze, Bermondsey-street, and the Grange-road, across Conyhall lane, to High-street, Deptford, where it will incline to the left, and terminate at Thornton-row, near Greenwich Church. Three collateral tram-roads will be constructed; one to pass from the extreme end of Grange-road, to the Green Man, in the Kent-road; another to meet the Surrey Canal from the Turk's Head, in the Kent-road; and the third, from the High-street, Deptford, to the centre of another line, which will be formed from the Turk's Head, to Thornton-row, Greenwich. The line is considered peculiarly favourable for the proposed work, and, from the calculations which have been made, it would seem that the income likely to be received from the undertaking will be ample to the shareholders.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has been shamefully assailed while entering that city for the purpose of holding a visitation. On his carriage appearing, his Grace was assailed with violent groans and hisses, and missiles and filth of every description were hurled at the carriage. The venerable Prelate was evidently much alarmed, but he did not receive any personal injury. The gates of the precincts of the Cathedral were closed immediately on the carriage entering within them.

LANCASHIRE.

The following is an account of the affray at Clithero. We extract it principally from the "*Blackburn Gazette*."—"It appears that Mr. Irving, who is a candidate for Clithero, on the Tory interest, had announced his intention of visiting that borough. Clithero stands in the midst of the populous parish of Whalley, in which there are not fewer than one hundred thousand souls. Mr. Irving was received by hootings and hissings from an assemblage of ten or twelve thousand persons, and the hootings were soon diversified with showers of stones; he was, therefore, fain to escape with as much speed as a pair of horses could make. It does not appear that any greater damage than a broken chaise window was the result of these proceedings; and there the affair might have rested. Unhappily, Colonel Clayton, Mr. Whitaker, of Simmondstone, and the Rev. R. Noble, of Whalley, three magistrates of the neighbourhood, with a view to keep the peace, thought proper to send for a couple of troops of dragoons from Burnley, to escort Mr. Irving back to the town. In the evening, accordingly, he returned, accompanied by the dragoons. The consequence was a rencontre between them and the mob, in which eight or ten of the latter were severely

wounded. Mr. Dickenson, a surgeon of Clone, nearly lost his eye; and one person had his arm broken." The "*Blackburn Gazette*" is a sturdy reformer, and his intelligence may be coloured by his peculiar views; but it certainly appears, that, on the face of the account, there is not any exaggeration. The riot was noticed in the House of Commons, but Ministers had no additional information to communicate. On the next evening the Chancellor of the Exchequer said, that when he was asked a question yesterday on the subject of the unfortunate occurrences at Clithero; he was not prepared to give a satisfactory reply. He now wished to say, from the information received at the Home Office, that though many persons were seriously injured, no lives were lost. The Riot Act had been read before the military were called in. Orders had been given to investigate the subject, and he hoped discussion would be avoided for the present.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

Newcastle and Carlisle Railway.—The Directors of this Company have just obtained an Act of Parliament authorizing them to borrow the sum of 100,000*l.*, which they will procure from the Commissioners for the issue of Exchequer Bills in aid of Public Works. This will enable the Directors to proceed with their great undertaking with increased rapidity and spirit; and no doubt is entertained that the work will now be completed within the period originally stated. A great part of the line from Carlisle, is already laid down, and the several erections upon it are proceeding with.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

The Iron Trade.—A deputation of Iron-masters, from the Staffordshire and Shropshire districts, have had an interview with Earl Grey and Lord Althorp, at the Treasury, for the purpose of presenting a memorial, addressed to Earl Grey, on the subject of the depressed condition of the iron trade in those districts. The presentation of the memorial (which was agreed to in October last has hitherto been delayed from a reluctance on the part of some influential members of the trade to press the representations they contain on the attention of Ministers during the discussions on Reform. The memorialists allege that the present ruinous price of iron results from the attempt to enforce the restoration of the gold standard at the ancient basis of 3*l.* 17*s.* 10*d.* per ounce, by which the circulation has been so contracted as to lower the price of iron beyond the limit that will admit of the iron-master paying remunerating wages to his workmen, or discharging the fixed rents and obligations to which he is bound by law, without an inevitable sacrifice of his capital, and consequent ruin; and that the misery and distress which the progress of this measure will entail upon the working classes, will be of so severe a character, and their effects so disastrous upon the community, as to render it beyond the power of any government to endure or control, if persisted in. The question of the incompatibility of any material enlargement of the circulation, with the preservation of the present gold stan-

dard, was very fully discussed, and the deputation strongly urged upon both Earl Grey and Lord Althorp their opinion, either that the gold standard or the social system, one or the other, must give way; as, from the personal knowledge of the members of the deputation, the privations of the working classes were now of a character and extent too severe for much longer endurance.

YORKSHIRE.

Mr. Wheatcroft, keeper of Hunter's Gate Bar, near Sheffield, summoned George Bertholomew for having passed through his bar, on the 25th July, with seven cows, and refused to pay toll for them. The defendant claimed exemption under the 3rd Geo. III. which allows horses and other beasts to pass through free of toll, in going to or from plough, harrow, or pasture, if they do not go more than two miles on the same line of road. The toll-keeper contended that milch cows, from which the farmer was receiving a profit, were not the kind of beasts meant by "other beasts" in the Act. The magistrate differed from him in this point, and dismissed the summons.

The "Leed's Mercury" has contained the following:—"With much pleasure we notice that the demand for the fall-trade is beginning to increase the sales both in our cloth-halls and warehouses, and to revive the drooping spirits of our merchants. The manufacturer has still to struggle with an advanced price of foreign wool and an advanced rate of wages. It is universally agreed that stocks are low both in the hands of the merchant and the retail dealer; and this, combined with the prospect of an abundant harvest, and a low price of food, is an encouraging symptom to those who have to supply the nation with clothing."

SCOTLAND.

Export of Sheep and Cattle from the Highlands.
—From Inverness-shire the annual number of sheep sent to the south markets is about 100,000; of cattle 20,000. From Sutherlandshire about 30,000 sheep are exported. If we assume that the united counties of Ross, Sutherland and Caithness send as many as Inverness—and we believe we shall be about the mark—there are in all 200,000 sheep and 40,000 cattle exported annually from the rugged hills and glens of the north.

Salmon, it is well known, is sent to the southern markets packed in boxes half full of ice, and not unfrequently the owner defrays the whole expenses of his freight, by disposing of the ice to confectioners and others at the termination of his passage. In one of our fishings, however, the produce has lately been so abundant, that the stock of ice prepared during winter was exhausted, and the wits of the fishermen were set to work to devise some mode of supplying a deficiency which rarely occurs in northern latitudes. After pondering and pausing for some time, the men bethought themselves of an expedient at once novel and effective; they resolved to scale the heights of Ben Nevis, and to ride this monarch of British mountains of the solid bar-like masses of snow, which have stumbered for centuries in his hidden unexplored recesses and ravines. The result has been highly successful; the snow lay in great quantities,

congealed and hard as ice, and men were employed all last week in digging and conveying these icy stores to the plain. It is no easy task to transport so heavy and slippery a commodity down a rugged declivity of above four thousand feet; but, with the aid of sure footed Highland ponies, the task has been safely accomplished—the following furnishing one more instance of the progress of luxury in Great Britain.

We extract the following important statement from the "Edinburgh Weekly Chronicle":—"In every part of Scotland the great majority of the constituency have qualified themselves for the exercise of their new privileges. The number of electors enrolled greatly exceeds our expectations; and if Scotland has henceforth to complain of bad government, the people will have themselves principally to blame. Keen and determined supporters of reform as we have ever been, we never even imagined we should see the day when 6664 of our citizens would be entitled to vote in the election of our representatives, and when Glasgow, instead of the fifth part of a member, returned by her Town-Council and Magistrates, should have two members elected by more than 7000 freemen. The friends of corruption are astonished at the manner in which the electors came forward during the last two or three days of the period allowed for registration; and, notwithstanding all their boasting, we are convinced that, at the ensuing elections, the liberal party will obtain a decided superiority."

IRELAND.

Government has again been defeated in an attempt to convict the persons charged with being engaged in the murder of the process-server, and the policemen who accompanied him, at Carricksough, near Knocktopher. At the Kilkenny Assizes, John Ryan was put on his trial for being present and assisting in this affair. Two of the surviving policemen swore that he was present; but as a strong case of *alibi* was supported by respectable witnesses, it is possible that, in their agitation, the policemen were mistaken. The jury, after a long confinement, not being able to agree on their verdict, were discharged.

Ryan was therefore again put on his trial. The jury were selected with extraordinary care; the Counsel for the Crown challenged 108, and the prisoner 23. The evidence was the same as on the former trial; the jury retired at six o'clock in the evening, and were confined all night. On the next morning one of the jurors was found to be seriously ill; and this second jury, like the first, was discharged.—The Counsel for the Crown now intimated they would proceed no further in these cases; after which, Ryan, Voss, and six others were arraigned *pro forma*, and no evidence being offered, they were acquitted and discharged. Six other prisoners, for the same crime, were discharged by proclamation at the close of the Assizes.

The Clonmel Assizes have been postponed in consequence of the prevalence of the cholera there.

At the Antrim Assizes, Mr. Baron Smith made the following allusion to what is called the "passive resistance" now offered to the payment of tithes in Ireland:—"The notion of

passive resistance (he said) was mischievous and nonsensical. He protested against passive obedience; against passive resistance he also protested. The former would sink us into slavery, the latter plunge us into licentiousness; the one involves treason to liberty, the other treason to law. Passive obedience bound the soul in fetters, and passive resistance threw society into a moral chaos, in which we breathe no longer the temperate atmosphere of right and justice, and by which the fair symmetry of our legal institutions is irreparably injured. Passive resistance to law was sheer nonsense; the terms of the proposition were repugnant. It would be as rational to talk about criminal virtue or foolish sense."

The Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Kilkenny has received proclamations, giving notice, that at the termination of a month tithes are to be enforced, under the provisions of Mr. Stanley's Bill.

By the Dublin papers, it appears that the Navan Political Union has come to the resolution of raising an anti-tithe weekly rent. Its objects are declared to be—1. To indemnify all persons in the parish whose property may be sacrificed at a tithe auction. 2. To assist any person who may be prosecuted or persecuted for his patriotic exertions in the cause of Irish independence. 3. To get each person who may be qualified to vote under the Reform Bill duly registered, and to convey each of the freeholders of this parish to the hustings at the next election, without any expense whatsoever to the anti-tithe and repealing candidate.

[The newspapers from every part of the United Kingdom contain most gratifying statements relative to the prosperous state of the harvest and the excellence of the crops.]

BANKRUPTS,

FROM JULY 24 TO AUGUST 21, 1832, INCLUSIVE.

July 24. T. SPRING, City-road, victualler. J. FOSTER, Hammer-smith, framework-knitter. G. ELLIS, Market-st. Edgeware-road, carriage-builder. G. WELLS, Quadrant, Regent-street, man-milliner. C. D. HAYS, Meriton's Wharf, Brunswick, mariner. R. CHALENER, King's-row, Pentonville, bricklayer. W. BEAN, Edgeware-road, horse-dealer. C. B. BUTTER, Bruton, Somersetshire, apothecary. J. AMPLETT, Worcester-shire druggist. G. WINTER, Marlborough, milk-keeper. T. STEPHENS, Manchester, victualler. R. BULLEN, Sherborne, Dorsetshire, innholder.
July 27. R. J. CRANEIS and J. W. WARD, Maldon, Essex, butchers. A. SHEPMAN, Dudley, Worcestershire, innkeeper. W. MAUD, Bradford, Yorkshire, grocer. J. NELSON, Bradford, Wiltshire, brewer. W. LATHAM, Stow Park, Lancashire, hwyer. R. DWATT, Billiter street, Leadenhall-street, oil and colour-merchant.
July 31. J. BLISS, Chichester-place, Gray's-inn-lane-road, baker. B. J. NOURIS and G. TYAN, Busy place, Bloomsbury. T. SANDYS, Bell-court, Brook's-market, bookseller. W. LEE, Arundel-street, Strand, commission-street, paper-hanger. W. LIGAN, Upper Baker-street, Marylebone, merchant. J. NAVINGTON, Lewes, Essex, wine-merchant. T. RIDD, Laura-place, Clapton, tea-dealer. W. MATTHEWS, City-road, St. Luke's, timber merchant. W. J. ADAMS, East India-chambers, Leadenhall-street, scrivener. C. F. WOOLCOTT, Tinkbridge, Gent, plumber. G. BEAVER, Helgrave-street South, carpenter. C. R. CARTER, Cheap-side, carpet-warehouseman. S. GREEN, Leeds, fuller. N. TEMPELLE, Westgate, Northumberland, ship owner. J. WATFINS and A. D. JONES, Carmarthen, bankers. G. JONES and Carmarthen, merchant.
August 3. J. TREVILL, Manchester-square, commission-agent. A. and W. GOOMBS, Bennet's hill, Doctors' Commons, builders. M. RICHENBOTH, Bath, Somersetshire, silversmith. W. BROMFIELD, Whitechurch, Sedge, cheese-factor. J. and W. CRANKSHAW, Manchester, manufacturers.

August 7. H. WATSON, Crown-row, Walworth-road, Newington, tea-dealer. J. HIDDLE, London road, oilman. G. FELLOW'S, Battersea, chair oil-manufacturer. J. KELLERS, Jun., Burnley, Lancashire, cotton-spinner. W. BOLTON, Harvington, Worcester-shire, cattle-dealer. J. NORRIS, Liverpool, earthenware-dealer.
August 10. W. A. WARWICK, Romford, Essex, wine-merchant. J. WEDDELL, Burr-street, East Smithfield, ship-owner. M. AGATE, Horsham, Sussex, grocer. D. SCOTT, Mansell-street, Goodman's-fields, dealer in Scotch ale. T. POOLE, Fore-street, draper. D. S. FEILD, Worcester-place, Upper Thames-street, coffee-roaster. W. WRIGHT, New Windsor, grocer. H. ROBERTSON, Aylesbury-street, Clerkenwell, surgeon. G. CALL, and J. GENDALL, Exeter, carvers and gilders. J. SHAW, Westmoreland, Staffordshire, tailor. C. WESSER, Bristol, grocer. T. HENLEY, Birmingham, glass-cutter.
Aug. 14. B. CLEVER, High-street, Shadwell, vintner. W. WRIGHT, Southampton-row, Queens-square, cook. H. ALEXANDER, Jun., Brentwood, Essex, corn-dealer. G. COLE and J. GENDALL, Exeter, carvers. J. COLLIER, Manchester and Salford, calico-printer. J. MILTON, Bristol, victualler. W. PERRINS, Haslington, Somersetshire, fuller. J. BRIERLEY, Rodvalls, near Bury, Lancashire, woollen-manufacturer. C. FROST, scul水ates, Yorkshire, dealer.
August 21. J. GOOD, Bunhill-row, Old-street, worsted braud-maker. W. LINE, Edward-street, White Conduit-fields, builder. J. MITCHELL, Godalming, butcher. J. STRAD, King-street, Clerkenwell, colour manufacturer. W. R. TOWNLEY, Cateaton-street, wool dealer and hatter. W. WOODBRIDGE, Acton-street, Battle-bridge, plumber and brazer. H. JOSEPH, and E. N. FOURDRINER, Hanley, Stafford, paper manufacturers. J. MONCAS, Liverpool, watch manufacturer. E. SPARROW, Wolverhampton, factor. W. TOLLEY, Senior, Birmingham, musical instrument seller. F. TRIX, Fareham, cheesemonger.

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY-MARKET REPORT.

The chief topic of consideration and discussion in the moneyed world at the present day, is the probable result of the investigation lately made of the actual state of the Bank of England, and of the manner in which the directors of that establishment have fulfilled the duties of the high trust committed to them, as well with respect to the body of proprietors, as to the Government and to the country at large. In vain have some restless inquirers, at every successive half-yearly meeting, called for detached portions of information on one or two branches of that largely-ramified system; in vain have others, with more enlarged views, urged the position, that rational confidence on the one part is incompatible with studied secrecy on the other;—the general publicity and the information in detail have been alike withheld by the directors, and the refusal sanctioned by the majority of proprietors; many of them, doubtless, impressed with the notion, that there might be among the various sources of profit to the establishment, some arrangements with the Government and the public, which would go on unquestioned, so long as they were not exposed to the full light of day, and that it would, therefore, be imprudent, while they regularly received their half-yearly golden (eg undiminished, to anatomize with an inquisitive eagerness the source of this fecundity, and run the risk of marring some of its principles of action.

But the resolution of the House of Commons to print the whole of the evidence given before the Committee, at once stripped off the mask, and showed the proprietors that, if there were secrets, which for their advantage were to be withheld from the public, there were also others, a cautious reserve of which was necessary to uphold in them a fallacious opinion of the value of their shares in the common stock.

As soon as it was ascertained that the amount of surplus undivided profit, which in 1819 was 5,200,000*l.* was now reduced to 3,900,000*l.* and that, consequently, the accumulated capital of the Company had been for the last years continually invaded to eke out the accustomed rate of dividend, a panic seized the holders of Bank stock; in a few days the price fell from 202 to 182, and the most gloomy anticipations were formed on the subject of the renewal of their charter. But the effects of such an alarm are always succeeded by a re-action. After the first moment of astonishment, it was found that though the capital of the Company had been suffering reduction for some years past, the annual amount of that reduction was now in a course of diminution. The very publicity which had been given to the alarming fact carried with it the seeds of future confidence; for if an evil had come to light, they had at least the satisfaction of seeing it in its full extent; there were no further secrets to beget suspicion or mistrust. Again, with reference to the charter, though it is admitted on all hands that considerable modifications must be made in it on renewal, yet the Bank of England is too intimately connected with the immediate interests of all classes of the community, to allow it to be imagined that any Government or Parliament would sanction the adoption of measures which would endanger its safety as a commercial body, even if it had not within itself, from its long-established and extensive organization, considerable advantages over other companies, which, under a new system, might enter into competition with it. With the return of calmer feeling on the subject, the price of Bank Stock has partially recovered, and the last quotation is 191.

The general course of trade is but little improved during the past month. Some degree of

activity is evinced in the Woollen market, but it has reference almost exclusively to the home-trade, the present stock of the manufacturers and dealers being short.

There has been, during the last month, a large and steady demand for West India Muscovado Sugars; and, notwithstanding the recent extensive supplies, there has been no reduction in price. The stocks held by the grocers are considered to be small; and they have, consequently, been purchasers upon a free scale. Low and middling descriptions have been readily taken up at 50*s.* to 52*s.*; fine Antigua, 56*s.* to 57*s.*; and a parcel of unusually fine quality was sold for 67. The stock at present warehoused is about 16,000 casks less than at the corresponding date of last year, but a large portion of the last arrivals is still about. Jamaica, St. Vincent's, &c., of strong quality, have met with ready sale to the refiners at 50*s.* to 53*s.*; good colony sorts do not bear a price in proportion; 124 hhds. of Barbadoes have lately brought, by auction, 53*s.* 6*d.* to 57*s.*

About 15,000 bags of Mauritius have gone off freely, by auction, for the home market; brown, 49*s.* 6*d.* to 51*s.* 6*d.*; yellow, 52*s.* to 55*s.*; and white, 57*s.* to 58*s.* There is a deficiency of upwards of 40,000 bags, as compared with the stock of last year.

The East India Company's Sale, on the 22*d.*, commenced languidly: Bengal, low and middling quality, sold for 6*d.* to 1*s.* less than the prices of the preceding sale; a large proportion was purchased for exportation at 22*s.* to 24*s.* for home consumption; yellow, and low white, 22*s.* 6*d.* to 24*s.*; good and fine white, 24*s.* 6*d.* to 30*s.* Prices improved a little in the course of the sale, and some of the finer sorts advanced 6*d.* to 1*s.* per cwt. By public sale, 1127 chests of new white Havannah were withdrawn at 36*s.* to 37*s.*; the offer of 35*s.* being refused; about 400 chests, washed, were considered to be well purchased at 25*s.* to 29*s.* Very little is doing in Brazil sugar; there is some inquiry for the lower descriptions. The reports from the continental ports have not been of a character to give animation to the refined market. Low lumps are quoted at 64*s.* to 65*s.* 6*d.*; or 29*s.* 6*d.* to 30*s.* on board; fine crushed, 31*s.* 6*d.* to 32*s.* The last average price of sugar was 17*s.* 8*d.* per cwt.

British Plantation Coffee, at the commencement of the last month, sustained a rise of 2*s.* per cwt., which it has continued to support, as to the ordinary qualities, although there has been a tendency to decline in the finer sorts. By public sale, the following prices have been obtained: Jamaica, ordinary, 70*s.* to 76*s.*; good ordinary, 77*s.* to 79*s.*; fine ordinary, 80*s.* to 81*s.* 6*d.*; middling, 82*s.* to 87*s.* 6*d.*; and good middling, 92*s.*; Dominica, good and fine ordinary, 77*s.* 6*d.* to 81*s.* 6*d.*; ordinary, 76*s.* to 77*s.* 6*d.*; 500 bags of Ceylon Coffee, offered by public sale, were principally taken in at 65*s.* 6*d.*; but a considerable portion was taken privately at 56*s.* 6*d.* to 57*s.*

The demand for Rum is not brisk, but it is held firmly at former prices; the stock, as compared with last year, shows a deficiency of 10,000 puncheons. Brandy maintains its price; the demand for home consumption continuing undiminished, in consequence of the prevalent disorder. In Geneva nothing doing.

In Spices and Teas there is nothing to require particular notice.

The Cotton Market continues steady, and the following sales have been made in the last week:

50 Bengal, good fair, 42*d.*
400 Madras, good fair, 42*d.* to 5*d.*
60 Smyrna, good fair, 5*d.*; good, 6*d.*
1200 Surats, ord. 42*d.*; good fair, 5*d.*
100 Parsa, fair, 6*d.*

In Indigo, there is little alteration; it is expected that the ensuing sale will consist of 6000 to 7000 chests.

The very contradictory accounts from the Hop districts as to the effect of the late heavy rains, have caused a continual fluctuation in the estimate of the duty; it has been stated as high as 165,000*l.*, it has now declined to 150,000*l.* The market has been unusually active for the time of year.

The continuance of fine weather during the harvest has made the Corn market exceedingly dull; the best qualities of new Wheat have suffered a reduction of 6*s.* to 8*s.*, and of old of 5*s.* per quarter. Flour also may be quoted at 5*s.* per sack lower. Old Barley has met with ready sale, at prices up to 36*s.*; no new Barley offered. Oats, of all descriptions, are 1*s.* per quarter cheaper; Beans, 2*s.*, and White Peas, 1*s.* About 800 barrels of fresh Canada Flour lately sold by auction at 30*s.* to 32*s.* per barrel.

There has been but little fluctuation in Government Securities during the month; and in Foreign Stock, it has been almost confined to Portuguese, which declined considerably when it became apparent that the arrival of Don Pedro in Portugal had not excited that degree of enthusiasm in his favour that had been anticipated. The evident disinclination of Don Miguel's naval commander to come to action with the Inferior force under Sartorius, has, however, induced a further confidence in the cause of the Constitutionalists, and caused these securities to rally a little.

Subjoined are the closing prices in the Money Market on the 25th ult:—

ENGLISH FUNDS.

Three per Cent. Consols, 83 five-eighths, three-quarters.—Three per Cent. Consols for the Account, 83 five-eighths, three-quarters.—Three per Cent. Reduced, 84 three-eighths.—Three and a Half per Cent. Reduced, 92 one-eighth.—New Three and a Half per Cent. 91 three-eighths.—Four per Cent. (1826), 101 three-quarters, 102.—India Stock, 199. 200.—Bank Stock, 189, 190.—Exchequer Bills, 11, 12.—India Bonds, 4, 5.—Long Annuities 16 three-quarters, thirteen-sixteenths.

FOREIGN FUNDS.

Belgian Loan, 75 half, 6.—Brazilian Five per Cent. 48 half, 49.—Chilian, 15, 16.—Colombian (1824), Six per Cent. 11 half, 12 half.—Danish Three per Cent. 69 half.—Dutch Two and a Half per Cent. 43 seven-eighths.—French Five per Cent. 98, 99.—French Three per Cent. 65 half, 69 half.—Greek Five per Cent. 26.—Mexican Six per Cent. 27 half, 28 half.—Portuguese Five per Cent. 47 half, 48 half.—Portuguese New Loan, 4 half dis.—Russian Five per Cent. 100 half, 101.—Spanish Five per Cent. 13 three-quarters, 14.

SHARES.

Anglo-Mexican Mines, 6*l.* 10*s.*, 7*l.* 10*s.*—United Mexican Mines, 2*l.* 13*s.*, 3*l.* 5*s.*—Colombian Mines, 6*l.*, 7*l.*—Del Monte, 16*l.* 10*s.*, 17*l.* 10*s.*—Imp. Brazil, 47*l.*, 49*l.*—Bolanos, 199, 195.—Canada Company, 47, 48.

MONTHLY METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL,

FROM JULY 23 TO AUGUST 22, 1832.

July to August.	Lunations.	Thermometer. Mean Alt.	Barometer. 0 hour.	Winds.		Atmospheric Variations.				Prevailing modification of Cloud.
				A.M.	P.M.	9h.A.M.	0h.	8h.P.M.	During Night.	
Mon. 23		55	30.02	N.W.	N.W.	Clear	Cldy.	Cldy.	Fair	Cirrostrat. cumulus
Tues. 24		60.5	.04	—	—	Chly.	—	—	—	—
Wed. 25		62	—	—	—	—	Clear	—	—	—
Thur. 26	1 h. 55' P.M.	63	—	—	—	—	Cldy.	—	—	—
Fri. 27	●	58	—	N.	N.	—	—	—	—	—
Sat. 28		67	—	N.E.	N.E.	Clear	Clear	—	—	—
Sun. 29		65.5	.17	—	—	Cldy	—	—	—	—
Mon. 30		68	.20	Var.	—	Clear	Cldy.	—	—	—
Tues. 31		59	—	E.	N.	Cldy.	—	—	—	—
Wed. 1		68.5	.02	N.E.	N.E.	Clear	—	Rain	Rain	— nimbus
Thur. 2	10 h. 49' A.M.	71.5	29.78	—	N.	Cldy.	—	—	—	— cum.
Fri. 3	☽	63.5	.73	—	—	—	—	Cldy.	Fair	—
Sat. 4		63	.80	S.W.	W.	Clear	—	—	Rain	—
Sun. 5		69	—	—	—	Rain	—	—	—	—
Mon. 6		65.5	—	W.	W.	Clear	—	—	Fair	—
Tues. 7		66	—	—	—	Cldy.	Clear	Clear	—	— cirro-cum.
Wed. 8		73	—	—	—	Clear	—	—	—	— cum.
Thur. 9	2 h. 27' A.M.	73.5	—	E.	E.	—	—	—	—	— cirro-cum.
Fri. 10		—	30.09	N.W.	W.	—	—	—	—	—
Sat. 11	○	68.5	.10	S.W.	N.W.	—	—	—	—	—
Sun. 12		67	—	N.W.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mon. 13		63.5	29.86	N.E.	Var.	Cldy.	Cldy.	—	—	Cym-cir. cir-cum.
Tues. 14		71.5	—	Var.	—	Fog.	Clear	—	—	Cirrostr.
Wed. 15		65.5	.80	S.E.	S.W.	Cldy.	—	—	—	—
Thur. 16		64	.78	S.W.	S.	—	—	—	—	—
Fri. 17		61	.86	W.	W.	Clear	—	—	—	—
Sat. 18	6 h. 33' A.M.	63	—	S.	S.W.	Cldy.	Cldy.	Cldy.	Rain	— nimbus.
Sun. 19	☾	61.5	.65	S.W.	—	—	Clear	Clear	Fair	—
Mon. 20		69.5	.65	—	—	Clear	—	—	—	—
Tues. 21		67.5	.60	—	—	Cldy	Rain	Cldy.	—	—
Wed. 22		63	.55	—	—	Cldy.	Cldy.	Clear	—	—

Mean temperature of the month, 68.5. Mean atmospheric pressure, 29.90.
Much thunder and lightning P.M. on the 2d.

THE NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

OCTOBER 1, 1832.

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XXXIII.—The Anatomy and Physiology of the Organ of Hearing—Five Minutes' Advice on the Care of the Teeth—Counsels to the Young—London's Encyclopædia of Cottage, Farm, and Villa Architecture—The Destinies of Man—Songs of the Sea Nymphs; Scenes of Faery Land, &c.—Speech of G. R. Robinson, Esq. on the Trade, &c. of the British Empire—A Letter to the Right Hon. Lord Brougham—Letters for the Press—The Entomological Magazine—Musical Publications	434
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POLITICAL EVENTS.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Bank of England.—Immediately before the prorogation of Parliament Lord Althorp laid upon the Table of the House of Commons the Report of the Secret Committee which had been appointed to inquire into the affairs of the Bank of England. The Report was, as he stated, not intended to be final, for in it the Committee pronounced no opinion as to the main question submitted for their consideration. But let the Report speak for itself. It is as follows:—

"The Secret Committee appointed to inquire into the expediency of renewing the Charter of the Bank of England, and into the system on which banks of issue in England and Wales are conducted; and to whom the petition of certain directors of joint-stock banking companies in England was referred; and who were empowered to report the minutes of evidence taken before them—have agreed upon the following report:—

Oct.—VOL. XXXVI. NO. CXLII.

"Your Committee have applied themselves to the inquiry which the House has committed to them, by calling for all the accounts which appeared to them necessary for the purpose of elucidating the affairs of the Bank of England, and have examined evidence, for the purpose of ascertaining the principles on which it regulates the issue of its notes, and conducts its general transactions. They feel bound to state, that the Directors of the Bank of England have afforded to them every facility in their power, and have most readily and candidly answered every question which has been put to them, and produced every account which has been called for. The Committee have also examined such witnesses as appeared to them, from their practical knowledge and experience, most likely to afford information on the important subjects under their consideration, who have all been ready to give the Committee the most ample information.

"The principal points to which they have directed their attention, are

"First, Whether the paper circulation of the
3 c

metropolis should be confined, as at present, to the issues of one bank, and that a commercial company; or whether a competition of different banks of issue, each consisting of an unlimited number of partners, should be permitted.

"Secondly. If it should be deemed expedient that the paper circulation of the metropolis should be confined, as at present, to the issues of one bank, how far the whole of the exclusive privileges possessed by the Bank of England were necessary to effect this object.

"Thirdly. What checks can be provided to secure for the public a proper management of banks of issue, and especially whether it would be expedient and safe to compel them periodically to publish their accounts.

"With respect to the circulation of paper in the country, the Committee have examined—First, into the effect produced by the establishment of the branch banks of the Bank of England; and secondly, into the expediency of encouraging the establishment of joint stock banks of issue in the country.

"On all these, and on some collateral points, more or less information will be found in the minutes of evidence; but on no one of them is it so complete as to justify the Committee in giving a decided opinion.

"The period of the Session at which the Committee commenced their labours, the importance and extent of the subject, and the approaching close of the Session, will sufficiently account to the House for the limited progress of the inquiry, and for the incompleteness of the materials which have been collected, for the purpose of forming an opinion. They have thought it better, therefore, to submit the whole of the evidence which they have taken, with a very few exceptions, to the consideration of the House.

"In their opinion, no public inconvenience will arise from this publication. The only parts of the evidence which they have thought it necessary to suppress, are those which relate merely to the private interests of individuals.

"The House will perceive that the Committee have presented, as part of the evidence which they have taken, the actual amount of bullion at different times in the hands of the Bank of England. This information has never before been given to the public. It is, however, very essential to a complete knowledge of the subject; and if it had been suppressed by the Committee, many parts of the evidence would have been unintelligible, and a false impression would have been produced in the minds of the public, that the Bank were not as well provided with bullion as is desirable, which might have a very injurious effect. The House will, however, observe, that the Bank is amply provided with bullion at the present time; and it does not, therefore, appear to the Committee that this information being now given to the public can be productive of any injurious consequences.

"The Committee, however, by no means wish it to be understood, from their having felt themselves called upon to include this evidence in their report, that they have formed any opinion as to the propriety of periodically publishing the affairs of this or any other bank of issue. There appears to be a difference between a publication of the affairs of the bank when an in-

quiry is instituted for the purpose of deciding whether the Bank Charter shall be renewed or not, and a periodical publication during the course of its ordinary transactions.

"Of the ample means of the Bank of England to meet all its engagements, and of the high credit which it has always possessed, and which it continues to deserve, no man who reads the evidence taken before this Committee can for a moment doubt; for it appears that, in addition to the surplus left in the hands of the Bank itself, amounting to 2,880,000*l.* the capital on which interest is paid to the proprietors, and for which the State is debtor to the Bank, amounts to 14,553,000*l.*, making no less a sum than 17,433,000*l.* over and above all its liabilities.

"11th August, 1832."

Though the foregoing Report was presented early in August, 'it was not printed and ready for delivery until after the end of that month. The public are in some degree compensated for the defective character of the Report by the full publication of the evidence taken before the Committee. Amongst other matter we find in that evidence the following curious questions and answers:—

"Did any communication take place between the Bank and Government respecting an order in council to restrain payment in gold at that period, December, 1825?—Yes, it was suggested by the Bank.

"What answer did his Majesty's Government give to that?—They resented it from first to last.

"Did the Government suggest any other course in refusing the suggestion of the Bank?—No; they left the Bank to act at its discretion, hoping that the panic would subside; and it is to be observed, that though our treasure was so much reduced, even much more reduced as we approached the crisis, we were at that period receiving gold, because we strained every nerve to get gold from the continent. Bullion came in, and the Mint coined; they worked double tides; in short, they were at work night and day; we were perpetually receiving gold from abroad, and coin from the Mint.

"Was there a period in December, 1825, during which the Bank contemplated the great probability of being entirely exhausted of gold?—At the latter end of 1825, decidedly.

"Do you recollect the lowest quantity of gold which the Bank possessed during any period of December, 1825?—No; I do not remember immediately, but it was miserably low.

"Was it under the 1,300,000*l.* you have mentioned?—Unquestionably.

"It was stated by the late Mr. Huskisson to a member of the House of Commons, that he, as a member of the Administration at that time, suggested to the Bank, that if their gold was exhausted, they should place a paper against their doors, stating that they had not gold to pay with, but might expect to have gold to recommence payment in a short period; do you recollect such a suggestion?—There was such a suggestion.

"What would, in your opinion, have been the consequence of that paper placed against the doors of the Bank, without preparation to sup-

port commercial and financial credit :—I hardly know how to contemplate it.

"The Bank of England issued *H.* notes at that period; was that done to protect its remaining treasure?—Decidedly, and it worked wonders; and it was by great good luck that we had the means of doing it, because one box containing a quantity of *H.* notes had been overlooked, and they were forthcoming at the lucky moment.

"Had there been no foresight in the preparation of those *H.* notes?—None whatever, I solemnly declare.

"Do you think that issuing the *H.* notes saved the Bank?—As far as my judgment goes, it saved the credit of the country."

By the evidence of Mr. Ward, and from facts that have otherwise transpired, there can be no doubt that the reduction of the Four per Cents. to a stock of $3\frac{1}{2}$ was entirely owing to the issues of the Bank.

Several statements of account are appended to evidence by which it is materially elucidated. One of the most remarkable is the following estimated account of Profit derived by the Bank from Government Business.

Circulation	£20,000,000
Government deposits	4,000,000
	<hr/> 24,000,000

Of which two-thirds are estimated to be invested in securities, and one-third in bullion.

Securities, £16,000,000, viz. :—	
£9,000,000 Exchequer-bills, at $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent	£202,500
£900,000 Stock at 3 per cent.	24,000
£1,000,000 Advances for Circulation on Disc., at 3 per cent.	30,000
£500,000 Country Disc., at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.	17,500
£4,700,000 at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.	193,875
	<hr/> - 467,875

£16,000,000	
Deduct,	
Expense of Circulation	£106,000
Expense of Government Deposits	10,000
Stamp Duty on Circulation	70,000
One per cent. on capital (held by Government at 3 per cent.)	147,000
	<hr/> 333,000
	<hr/> - 134,875

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

Amount received from Government for management of the Public Debt, for the year ending April 5, 1832, including Life Annuities	£251,000
Management of Life Annuities, proposed to be transferred	3,000
	<hr/> - 243,000

Deduct,	
Expenses for Management of the National Debt	164,000

Average of Forgeries per annum during the last ten years	40,000
	<hr/> 804,000
	<hr/> 44,000

Estimated profit . . . £178,875

There is also to be found amongst these addenda an account of the profits of the Bank for the year ending February 29th, 1832, which may be taken as a fair average of preceding years; it states the description of the securities held by the Bank, and the sources from which the said Profits have accrued.

Interest on commercial bills	£130,695
Interest on Exchequer bills	204,109
Annuity for forty-five years (the dead weight account)	451,415
Interest on capital received from Government	446,502
Allowance received for management of the public debt	251,806
Interest on loans on mortgages	60,684
Interest on stock in the public funds	15,075
Interest on private loans	56,941
Profit on bullion, commission, rent, receipts on discounted bills unpaid, management of the business of the Banks of Ireland, of Scotland, and Royal Bank of Scotland, and sundry items	71,850
	<hr/> £1,689,176

We have likewise an Account of the amounts of the net annual profit of the Bank of England, in the years ending the 28th of February, 1829, 1830, 1831, and 1832, out of which interest is to be paid on the Capital Stock.

In the year ending Feb. 28, {	1829	£1,209,482
	1830	930,786
	1831	1,215,085
" " 29, 1832		1,189,627
		<hr/> £4,544,980

The following is "An Account of the Average Loss per annum incurred by the Bank from Forgeries in the Public Funds, in the last Ten Years, and the actual Loss in each Year :—"

In the year 1822	£12,675
" 1823	NIL.
" 1824	360,214
" 1825	972
" 1826	10,996
" 1827	1612
" 1828	1110
" 1829	700
" 1830	11,869
" 1831	1891
	<hr/> 10,402,046

Average loss per annum . . 40,204

It appears from the examination of Mr. Horsley Palmer, that since 1825 the Bank has adopted a fixed and a new principle for the regulation of their issues. They have considered it proper to keep in coin

and bullion a reserve equal to one-third of their liabilities—that is, to one-third of the aggregate of their notes in circulation and deposits, when the exchanges are at par, keeping a sum equal to the remaining two-thirds (or more) in marketable securities, public or private. They consider the increase or diminution of their discounts a bad mode of regulating their issues, and that the proper plan is to allow the issue to be regulated, as it were, spontaneously, “by the action of the Bank”—that is, contracted by the notes being returned for gold or silver for export (and cancelled), or enlarged by the notes being demanded (and issued) in return for gold and silver brought into the bullion office of the Bank. This may be all very well as respects the period since 1825, but it goes not a single inch to prove that the Directors of that great corporation may continue to be safely entrusted with irresponsible power. There is scarcely one unprejudiced or disinterested witness who approves of the present or late management of the Bank in respect to the currency, or who does not give, in referring to its constitution and practice, the strongest reasons for distrusting its discreet or skillful exercise of such a power. In the evidence of Mr. Easthope, he is quite explicit in showing that the interest or the views of the directors, as bankers, are often opposed to their interest or discretion as issuers of notes, or superintendents of a paper Mint, for the supply of the nation with money. The Committee give no opinion as to whether the Bank Charter should be renewed or not, and some disappointment has been expressed, as this omission will doubtless give rise to considerable discussion in Parliament. The Bank has issued the following notices:—

(1.) The Governor and Company of the Bank of England do hereby give notice that on and after the 7th instant they will be ready to receive applications for loans, upon the deposit bills of exchange, Exchequer bills, East India bonds, or other approved securities; such loans to be repaid on or before the 15th of October next, with interest, at the rate of 3l. per cent. per annum, and to be for sums of not less than 2000*l.* each. “Bank of England, Sept. 6, 1832.” (2.) The Court of Directors of the Governor and Company of the Bank of England give notice that they have made an agreement with the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury to circulate Exchequer bills, made, or to be made forthwith, pursuant to an act of Parliament for that purpose now in force, to end on the 5th of April, 1833.*

* A General Meeting of the Proprietors of Bank Stock has been since held, for the purpose of declaring the half-yearly dividend of four per cent. After a rather heated discussion, caused by one of the Proprietors having moved that the reporters of the public press should be excluded, “as much mischief has arisen from the late disclosures,” but which was unanimously negatived, and a further demand on the part of Mr. Young and others for publicity of the Bank affairs, the dividend was agreed to. A vote of confidence and approbation was passed to the Directors; and the Governor, in reply, stated, that since the late exposition of the evidence before the House of Commons the Bank had experienced no drain of gold. Respecting the motion that had been made for excluding the reporters, it had been made without the knowledge of the Directory, who had not the slightest objection to their presence or to conceal anything which the Court of Proprietors thought ought to be made public.

THE COLONIES.

WEST INDIES. (JAMAICA.)

Earl Mulgrave arrived at Jamaica on the 26th July, in the Conway, and was sworn in on the 28th with the customary ceremonies. The colonial papers mention an alleged attempt to set fire to Kingston, but give no particulars. It is of course attributed to the slaves. The acrimony against the Ministers of Dissenting congregations had not at all subsided throughout the island, judging from manifestations in these papers.

At a public meeting of the Colonial Union of the Northside parishes, Jamaica, held on the 28th July, the following resolution was unanimously agreed to:—

“We, the undersigned, most solemnly declare, that we are resolved, at the hazard of our lives, not to suffer any Baptist or other Sectarian

preacher or teacher, or any person professedly belonging to those sects, to preach or to teach in any house in towns, or in any districts of the country where the influence of the Colonial Union extends; and this we do—maintaining the purest loyalty to his Majesty King William the Fourth, as well as the highest veneration for the Established religion, in defence of social order, and in strict conformity with the laws for the preservation of the public peace—to shield this portion of his Majesty's Island of Jamaica against insurrection and future destruction.”

It is difficult to read without laughter so lamentable an effusion of folly; in which men with reverence for religion, loyalty to the King, and respect for the laws in their mouths, declare themselves ready, at the hazard of their lives, to prevent the preaching of Christianity by men sanctioned by the King, and licensed by the law.

TOBAGO.

This colony seems to be in as distressed a state as the others. The Houses of Legislature were sitting on the 8th July, and in that of the Assembly, the following resolutions had been passed:—"Resolved—That it is the opinion of this House that the exports from the island, after paying the heavy duties imposed on them by the mother-country, are not sufficient to pay for the imports absolutely necessary for the cultivation and support of the property thereof, leaving nothing for the support of its internal government, or of the landholders and their families; that therefore this House is not able to raise the supplies necessary for the present year until some relief be given by his Majesty's Government by a reduction of the duties on the produce or otherwise." "Resolved—That a petition be presented by the House to the King and both Houses of Parliament on the above resolution."

MAURITIUS.

A Deputation of Merchants, connected with the Mauritius, have waited upon Lord Goderich to ascertain what the intentions of Government are regarding the late Orders in Council, as applied to that colony. They stated to his Lordship, that if they got no security that these Orders should not be put in force, they would be under the necessity of withdrawing all the capital they had invested in that country, as the French inhabitants had declared their intention of not submitting to them, and the consequence of any attempt to enforce them must be an immediate insurrection. His Lordship replied, that his Majesty's Government had abandoned all idea of enforcing the Orders in Council in the Mauritius, and intimated further, that it was not the intention of Government for the present to extend those Orders to any of the Eastern Crown Colonies.

DEMERARA.

Great distress, according to the latest letters, prevails in Demerara. Up to that date, few estates had more than a fourth part of their usual crop of sugar; and planters and merchants were in an equal state of embarrassment. The exchange was at the enormous rate of 40 per cent.

EAST INDIES.

The censorship of the press at Madras has been suppressed.

At Ceylon, Sir Wilmot Horton appears laudably engaged in measures preparatory to the abolition of slavery in Ceylon. The substance of the address which he delivered to the Kandian Chiefs on the subject was, that he was desirous of mak-

ing them fully acquainted how much the question of the abolition of slavery engaged the public attention in England, and that he trusted they would give it full and mature consideration.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Advices from Sydney give some interesting particulars of Major Mitchell's expedition into the interior. It appears that a man named Clark, apprehended for cattle-stealing, had reported that he had fallen in with a large river in a remote part of the country, which the blacks had informed him ran many hundred miles to the north-west. In consequence of this the Government determined to send an expedition, and Major Mitchell, the Surveyor-General, volunteered his services, which were accepted; and in November last he set out with sufficient assistance on this interesting task. Subsequently, the Government despatched Mr. Surveyor Finch to establish a flour dépôt for the travellers. Two of this latter gentleman's party were murdered by the natives, and the flour plundered. Upon this, Mr. Finch hastened to join Major Mitchell, and the loss of the flour caused the latter to return much sooner than he would have done. After penetrating upwards of 250 miles in the interior, the Major fell in with the river described by Clark, which he states to be, at the place he described, forty yards wide and six fathoms deep, abounding with fish of a very large size, some being a yard in length. The river was found to run north-west. The Major had returned to Segunhoo, and was expected daily at Sydney, when the full particulars of his discovery would be published.*

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

"The Tasmanian" newspaper of the 31st March states, that an important discovery of millions of fertile acres, watered abundantly, has been made by a Mr. Sharland, who succeeded in passing from Lake Echo to the western coast of the island. The following extract announces the discovery:—

"Mr. Sharland had to undergo great fatigue and much privation, particularly when in the neighbourhood of Macquarie harbour, where he made the western coast; and although at times knee-deep in snow, yet he forbore to make fires lest the smoke should attract notice, and draw upon him and his little party visitors not of the most agreeable description. He discovered that

* A literary institution, called the Australian College, has been opened at Sydney, New South Wales, in which lectures are given by four professors, on English literature, Latin and Greek, mercantile concerns, and mathematics and natural philosophy.

to the westward of the 19 lagoons, out of which he found the principal branch of the Derwent to flow, and near the Frenchman's Cap, there are millions of acres of the finest land, watered abundantly, and possessing many other important advantages to new settlers. Mr. Sharland also discovered a beautiful lake of large extent."

NEWFOUNDLAND.

A calamitous fire occurred at the town of Harbour Grace, in Newfoundland, on the 10th August, between two and three o'clock. The following contains a summary of the distressing and severe losses which have been sustained by this most devastating conflagration:—"The Established Church was consumed at an early period. It cost about 4000*l.* in building about fifteen years ago. The establishments of all the supplying merchants in the town, with only three exceptions, shared the same fate, together with all the goods and merchandize which they contained, besides seven retail shops. Twelve public houses, and upwards of sixty premises occupied by tradesmen and others, were entirely destroyed. In all, at least one hundred families, forming about six hundred of the inhabitants, were deprived of their dwellings, and reduced to take refuge in the houses of such of their fellow-townsmen as were beyond the reach of the destructive element, and in a dependence upon public benevolence for that compassion and relief which their industrious exertions had enabled them, in common with the rest of the community, promptly and generously to afford to the unfortunate upon every similar occasion." Happily no lives were lost, but the loss of property was great, in consequence of the rapid progress of the destructive element, and has been, as accurately as circumstances would permit, estimated at the value of 100,000*l.* A public meeting was held in the town, when, amongst other resolutions, it was agreed that a respectful memorial should be addressed to his Majesty, humbly soliciting the royal consideration to the present

state of the sufferers, and praying that his Majesty would direct such a grant of money to be appropriated as the regal wisdom and benevolence may suggest.

New Colony.—It is proposed to establish a new colony on the south coast of New South Wales, between the 132d and the 141st degree of east longitude. The spot selected for the seat of government is Port Lincoln, a harbour at the entrance of Spencer's Gulf, and, it is said, capable of containing the fleets of Europe. The three main principles on which the colony is to be established are—First, the universal and free sale of waste land at a fixed price, whereby the colonists may be prevented from dispersing themselves, and wasting their capital and labour in isolated efforts.—Secondly, the employment of the whole sum obtained by the sale of waste land in conveying labourers to the colony, whereby the purchaser of land will, in fact, pay, not for the land, but for the means of rendering his possessions valuable; and thirdly, a selection of young pauper couples only, of both sexes, in equal proportions as emigrants, to be removed cost-free to the colony. A proposal has been submitted to Government for founding this colony. The only modification required by Government is, that the population shall amount to 10,000 before an Elective Legislative Assembly shall be established. The following are the principal provisions:—"The Governor shall wholly conduct the government until the population attains a certain number; there shall be an entirely free political press; a perfect free trade with the whole world; the colonists shall be embodied in a militia for their own protection; a provision shall be made for the education of every colonist; when the population shall comprise 5000 male adults, measures shall be taken for the establishment of a permanent government, which shall consist of a Legislative Assembly, to be elected annually by the male adult population.

FOREIGN STATES.

FRANCE.

Père Enfantin, and four of his "apostles," have been tried at Paris, on charges of "heresy, sedition, immorality, and fraud." The first applies to their religious tenets, though not subjected to formal prosecution; the second, to their "assembling in numbers above twenty to discuss political matters;" and the remainder to the tenor of their doctrines, and the

unworthy means which the fraternity are said to have used to swell their coffers. Father Enfantin said, that as he was charged with broaching doctrines of an immoral tendency, he should wish for two women, chosen from the *Family*, to defend him. They could best speak to the nature of his doctrines. This was refused by the Court. The Father then defended his doctrines relative to women, who, he said, ought to be free and unbound by any

such ties as marriage. He said the enfranchisement of women occupied all his thoughts. The Saviour had come into this world to save all mankind, but woman was still excluded from the Temple, and the Saint Simonians would cause them to be admitted, for the moral and intellectual powers of the woman were equal to those of the man. He appealed to the Female Messiah, who would come to release woman from slavery and prostitution, and declared himself to be the Precursor of that Messiah, as St. John was of Christ. The jury found the defendants guilty. The court condemned Enfantin, Chevalier, and Duveyrier, to one year's imprisonment, and a fine of 1000 francs; but sentenced Rodrigues and Barrault only to pay a fine of 50 francs each. The court also decreed the dissolution of the St. Simonian Association. Father Enfantin heard the sentence with great calmness, and entreated "his sons" or disciples, to support with silent resignation and courage this new persecution.—M. Duveyrier thus retorted the charge of irreligion and immorality upon the authorities:—"The Chamber of Deputies (said he), in the very same sitting, decreed the sum of 700,000 francs only for the support of the bishops of France, whilst for the opera it allocated the sum of 1,000,000 francs!"*

The ex-Duke of Brunswick has been removed from Paris by the police. A detachment of the *Garde Municipale* having repaired to his residence, and gained admission into his presence, intimated the object of their visit, and compelled him to get into a carriage which was provided for his removal. No violence was used.

SPAIN.

A letter from Madrid, written by a person occupying a high station at the Spanish Court, states that the whole diplomacy of the country is in doubt as to the issue of the affairs of Portugal. Up to the present period, the chances of the struggle are about equal on both sides, and it is the more difficult to foresee what turn things will take, from the restricted state of the relations between Spain and Portugal, the news from the latter country always arriving very late at Madrid. The

letter adds, that the army of Spain, 70,000 strong, is in the best condition, and that it has been regularly paid up to the end of July, as well as the civil functions of the State. The volunteer royalists amount to 350,000 men, 200,000 of whom are equipped, and of whom 100,000 are at instant disposal.

The death of Ferdinand the Seventh, King of Spain, will moot an important question of political right; namely, whether the change made in the Salique law, and without consulting the Cortes, will be deferred to by Don Carlos and his party, who are very powerful in Spain. This will introduce, we fear, a new element of discord into the States of Europe, and produce another war of succession.

The "Messager des Chambres" argues that the legality of the act abolishing the Salique law in Spain, promulgated by Ferdinand VII., cannot be contested. This act was issued under the following circumstances:—In 1797 or 1798, Charles IV. had only two children, one a daughter, and the other Ferdinand, who was so sickly, that he despaired of rearing him. The Queen being in ill health, and Charles fearing that his only son would die, and that the Queen might have no children, assembled the Deputies to the Cortes, that is to say, five or six representatives of the principal cities, and proposed to them the abolition of the Salique law. This proposal was unanimously adopted, and Charles IV. converted it into a Royal decree. The promulgation of it was deferred, and during this time Ferdinand grew up, and the Queen deceived the expectations of her husband by giving birth to several other princes and princesses. The decree of abolition had fallen into oblivion, when Ferdinand VII., apprehensive that he would have no male issue, ordered it to be sought for. The decree signed by Charles IV. was not found among the archives, but the minutes of the deliberation of the Cortes, with their approval, was found, and it was to this Act that Ferdinand gave his sanction. Several Cabinets protested against this determination, and particularly that of France, because the abolition of the Salique law removed for ever the Bourbons of France from the throne of Spain. The Duke of Orleans, now Louis Philip I., was one of its warmest opponents. By this act Don Carlos, eldest brother of Ferdinand VII., was appointed Regent during the minority of the Infanta. The Queen of Spain is said to be three months advanced in pregnancy, and if she gives birth to a prince, Don Carlos would still be Regent, unless he should seek to arrive

* A political association is forming at Paris to defend the press. Its objects are said to be—1. To endeavour to obtain the repeal of all taxes which are paid by newspapers.—2. To repeal laws which impede the appearance of journals.—3. To defend the newspapers attacked.—4. To pay their fines, when fined unjustly.—and 5. To support Members of the Press who may become poor, by pensions and other allowances.

at the throne by a revolution. The "Messenger" then touches upon the fact of Don Carlos coming into power, in its bearing upon the affairs of Portugal. "Don Carlos," it says, "who entered completely into the views and secrets of the ambassadors of Austria and Russia, was, of all the Spaniards, he who urged most warmly the Court of Madrid to act without reserve in favour of Don Miguel. His opinion was combated, and his influence more than counterbalanced, by the Marquis d'Alcudia, who, with Ferdinand, kept up the most intimate relations with the British Ambassador at Madrid, and who was opposed to the risk of an intervention contrary to the wishes and injunctions of France and England. Now that Don Carlos has the power, whether as Regent or King, it is evident to all those who know his character, that he will turn the Spanish arms against the Duke of Braganza, and send troops to the succour of Don Miguel."

The belligerent parties in Portugal have at length made a movement. A good deal of fighting took place between the 9th and the 17th, with varying success, but without any decisive result. The attack was made on the 8th instant, by about 5,000 of the troops of Miguel, under the command of Sir John Campbell, who, after clearing the suburb of Villa Nova, whence the Pedroites retreated, concentrated their force on the fortified convent of the Sierra. The attack was repulsed by the militia and volunteers, about 900 in number, who fought with much bravery, as did the forces on both sides. The assault was renewed on the two following days, but with the same result, and the troops of Pedro, assisted by the *Açore* schooner and the brig *Amelia*, which were lying in the river, had, when the accounts came away, nearly recovered their lost ground. The inhabitants of Oporto are represented to have shown great coolness and firmness, although much annoyed by the shells thrown into the town by the enemy, during the night. Colonel Campbell appears to be waiting for reinforcements, to recommence active hostilities, and thus, probably, bring on the crisis of the Portuguese question. Admiral Sartorius has sailed in pursuit of Don Miguel's squadron, which was supposed to be off Oporto.

HOLLAND.

Recent statements with respect to the questions at issue between Holland and Belgium represent his Dutch Majesty as refusing to treat on the reasonable modifications of the treaty of Nov. 15. His

answer is at once insulting and evasive—insulting to the Conference, and evasive of the question at issue, declining to make any new propositions of his own, and taking no notice of the propositions made on the other side. This extraordinary answer has been delivered to the Conference, specially convened to deliberate upon its nature and contents. Every reasonable man must now see that all hope of bringing his Dutch Majesty to his senses by protocols and peaceful representations must be abandoned. The Conference, which has been so grossly insulted, cannot surely permit this perfidious game to be pursued any farther. They can no longer trifle with the peace of Europe, and the rights of Belgium. If they have appointed themselves umpires, they must enforce their award.

• POLAND.

The foreign papers, in allusion to Poland, continue the history of those barbarous violations of good faith which have marked the conduct of Russia ever since the extinction of that brave nation, which may be dated from the surrender of Warsaw. It would seem that the Autocrat, not satisfied with destroying the nationality, would also exterminate the very race to whom Vienna itself once owed its deliverance from the Turks. The confiscation of estates goes on with unrelenting rapacity, while the children are dragged away in thousands into Russia; so that, in fact, it seems intended to people Siberia from Poland.

HANOVER.

Great discontent continues to prevail in Germany, and the States of Hanover have presented an address to his Majesty on the subject of the resolutions of the German Diet at Frankfort. The address has excited much interest, as it is hoped it may be the means of rousing the feelings of the Germans against their oppressors. The observations of the States are conceived in a cautious but spirited manner. It is remarked,

"The States are aware of the necessity of union throughout Germany, and the strict execution of the fundamental laws of the Confederation, enacted for the preservation of security at home and abroad; but they are likewise convinced that that object can only be attained by preserving the independence and inviolability of the different States of the Confederation, which are also guaranteed by the fundamental compact: both these points can only be secured by the strict execution of the fundamental laws."

They afterwards observe, that

"The legislation of every country should have due regard to the decrees of the most illustrious Diet, when confined to their proper limits. But the States of Hanover must declare that the

Diet cannot hinder his Majesty from confiding the management of the interior affairs of the kingdom to them; and the word petition in the resolutions of the Diet is, therefore, synonymous with proposition. They are, therefore, convinced that the Diet had no intention of interference with their deliberations, which, besides, his Majesty would not permit."

There were only four votes against the address.

SWITZERLAND.

The tone and attitude lately assumed by the Swiss Diet have produced a remonstrance on the part of Austria, and an explanation of the intentions of that power with regard to Switzerland. An official note has been addressed to the Diet by M. de Bombelles, the Austrian resident Minister, assuring it of his government's friendly dispositions, and recommending that the aiming of the cantons should not be continued. The President of the Diet has very properly replied, that however satisfactory the friendly assurances made in the name of the Austrian Government, the Cantons could not discontinue the measures adopted to maintain their independence until their frontiers should be freed from the presence of the large Austrian forces lately collected there.—The reply proposed by Mr. Edward Pfeiffer, of Lucerne, the President of the Swiss Diet, to be given to the Austrian Cabinet, is distinguished by a dignified and manly firmness:—

"Switzerland," he says, "has received with satisfaction the communication of the Austrian Cabinet, as a proof of the pacific sentiments of the Imperial Court, and assures it in reply, that the military preparations of the Republic were not directed against any state in particular, but made in the general interests of Europe, and to enable Switzerland to be ready to defend her neutrality in the event of a war breaking out; and that, finally, Switzerland would be delighted to see the armies of other nations reduced to their peace establishment, which would at once dispense with the necessity of the Republic keeping an army on foot to protect her neutrality and independence."

GREECE.

Accounts from Greece represent that country in a most deplorable state, torn in pieces by contending factions, and given up to the plunder of a brutal soldiery, who have been left by the Government without pay or food. Commerce is entirely ruined, and such of the population as have the means of removing to foreign countries have fled. The Capitani have reduced

the country to a worse state than at any period of the revolution, and their atrocities equal, if not exceed, those committed by the Turks.

It is stated by the "Globe," that the most satisfactory accounts have been received from Greece, from Colonel Baker, one of the English Commissioners appointed to arrange the boundary line of the new kingdom, which, it appears, is so well defined in the agreement, that no sort of practical difficulty is apprehended. It is further stated that the successful termination of this critical negotiation has produced the most unbounded joy throughout Greece; from which fact, it is to be hoped, that comparative order and tranquillity may soon be restored.

TURKEY.

A general engagement has taken place between the armies of the Sultan and the Pacha of Egypt, in Syria, between Aleppo and Damascus, and the Turkish troops have been entirely defeated. The first day the loss is stated to have been 2000 killed, and 2,500 taken prisoners; in the second engagement the loss is stated at 9,000 men.

The Turkish Empire is, in fact, crippled at once in its prime possessions in the three quarters of the globe—Greece, Egypt, and Syria. It is now to be seen if the danger will rouse corresponding energies, or whether the usual policy will be adopted of a temporary submission to an unwelcome ascendancy, in the hope of throwing it off the first convenient opportunity—a dangerous game this with an opponent like the Egyptian Viceroy, who is evidently a very different man from the Turkish satraps who have aimed at a similar career.

* The latest intelligence from Mexico is of a very unsatisfactory nature; trade is in complete stagnation, and poverty was never more extensive or more miserable in its aspect in any country than at that place, in consequence of the ravages and destruction committed by the intestine wars. General Santa Anna had an interview with the Government deputies, but they could come to no satisfactory conclusion or arrangement in any shape or form. Tampico has declared in his favour, and has furnished him with some means of carrying on the war; his resources are, notwithstanding, rather limited, and money is scarce with him.

CRITICAL NOTICES.

Excursions in India ; including a Walk over the Himalaya Mountains, to the Sources of the Jumna and the Ganges. By Captain Thomas Skinner, of the 31st Regiment. 2 vols. 8vo. London.

This is a delightful work, and will please every class of readers. Captain Skinner is one of the most amusing travellers we have met with for many a long day. We found his books on our table a few evenings since, and having lighted our lamp, closed the curtains, and replenished the fire, so cheerful and welcome at this season, when autumn is gradually melting into winter, we sat down to the task of critical dissection. Soon, however, we lost sight of the Author in the companion. Captain Skinner rather speaks than writes—his thoughts flow with his feelings—he familiarly tells you a tale of the most stirring interest, always keeping your sympathies alive. You attach yourself to him and his fortunes. You share in his perplexities—you participate in his pleasures—his gay good-humour never forsakes him—and in the midst of perils, at which you shudder, he contrives to make you smile. This is emphatically the book for a winter's evening and a domestic circle. But that our readers may have some idea of the kind of entertainment which awaits them, we shall allow Captain Skinner to introduce himself in his own frank and familiar manner.

"If certain readers should take up these volumes with the hope of finding a general history of cities and their people, a regular diary of journeys through such a province, or visits to such a palace or such a tomb, they will be sadly disappointed. If the name of the Himalaya Mountains should attract others to turn over the leaves in pursuit of scientific knowledge, and to seek for experiments on the atmosphere, dissertations on the natural productions of this vast range, or calculations on the heights of the various peaks, they will look in vain for such information.

"Although, therefore, I may dissuade many from becoming my readers, by a declaration of what they will *not* find, I am apprehensive it will not be so easy a matter to invite attention by an announcement of what the book *does* contain. I shall, however, make the attempt.

"On first arriving in India I was struck with the air of romance in which everything seemed to be decked:—the sparkling river, with its picturesque and various vessels, from the rude boat with its roof of thatch, to the golden barge of state;—the graceful palms and the matted villages that they shadowed;—the stillness of the pagodas;—the men and animals, whose appearances were so new to me;—and the aromatic odour shed around by the herbs and plants;—indeed, the merest trifle, for a time, was magnified into a most wonderful occurrence; and every scene, through which I had to pass, was invested with as much consequence as it would have become Don Quixote to have attached to it. I fancied, therefore, that my personal adventures, even to 'the sayings and doings' of those

about me, would possess sufficient interest to excuse me for making them public.

"But when familiarity had bred some degree of contempt, and the 'nothings' my imagination had so 'monstere'd' found their proper level, I resolved to think no more about them. When, however, I had been some time absent from the scenes that had made so much impression upon me at first, I found that they recurred to me, 'ever and anon,' in all their vivid reality. I could not resist, therefore, selecting from my manuscripts such portions as I considered worthy of publication.

"I have simply endeavoured to give, as correctly as I was able, a sketch of what every European in India is likely to experience, but such as none unacquainted with that country can be familiar with. I hope, however, the pictures I have ventured to draw, if they should not be considered skilful paintings, will at least be esteemed tolerable likenesses.

"With the exception of the Mountain Tour, the 'Excursions in India' contain no very regular journal. The other journeys were taken at different times, for the accomplishment of different objects; so that should my narrative possess no other recommendation, it may at any rate claim that of variety. As the researches of many able men within the mountains whence the Jumna and the Ganges take their rise are already familiar to the public—to all at least who take any interest in such details—I considered it quite unnecessary for me to make any scientific observations. I am only desirous, from the great delight I myself experienced from the contemplation of the extraordinary and inconceivable beauties that presented themselves to my attention, to interest others who are not likely to witness their splendours."

We perceive in these volumes a confirmation of all that has been written upon the cruel and demoralizing character of the Hindoo superstitions; and we are pleased, also, to observe unequivocal testimony to the mild and amiable dispositions of the natives, when uncontrolled by the delusions of their faith, and unsubdued by the galling yoke of foreign oppression. The following, the last paragraph in the work, we quote as highly creditable to Captain Skinner, and as illustrative of the observation just made:

"I shall conclude with one circumstance that I think will serve to corroborate what I have elsewhere said, about the attachment of the natives to their masters. Their gratitude, I know, is frequently impeached, and, from what I have observed, unjustly. I meant to have discharged several of the least useful of my servants immediately, and told them that I should do so. They besought me, with one voice, to permit them to remain with me until my final departure, not, as they said, for the sake of 'eating my salt,' but for the pleasure of seeing me to the last. I should have considered this a proper eastern compliment, and been disposed to receive it as such, but for the earnestness with which the request was made. Although I did not agree to keep them, their sincerity was proved by their daily visits, until they bestowed their last salaam

on the deck of the boat that carried me to the Sand-heads."

Tales of many Climes. By C. C. V. G., the Translator of "*Les Quatre Ages de la Vie*," No. 1; containing "*The Broken Vow*," a Tale of Caledonia; and "*Rollania*," a Turkish Tale.

And this is the stuff of which men and women in this scribbling age make books! We may venture to affirm that the only persons who will ever read these "*Tales of many Climes*" are the fair writer, and those conscientious critics, who, though disgusted with an absurd introduction, feel it to be their duty to read a work though before they venture upon its condemnation. Is it possible that Lady Byng and the Countess of Raden can lend their patronage to such school-girl performances as the "*Broken Vow*" and "*Rollania*?"

Zohrab, the Hostage. By the Author of "*Hajji Baba*."

"It is good to make a good beginning," saith the proverb; and the proof of its wisdom is before us. "*Hajji Baba*," Mr. Morier's first work, was a universal favourite: it opened a store of romance and information, of which we had no idea; it was as a well springing in the desert, an oasis in a sandy wilderness,—by him everything was invested with a new existence; and we became familiarized not only with the appearance and manners of the inhabitants of Persia, but with their domestic feelings and prejudices. The curtains of their harems were as cobwebs, things of too slight a texture to conceal their mysteries from the lynx-eyed Englishman. And we felt as perfectly at home in the divan, as if we were in a drawing-room.

The *Hajji*'s society was sought for by every class; and all who either pretended to or possessed taste longed for the period when Mr. Morier would again write upon a subject and a country so peculiarly his own. The *hostage* is now with us; and all that remains is to read and admire; and well we may. *Zohrab* is in every way worthy of its predecessor. The author has most happily and ingeniously blended history and fiction. Those who wish to consult history as to the fact of *Aga Mohamed Shah's* existence, will do well to turn to *Sir John Malcolm's Persia*, where they will find the *real* tale of the *Shah's* wisdom, wars, and cruelties. Mr. Morier has invented a hero and heroine of the most delightful class—the one brave, honourable, and intrepid—the other lovely, gentle, and affectionate; both encounter a due proportion of danger and destruction; and both—but we leave the denouement for our readers to discover, convinced that they will derive more pleasure in finding out the mystery, than in having it told them.

Mr. Morier says that "*The Prince Fattah Ali*," who is supposed to be the present king of Persia, the *Vizir Hajji Ibrahim*, and the slave *Sadek*, belong to history; but the hump-backed barber, the ardent *Zulma*, the officious *Shir Khan*, *Zaul Khan*, and the *Asterabadis*, and *Turcomans*, and others, have been created to serve the purposes of my

tale. The anecdote of the *Shah* and the bloody handkerchief in the second volume, and that of counting the eyes with the handle of his whip in the third, among others, were related to me by creditable witnesses. The mode of the *Shah's* death is historical—the details fiction. It would be tedious and indeed unnecessary to define where history ends and fiction begins in the different turns and windings which the thread of my narrative takes; and perhaps it will be sufficient to say, that my object has been to place before the reader a succession of personages, whose manner of speech, whose thoughts and actions, and general deportment, are illustrative of Persia and the East."

We wish we had space for copious extract to show how skillfully the author has worked out his plan. While occupied in reading the volumes, we felt as if residing in Persia, and partaking of the changes and chances brought about by a capricious and despotic government, which literally having but one head places the heads of others in a very tottering situation.

Zohrab, the hero, a free *Mazanderine* chief, has greatly incensed the *Shah*, but is spared for political reasons. The following scene is a good specimen of what a tyrant dares do when he can do what he pleases:—

"The chief huntsman was a heavy-headed man, with a copious appendage of black beard and mustachoes, large eyes, and shaggy brows, mounted upon herculean shoulders: coarse and rough in manner, he little knew the forms of a court, and although the king in the field allowed much latitude in the quantum of homage which was due to him, yet in general he was very punctilious when seated on his musnud, being aware that half the terror attached to his high situation, among a people greatly alive to outward show, would vanish were he ever to allow of one step which had the appearance of intimacy. In order to comprehend the nature of the chief huntsman's present intrusion at court, the reader must be informed that it was frequently the custom among the kings of Persia, after a great and successful hunting party, in which game of all descriptions, such as antelopes, deer, wild goats, boars, and wild asses, were slain, to erect a pillar, upon which the heads of such animals were fixed, either in niches, or on exterior hooks. There is a specimen of one such pillar now to be seen at Gulistan near Ispahan, the record of a hunt of the famous *Shah Ismael*, which, notwithstanding the lapse of centuries, still exhibits numerous skulls and horns of wild animals. *Agha Mohamed Shah* on this occasion had determined to leave a similar record. His hunting excursion, to the moment of *Zohrab's* seizure, had been extraordinarily successful; and when this unlooked-for piece of good fortune had befallen him, on the impulse of the moment, he determined to erect a pillar of skulls, a *kelleh minar*, as it is called, in order that he might place the head of his prisoner, or, as one of his courtiers had called it, of his most head of game, on the summit, thus to commemorate the great success of this eventful day. The order was given the *Shikar Bashi* on the field; and not having been countermanded, was so quickly executed, that the monument had been erected, and all its niches duly filled with the heads be-

fore any fresh order on the subject could be given. An iron spike was seen to issue from the summit, as if waiting for its last victim. As soon as the chief huntsman appeared before the Shah, he made an awkward prostration of the body, and, without taking off his boots, which, in fact, is etiquette for men of his profession, began his speech before the king had even deigned to look upon him. This want of respect put the match as it were to the still active combustion of the king's mind, and set fire to a train of angry epithets, which burst forth in the following manner:—'Who art thou, dog? Whose cur art thou? Why dost thou stand before me with that head of thine, which ought long ago to have been food for a bomb? Must the Shah continue to partake of disrespect as if he were a Jew or a Frank? Am I no one in my own dominions? bearded by a Mazanderani boy—now butted at by a cow who would call itself a man! Speak, *Merdahi*, speak! wherefore standest thou there?'

"The rough forester, little expecting such a reception, stood like one impaled, with his tongue cleaving to the roof of his mouth, and at first could scarcely utter beyond his '*uzi mi khaum*,' until after various attempts, fear having almost paralysed his senses, he exclaimed, 'The pillar is ready to kiss your feet; it is ready; the skulls have all been placed; there is only one skull wanting at the top—only one skull, by the head of the king! only one skull.' Whether acting under the influence of an eunuch's waywardness, or whether the king was struck by the coincidence of the chief huntsman's exposition, 'one skull, by the head of the king,' is not to be explained; but certain it is that he yielded at once to the temptation of spilling blood, which was circulating in the fullest vigour throughout his frame, and exclaimed, 'One head thou wantest?' 'Yes,' said the huntsman, 'yes, one head; may it so please your majesty.' 'What head can be better than thine?' roared the tyrant, in savage merriment. 'Here, off with his head. *Aj, Nasakchi*, executioner,' he exclaimed to a man of bloody deeds, who was always in attendance, 'here, go, complete the *minar*.' There was a hesitation amongst the attending officers in the execution of this atrocious deed. The man called upon to act went doggedly to work; and innocence spoke so powerfully in favour of the poor wretch, that every one present seemed to expect that so barbarous an order would be countermanded; but, no! the animal was rife for blood, and blood it was determined to have. His horrid face broke into a demoniacal expression of fury when he saw that there was hesitation in obeying his commands. The ragged skin, which fell in furrows down his cheeks, began to bloat; the eyes seemed to roll in blood; and the whole frame, from which in general all circulation seemed to fly, wore a purple hue; he would have darted off from his seat, and not only have executed the fatal sentence upon his victim himself, but would have extended his revengeful fury to those who had refused to be the ministers of it, had not the *Nasakchi Bashi* in person (worthy servant of such a master), who had just reached the scene of action, with a light and cunning step, crept behind the victim, and with one blow of his deadly black *Khorassan* blade, severed the unfortunate man's head from his

body. The heavy corpse fell with a crash on one side, while the head bounded towards the despot, the eyes glaring horribly, the tongue protruded to a frightful length, and streams of gore flowing and spouting in all directions. The vizir, who was upon the point of again endeavouring to allay the passions of his dangerous master, had been too late to stop the executioner's hand; but well was it for him that he did delay, for nothing but the appalling scene that now presented itself could have counteracted the violence of the king. The moment he saw blood, he seemed at once to be soothed into quiet. In the most wicked of our natures there must be a revulsion from evil to good. Conscience will raise her voice, although she may at first be refused a hearing. The lion, gorged with his spoil, at once is tamed. This was the case with the Shah. He contemplated his work with a thoughtful look, his features resumed their wonted dull and sullen expression; and then, as if his wayward nature was not satisfied with tormenting him, he turned with asperity to the *Nasakchi Bashi*, and accused him, in no measured terms, with having officiously interposed in what was no business of his. 'Dog and villain,' he exclaimed, 'why did you slay my chief huntsman? What demon impelled your officious hand in this deed? Well is it for you that there is such a feeling as compassion, and that the Shah can spare as well as he can spill! Go, go! clean up your work, and finish it by wiping your own self from our presence.' Although similar scenes, equally characteristic of the cruelty and caprice of its instigator, were not uncommon, still, to the horror of this scene succeeded a dread and appalling silence throughout the camp."

This is fine painting, and in the tender and more impassioned scenes, Mr. Morier is equally successful. What, then, remains for us to say of such a book?—it will speed well and speed everywhere, no matter how we treat it; but with sincere good wishes we hail it on its way, and cordially recommend it to all who put faith in our opinion.

The Elements; a Poem, in Four Cantos; with an Introductory Address. By Thomas Joyce.

There is not an atom of Philosophy in this Poem. We wonder that the degree of taste which it discovers had not deterred the author from writing such lines, and calling them poetry. The only claim which these versified Elements have upon the indulgence of the Public may be summed up in one word—insipidity.

The Life of Andrew Marvell, the celebrated Patriot; with extracts and selections from his Prose and Poetical Works. By John Dove.

A very seasonable publication. Here is presented to us the model of a patriot senator. Marvell was perhaps the most indefatigable Member of Parliament that ever had the hono-

of a seat in the lower House. Though he was no orator, his talents for business, his enlarged capacity, his incorruptible integrity and devotedness to the cause of freedom in opposition to a profligate court and a tyrannical government, gave him great influence. The following anecdote reflects immortal honour upon his character :—

"Marvell, having once been honoured with an evening's entertainment by his Majesty, the latter was so charmed with the ease of his manners, the soundness of his judgment, and the keenness of his wit, that the following morning, to show him his regard, he sent the Lord Treasurer Danby to wait upon him with a particular message. His Lordship, with some difficulty, found Marvell's elevated retreat on the second floor in a court near the Strand. Lord Danby, from the darkness of the staircase, and its narrowness, abruptly burst open the door, and suddenly entered the room, in which he found Marvell writing. Astonished at the sight of so noble and unexpected a visitor, Marvell asked his Lordship, with a smile, if he had not mistaken his way. 'No,' he replied, with a bow, 'not since I have found Mr. Marvell;' continuing, that he came with a message from the King, who wished to do him some signal service on account of the high opinion his Majesty had of his merits. Marvell replied with his usual pleasantry, that his Majesty had it not in his power to serve him; but, becoming more serious, he told the Lord Treasurer that he knew the nature of Courts too well not to be sensible that whoever is distinguished by a prince's favour is expected to vote in his interest. The Lord Danby told him his Majesty only desired to know whether there was any place at Court he would accept. He told the Lord Treasurer he could not accept anything with honour, for he must be either ungrateful to the King, in voting against him, or false to his country in giving in to the measures of the Court; therefore, the only favour he begged of his Majesty was, that he would esteem him as dutiful a subject as any he had, and more in his proper interest in refusing his offers, than if he had accepted them. The Lord Danby, finding that no arguments could prevail, told Marvell that the King requested his acceptance of 1000*l.*; but this was rejected with the same steadiness, though, soon after the departure of his noble visitor, he was obliged to borrow a guinea from a friend."

"Of all men in his station," says his present biographer, "Marvell best deserves to be selected as an example of the genuine independence produced by a philosophical limitation of wants and desires. He was not to be purchased, because he wanted nothing that money could buy; and held cheap all titular honours in comparison with the approbation of his conscience, and the esteem of the wise and good." Hence Mason, in his "Ode to Independence," says of him,

"In awful poverty his honest muse
Walks forth vindictive through a venal land;
In vain Corruption sheds her golden dews,
In vain Oppression lifts her iron hand;
He scorns them both, and arm'd with Truth
alone,
Bids lust and folly tremble on the throne."

Perhaps no corrupt and debauched monarch ever was more stung by the satire of a subject's wit, than was Charles the Second by Marvell's Parody of his Majesty's Speech to both Houses of Parliament on an application for supplies. We have room only for the first and last paragraph.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,—I told you at our last meeting that the winter was the fittest time for business, and truly I thought so, till my Lord Treasurer assured me the spring was the best season for salads and subsidies. I hope, therefore, that April will not prove so unnatural a month as not to afford some kind showers on my parched Exchequer, which gapes for want of them. Some of you, perhaps, will think it dangerous to make me too rich; but I do not fear it; for I promise you faithfully whatever you give me I will always want; and although in other things my word may be thought a slender authority, yet in that you may rely on me I will never break it.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,—I desire you to believe me as you have found me; and I do solemnly promise you that whatsoever you give me shall be specially managed with the same conduct, trust, sincerity, and prudence that I have ever practised since my happy restoration."

Marvell triumphed by his argument and wit over the great champion of high church insolence and tyranny—Bishop Parker. But it was how to wield less honourable weapons—Marvell died by poison. Mr. Dove has performed a duty to the public in giving to the world at this peculiar juncture a piece of biography so instructive to the statesman and the patriot.

Fort Risbane; or Three Days' Quarantine. By a Detenu.

This work is as amusing as dialogues on such subjects as the cholera, reform, political economy, theatres, books, and booksellers can well be made. The scenes are well imagined, the incidents told in a lively and spirited manner, but the characters are not sustained with equal ability. Fort Risbane reminds us of Headlong Hall, which excited a temporary interest a few years ago, but is now probably forgotten. We approve generally of the doctrines, philosophical, political, and moral, which the author inculcates, though we confess that the increase of works so mediocre in performance affords us no gratification.

Caracalla, a Tragedy. By H. T. T.

Had we been admitted to the circle of H. T. T.'s friends, we certainly should have dissuaded him from the publication of this, which he calls "his first and humble effort." We should recommend to him almost any employment but that of authorship. What could induce him to tempt his fate in tragedy! He would have failed, we are persuaded, had he taken the lowest form in literature; he has aspired to the highest, only to signalize his weakness, and to bring down upon himself ridicule as well as contempt. Here is a tragedy without either plot or action—a drama

without characters—and, instead of a catastrophe, a most lame and impotent conclusion; nor is there through the whole performance a sparkling thought, a poetical expression, or a sentiment that either can or deserves to be remembered. The author will not blame us if we give a few of his most laboured passages, as specimens to justify what we really consider the lenity of our remarks.

In the following lines a Prefect thus addresses an emperor:

"Nought on earth weighs half so well as gold
With gaping multitudes that cry for more.
It is the only pivot, Sire, believe,
On which the wheel of every action turns;
And on that wheel, love, power, and friendship,
Wealth, fame, and honour, e'en blind justice too,
Are but the spokes unto time's orbit branch'd,
Whose giddy circle wheels around the springs,
The energies of life with fierce velocity."

Caracalla, the emperor, thus breathes his soul in scellioquy against his brother.

"Curs'd hour, that gave him to the world, I say:
Curse one! curse all, curse every thing in Rome.

My tongue would from its rechy rooters drop,
My scething blood would burst its blundered veins,

My eyes distract their bony sockets—ay,
My very scull impeach its hairy scalp,
Did I not curse and give my fraught heart
Its burden to the air."

Geta speaks in strains like these—

"To stay thy boisterous speech and war of words;

Lest o'er-distention split thy hasty lungs
Blown full by smilthy passion—indeed,
The Roman mind that lends thee ear, doth set
Itself against morality and all
Bedements of dissolving virtue!"

The following will be admitted by competent judges as truly Shakspearian. It is the author's *chef-d'œuvre*. Caracalla, a murderer, and while he is pursuing his murderous purposes, thus describes his state of mind—

"Yesternight, as in a wakeful mood
I laid a head—tossed to and fro by hope
And fear alternate—listening anon
To the slow retiring steps of thievish time;
Methought I heard reiterated thrice
The unreasonable crowing of the matin bird,
Joined with the mournful howlings of a dog,
Which so unquarrel every faculty,
And made precedence big—O man! that from
My very soul I heaved a groan so deep,
As proved a shock to nature.

Enter. Horrid night!

Carac. It was! 'Till now, a howl and then a crow,
And now a crow and then a howl, they died
Away in distance.

Enter. Horrid, horrid night!"

So much for Caracalla; we hope we "ne'er shall look upon his like again."

1. Advice to Emigrants. By Thomas Dyke, jun.

2. Statistical Sketches of Upper Canada, for the use of Emigrants. *By a Backwoodsman.

3. Hints on Emigration to Upper Canada. By Martin Doyle, author of "Hints to Small Holders in Ireland."

The first of these three very valuable little books is intended as a guide to the Canadas, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, the United States, New South Wales, Van Dieman's Land, the Swan River, and the Cape of Good Hope. It points out the advantages and disadvantages of the several locations, and supplies the latest Government instructions and facilities, drawn up from official documents.

The second is written by a practical Scotchman, who, in addition to a twenty years' residence in British America, has been traversing Upper Canada in every direction for the last half dozen years, for the express purpose of obtaining statistical information. It is full of shrewdness, Scotch humour, and sound sense.

Number three is compiled by Mr. Martin Doyle, the well-known and justly-esteemed author of many nice little books, on Irish farming and cottage economy. It is an excellent digest of all the information we possess respecting Upper Canada, with a Map, and much good advice prefixed. Were we to particularize in recommending a cheap, short manual to such of the middle or humbler classes as have emigration in their thoughts, we should say, of the works under notice, let the emigrant, if an Englishman, take the first upon our list; if a Scotchman, and clear about locating in British America, the second; if an Irishman, the third. But when we consider that a man may buy all three, and still get back silver change out of his crown-piece, we should recommend them all, before he deter

the first expense in these cases is the least. It is a curious fact, as appears from these books, that such are the advantages in soil and situation, of unappropriated parts of British America, over inhabited districts of the United States, that emigration from the latter to the former is already becoming common.

Sermons. By the Rev. Plumpton Wilson, LL.B., Rector of Ilchester. Vol. II.

The subjects of this new volume of Mr. Plumpton Wilson's sermons relate principally to the preparation to be made by the Christian for death and the blessed hopes of immortality, and of rejoicing hereafter, in that realm where all tears shall be wiped away, those who were dear and lost to us here. Beginning with the relation of the immortal soul to the past, and to the heavens and the earth, the history of man, considered as a living soul, is next examined; and the duty of fulfilling the Christian course with humility, awe, and carefulness, is thence naturally deduced. We are then exhorted to consider the awful responsibility lying upon every human being to make the hands, the eye, the lips, the power of thinking, and all the materials and means of thought, instrumental to the glory of God, and so to our own present, but far more to

our eternal, happiness; remembering that when the earthly house of this tabernacle shall be dissolved, Christ will once more, and for ever, open the blind eyes, restore the withered hand and limbs, and cause the deaf to hear, and the dumb to speak his praise,—glorifying that almighty power whereby he is able to subdue all things to himself.

The volume is, for the most part, ably and forcibly written: it is inscribed to the Duke of Rutland, as the former one had been to the memory of the deceased Duchess.

Example; or, Family Scenes.

This little work appears to be intended solely for the use of that denomination of Christians usually styled evangelical! It is evidently the opinion of the writer that religion ought to be, not only the ultimate object of all our thoughts and actions, but the constant theme of all our conversation. The intention is to exhibit, in the form of a domestic story, the powerful influence of example, whether for evil or for good, upon human character and conduct; to show how the conscience becomes paralysed or scared, by being habituated to contemplate the union of irreligion and iniquity with intellectual powers, and high attainments in mere worldly wisdom or accomplishment, and, contrariwise, to excite to piety and virtue, by the contemplation of the peace and joy in believing. The design is excellent—the execution praiseworthy.

Knowledge for the People; or, the Plain Why and Because. By John Timbs.

Amongst the numerous vehicles which modern improvement have set in motion for communicating useful information to those mighty masses of people who are debarred, by want of leisure and opportunity, from profound or systematic study, the little work now under notice deservedly claims a high and distinguishing rank. It has already reached a fourth volume, each consisting of four parts; and the subjects of the present are Botany, Mineralogy, Geology, and Meteorology. The information upon all the various subjects treated of is arranged in the catechetical form. Questions, such as the natural phenomena would give rise to in the mind of any intelligent but yet uninformed person, are put, and the answers given in the simplest, most popular, and, at the same time, most satisfactory language, the authorities being regularly quoted wherever the facts are at all doubtful, or the discoveries recent.

We deem it not unworthy of particular mention to add, that, wherever the occasion naturally leads to observation upon the extraordinary operations of Divine Providence in the formation and structure of matter, this great subject is treated with becoming reverence, and that no book is more frequently or more favourably cited than the Natural Theology of the excellent Paley. The work is altogether one which we willingly recommend to all who wish to further the diffusion of scientific and useful knowledge in a popular shape, and we trust its circulation may prove commensurate with its deserts.

Zoleikha; a Dramatic Tale. From Holy Writ.

Scripture is silent as to the name of Potiphar's wife; but the Mussulmans call her Zoleikha, and hence the name of this drama. It is the story of Joseph and his brethren, done into goodly blank verse,—the temptation, by Mrs. Chapman Potiphar, of him who was "a goodly person and well-favoured," forming, of course, a conspicuous episode.

The tale is, as we have stated, fairly told enough, in measured blank verse; yet we confess it to be one of the very many books one meets with which make one wonder why any well-informed person should take the trouble of writing, or, having written, of putting and putting forth to the public. Paraphrases in blank verse of select portions of the Holy Bible seem, however, to be rather in fashion of late. For ourselves, we own we like the words of the authorised translation better.

1. *Lectioes Latinae; or, Lessons in Latin Literature.* By J. Rowbotham.

2. *Initia Latina in usum Scholarum Grammaticæ Levishamæ.* 2 parts.

3. *Exercises on the Anabasis of Xenophon to be rendered into Xenophontic Greek.* By H. H. Davis.

4. *Catechism of Latin Grammar.* By George Millingan.

5. *Latin Delectus, for the use of the Edinburgh Academy.*

6. *Simonis's Smaller Hebrew and Chaldeæ Lexicon.* Translated by Charles Seager.

7. *The Academic Correspondent and Magazine of Education.*

8. *Prize Letters to Students.* By the Rev. Baxter Dickinson, A.M.

As all the above works are connected by a common aim, we propose to consider them under one general head. In few departments of literature (if the term be allowed) is there so abundant a supply as in the scholastic, and in few, generally speaking, is the supply less adapted to the nature of the demand. We want books of more simple structure than those which have been so long in use; we want grammars so concise that they shall be really mastered by the pupil, and so practical that they shall really aid him; not immense compilations of theories, precepts, and naked abstractions, with exceptions of countless number, duly arranged in lists as lifeless and uninteresting, in many cases, as bare catalogues of names. The latter system of things has too often ended in making the pupil acquainted, merely, with the source of information, while he remained almost altogether ignorant of the information itself. He could tell you in what page such a remark was to be found, though the substance of it—the practical knowledge—had never become part of his mental identity. Hence, too, the anomaly of boys "going through" bulky works and retaining none of their contents; traversing

a country full of objects of intrinsic interest with blinded eyes and deaf ears, stultified and stupidised. No; the principle must be changed; we are pleased to see it is changing; plain, simple matter-of-fact is beginning to be considered the best food for the juvenile mind, and the truth of the Hudibrastic aphorism—

"For all a rhetorician's rules

But teach him how to name his tools—

is every day more and more recognised. People begin to be aware that it is more important to be proficient in the use of tools than to know their names. We have been led into these remarks by an examination of several books above named, to which we will now more particularly advert.

No. 1 will not diminish the reputation already acquired by the Author; it is simple, and interesting in its contents, which are so varied as to suit the tastes and degree of proficiency of the pupils. We individually may express a doubt as to the propriety of putting into a very young beginner's hand a compilation of so heterogeneous a character, that it might, with some truth, be called a *Latin Scrap Book* of narratives, precepts, dialogues, physics, fables, enigmas, history, &c. together with morceaux of verse, epic, pastoral, lyrical, and epigrammatic, composed by authors ancient and modern—by Cicero and C. G. Broder, Sallust and Erasmus, Caesar and Jovenity, Horace, and Owen the Welshman. We are of opinion that a pupil is more benefited by reading and mastering some one author first; he may afterwards, with advantage, peruse works of more miscellaneous character. Others may differ from us, however, in this view; and to those who approve of extracts we recommend the present work. A well-digested compendium of Latin grammar precedes the text and translations. A few inaccuracies are here and there discoverable, though the work is much more correctly printed than the author's French Selection, which suffers with blunders. We should be glad to know the authority for the assertion in note p. 223, that "the Aradians are the Assyrians of antiquity."

No. 2, a little work in two parts, compiled with much skill, and a most laudable regard to simplicity. We know not a better accidence than Part I. of the "*Initia Latina*;" it is, "without overflowing, full," and this we account the climax of merit in works of this kind. Part II. consists of illustrations of Syntax, in which the most prominent place is given to the examples, which are numerous and well selected: they are all from Virgil. We heartily approve the plan of keeping the pupil's attention fixed, in the first instance, on some one author, though we might differ from the compiler of these "*Initia*" in the selection of an author, and in some minor details. On the whole, we strongly recommend these little volumes.

No. 3 is, in our opinion, a most valuable work. It is formed on the principle of Jacotot's plan, though that eminent master's name is withheld. Its object is to make the text of the Anabasis serve as a complete guide to composition in Greek. In these exercises that text is reproduced and broken up, so as to be known both in the aggregate and in the details, while the information thus acquired is at once applied

and confirmed in the memory, by being put into a variety of new combinations. In one particular we think the author errs; he has introduced combinations which the Anabasis does not afford. Now we are of opinion that exercises of the kind now before us should be so arranged, that the pupil may at all times correct his own exercise by reference to the text of the author chosen. We have tried the principle on which this little work is framed, and therefore strongly recommend it to attention.

No. 4 is a good compendium of Latin Grammar; the syntax especially deserves approbation for conciseness and simplicity. The most curious thing in the book is the following doggrel for learning the formation of the tenses.

"From *o* are formed *am* and *es*,
From *i*, *im*, *rim*, *so*, *sse* and *ssim*;
U, *us* and *rus* are formed from *u*,
All other parts from *e* do come
As *bam*, *bo*, *tem*, *ti*, *e*, *ant*,
Ns and *des*, *don*, *do* and *di*.

No. 5. We would make the same remark on the delectus of the Edinburgh Academy that we made on Mr Rowbotham's *Lectures*, that we do not admire selections at all as *initiatory books*. The present work has no translation, but a copious vocabulary is appended. The extracts are in general well selected, though we somewhat doubt the propriety of alternating passages from prose and verse authors. The pupil, in pursuing his study of this work, will assuredly have learned something of Latin, but we believe he will carry but little of the matter away with him. It is far too miscellaneous; it is well arranged and well printed.

No. 6. This little volume is a *bonne bouche* for the Hebrew student. The complexity and bad arrangement of Hebrew lexicons has often served to deter the timid-minded from pursuing the study of that interesting language. The work now before us is compactness itself: it is beautifully printed, and will, we are persuaded, be found very useful.

No. 7. The second Number of the "*Academic Correspondent*," a Leeds publication, has been put into our hands. We know not whether the first was so indilient that the editor did not wish to submit it to our notice, but we will say of this that it is palpably inconsistent with its pretensions, which are high-sounding and presumptuous. After learning from the prospectus on the cover that "no work has yet appeared exclusively devoted to the object of teachers and schools," we were surprised, on opening the Number, to find that the greater part of the first thirty pages is obtained from the "*Quarterly Journal of Education*." For those who do not see this latter work it is certainly an advantage to have some of its best articles in the form they assume in the "*Academic Correspondent*." Notwithstanding our strictures on this topic, we consider this periodical likely to do good, and we shall be glad to hear of it, and see that improvement in it which we think fairly within its reach.

No. 8 is an American production reprinted in London. The letters are on religious subjects, and bear witness both to the affection and piety of the author. We wish them success in this country.

1. The Pilgrim of Erin, and other Poems.

2. The Isle of Wight, and other Poems. By Anne Maria Sargeant.

The above poems are, as nearly as possible, *paræ* in the amount of ability shown in them; what either of them was published for, except as a means of gratifying their authors, we cannot guess. It is true the former, a young student of Trinity College, Dublin, pretends that the poem is intended to call the attention of the English public to the wrongs done to Ireland—*non tula auriho tempus ecyt*. We are quite sure such verses as he has given us will do anything but excite commiseration for Ireland, except it be on the score of its literary degradation, when such a writer as this dubs himself "poet." He threatens, "*should* the present specimen meet with encouragement, to lead his readers amongst the monuments and times of Westminster Abbey!" We implore him, as he values his country's reputation, to do no such thing. His success in animating whatever is torpid or slumbering in Ireland is so very equivocal, that we seriously put it to him, if it is likely he can resuscitate the dead. To the Pilgrim of Erin (in which no pilgrim at all is mentioned) are appended some miscellaneous poems, for the purpose, as he tells us, "of giving something of size to his volume." The object, no doubt, was a laudable one—we have only to say, that we think it fully gained.

We should be inclined to think Miss M. A. Sargeant, of the Isle of Wight, a very amiable person; and should we by any chance ever visit that enchanting spot, and have the good fortune to meet with her, we trust she will pardon us for not being so delighted with her poems as we doubt not we should be with her society. There is a taste in all these matters; and though we do not like such verses as these under the name of poetry, we are quite willing to allow that as the effusions of an amiable, and, it seems to us, pious spirit, they have pleased us and will please others.

A Treatise on Chemistry. By Michael Donovan, M.R.I.A. No. XXXIV. Lardner's Cyclopædia.

This is a well-digested work, and if for no other reason, for its bringing down the science of which it treats to the present time, deserves to be viewed with attention. The subject is thus distributed by Mr. Donovan:—Part I. Survey of Creation. II. Arrangement and Examination of the Materials of Creation. III. Phenomena presented during some remarkable chemical changes. It is somewhat singular that no definition of the object and limits of chemical science occurs in the volume. We are simply informed, in the commencement, that "the properties of matter of which it more exclusively treats are closely connected with the mechanical theory of solids and fluids; and they are no less intimately related to those departments of physics in which the phenomena of heat, light, and electricity, are developed and explained." This is all, as far as we can ascertain, that is said in

the way of defining the subject. The author, perhaps, supposed that everybody knew what chemistry was, and therefore forebore to repeat matter so trite. The same objection, and with somewhat more force, might, however, be made against introducing into so small a volume, more than twenty pages on the mechanical properties of matter,—the substance of which, of course, has already appeared in the "Treatise on Mechanics." With these, and a few other slight drawbacks, the work is well entitled to commendation, for the clearness of its statements and the omission of unimportant details,—two points of perhaps equal merit in an elementary treatise.

The Blue Bag; or, Toryana.

A string of parodies on Moore, Campbell, &c., applied to political purposes—all very fair—none of surpassing merit. Croker and Ellenborough seem to us touched off with considerable spirit. In general, there is too much of the affectation of wit—too much effort in seizing accidental instead of general features. We should think, from the specimen, that the writer may do much better in future. There is good matter in him.

Rudiments of the Primary Forces of Gravity, Magnetism, and Electricity, and their Agency on the Heavenly Bodies. By P. Murphy, Esq.

This interesting work has been long upon our table, though, from several circumstances (which reviewers will understand) a notice of it has been deferred. It appears, from the preface, that the matter which the Author has compacted in this volume has been collecting for several years past. What we have to regret is, that some part of the industry displayed in amassing, has not been exerted in arranging;—instead of a medley of facts and principles, so interwoven that one seems to be penetrating the mazes of a wood, we might there have found a path on either hand, of which scenes to please and instruct would have been presented to the eye.

The author's labours are directed to prove, that "the whole range of atmospheric phenomena, whether by day or night, from the hurricane and thunderbolt carrying destruction in their course, to the light zephyr of a summer evening sky; from the glowing temperature and dazzling brightness induced by the vertical action of a tropical sun, to the deep shades and withering action of a polar sky, have their source in electrical agency." In following out his principles, and endeavouring to establish them on the basis of facts, he often runs counter to received doctrines, and presses, it must be acknowledged, many of his points with much ingenuity. We leave to those interested in the subject the examination of the author's discovery—"that an analogy exists between the lunar action on the tides and temperature of the atmosphere," which he seems to think will arrest the Newtonian theory of tides in its progress to immortality.

The New Gil Blas. 3 vols.

Mr. Inglis is a bold man. "The New Gil Blas" is a startling title, and would lead us to expect something either very good or exceedingly bad. His book, however, is neither the one nor the other. Mr. Inglis is not *Le Sage*. Whether we refer to the person or the pun, he has not satisfied us as to the policy of so baptizing his youngest child. "Comparisons are odious," says the proverb; we shall, therefore institute none, but merely observe, that the Inglist-man and the French-man are two men of different weight and metal. Having said so much in the way of censure, we are bound to speak in the way of praise. Mr. Inglis possesses very high talents; he is an accomplished, observant, and reflecting traveller. We have heretofore done, as we think, justice to his abilities; his work on Spain in 1830, is one of the most valuable publications of modern times. "The New Gil Blas," has no lack of interest—it is written in a pleasant style, full of characteristic sketches, and abundant in excellent and striking descriptions. Its humour is also good, and its moral unexceptionable. These are qualities of no ordinary kind, and entitle Mr. Inglis once again to our thanks for the enjoyment and information we have received at his hands.

Elements of the Theory of Mechanics. By the Rev. Robert Walker.

This valuable work has, until now, escaped our attention, and one testimonial in its favour will, we apprehend, do little towards increasing the estimation in which it is held by others more competent than ourselves to judge of its merits. It is not quite what it professes to be—an elementary work—it is not so much adapted to the novice as to the proficient in analysis, and for him it will be found a most excellent manual of the subject. The demonstrations, without pretending to novelty, are clear and well arranged. We may add that it is beautifully printed, and altogether is highly creditable to the University of Oxford.

Family Classical Library. No. XXXIII. Sophocles, translated by Thomas Francklin, D.D.

Sophocles, in some respects the chief of that immortal triad, whose words wielded, not, it is true, the outward destinies, but the hearts—the inner worlds of a refined and flourishing people—yet lives in his works; and while the fountain of affection gushes forth from the well-spring of the heart—"the human heart by which we live, and while that heart is accessible to the soft and genial influences of love and hope, and the fear, which is love's shadow, so long shall the poetry of Sophocles be valued as a rich legacy, not to Greece alone, but to mankind. With respect to such writers, Hobbes' assertion on the ancients, that they have put off flesh and blood, and become immortal, is scarcely true. It is true that they are become permanent in the sky that yet hangs over their native clime, but we cannot consent to think of Sophocles as one who has

put off flesh and blood. No: his heart is yet beating in the breast of Antigone; the tide of life, instinct with o'er-mastering passion, yet rolls through the veins of *Œdipus*. His is a charmed existence, which nor age nor time shall destroy. He mixes with the mighty brotherhood of bards in free communion, as one in all respects an equal. We must forbear. A few remarks on the present work we may and in conclusion. The translation of Francklin is spirited, and, in general, accurate. Its greatest merit is its being devoid of that affectation into which so many translators fall, of attempting to improve upon their authors. Yet, after all, it must be confessed, in this, as in all other similar instances, complete translation is impossible. The volume is well got up, and forms a very interesting addition to Mr. Valpy's series.

The Anatomy and Physiology of the Organ of Hearing. By David Tod.

There is no part of the body so complex or minute in its structure as the ear, yet Mr. Tod has succeeded more completely than any anatomist before him, in unravelling and clearly demonstrating all its minute cells and structure; besides which, he has described many parts of the internal construction of the tympanum in a more scientific way than has ever yet been done. Every anatomist should have a copy of this work in his library. It is very appropriately dedicated to Mr. Brodie.

Five Minutes' Advice on the Care of the Teeth.

Five Minutes' Advice on the Care of the Teeth, is a little work which will well repay many a five minutes' perusal. It is written in simple and even elegant language, divested of all technical phraseology, and is addressed to all classes of readers. Such a little work has long been wanted; it is got up in a most tasteful manner; and we are sure that all its readers will call on Mr. Saunders, the Author—if not to take his advice relative to their "teeth," which we strongly recommend them to do—at least to thank him for the advantages which the perusal of his little work has afforded them. The subject is one of the highest importance to poor as well as rich; a little care may save a world of pain; or, as saith the proverb, "a stitch in time saves nine."

Counsels to the Young. By John Morison, LL.D.

Dr. Morison is one of those benevolent and excellent writers whose pen confers a blessing, because it is dipped in the spirit of good counsel. He has written many such little books as that now upon our table:—"Counsels to the Newly Wed," "Counsels to Servants," "Counsels to Sunday-School Teachers,"—all excellent; and albeit we differ from him in certain precepts and doctrines, yet we venerate his honesty; and would that all teachers of Christianity were as liberal in their principles, and as diligent in the

calling. To the young the book will be of especial value; and it is one of those pretty duodecimo trifles, beautifully bound and printed, reflecting much credit on the taste of the publishers.

London's *Encyclopædia of Cottage, Farm, and Villa Architecture*. Parts II. to IV.

We noticed the first Part of this work in our Number for July, and augured favourably of its success: the parts now before us confirm the opinion we then expressed; and, as a proof that the work rises as it proceeds, we may mention that Part IV. contains more matter than any of its predecessors. Not only do the Designs for Cottages maintain the same character of beauty and usefulness throughout, but the minor details by which they are exemplified, are given in a manner at once so clear and so satisfactory, that we think ourselves fully warranted in predicting that this work will soon become an indispensable addition to the library of every country gentleman who has cottages to build on his estate. The condition of the poor has, however, been too long considered as depending chiefly upon the kindness of the rich; and Mr. London takes a higher aim than merely wishing to instruct country gentlemen how to erect cottages for the labourers, &c. on their estates; his object is to open the eyes of the cottager himself, and to teach him what he ought to desire, and what his efforts ought to be directed to obtain. This is the true secret of all permanent improvement; it is not what is done for us, but what we do for ourselves that produces a real amelioration of our condition. The above remarks apply chiefly to the humblest class of cottages, but it must not be supposed from this, that Mr. London's work is confined to dwellings of that description; on the contrary, there are many to which the poet or the philosopher, or those who have passed the best years of their lives in the turmoil of commerce or warfare, might retire in the evening of their days to enjoy all the comforts of a home. Not only conveniences but elegances appear, from this work, to be within the reach of every one who chooses to obtain them; wealth is not required; an ill-arranged dwelling will often cost more than one replete with every thing that "the most luxurious of mankind could wish for;" all that is wanting is knowledge how to apply moderate resources, so as to obtain from them the maximum of advantages which they are capable of producing.

We have already mentioned that we were much pleased with the details contained in these numbers, and we had intended to point out a few that particularly struck us, but on turning over the pages, we find them so numerous that we know not which to select, and we must refer our readers to the work itself. The next part, it is announced, will contain Designs for Cottage Furniture.

1. *The Destinies of Man*. By Robert Millhouse.

2. *Songs of the Sea Nymphs; Scenes of Fairy Land, &c.* By T. Miller.

The predictions of the Laureate have not always proved oracular. His vaticinations, that the march of intellect would for ever annihilate the race of poets from the humbler walks of life, in the instances before us are remarkably falsified. The poems on our table have been produced by that very culture of the popular mind which Mechanics' Institutes and the general diffusion of knowledge have furnished to the working-classes: they display natural powers of a very superior order; with the exception of Burns, fully equal to those whose talents have raised them in the scale of society, and given them pretension to rank with the poets of their native land. But they are not the works of the uneducated children of Nature. The writers are evidently well read, and deeply versed in the science and art of poetry. They have received their impressions of the lovely and the majestic from the classical models of the great masters of song, rather than from the divine originals which awakened their enthusiasm. We might have expected that the productions of a Nottingham weaver, and a basket maker of the same place, would exhibit scenes of life and manners with which their occupations and habits had rendered them familiar, that a manufacturing town would have furnished them with their theme, and that its illustrations would have been of the character suggested to them by their daily intercourse and employment. But for all that appears to the contrary in "*The Destinies of Man*," "*The Songs of the Sea Nymphs*," and the "*Scenes of Fairy Land*," Mr. Millhouse might be a descendant of Lord Byron, and Mr. Miller a patrician of the school of Shelley. Not that we would insinuate that these humble individuals possess a genius at all to be compared with their illustrious prototypes, yet have they chosen the same walk of poetry, and with no mean success.

Mr. Millhouse, if we may judge from the spirit and strain of his poetry, is a religious man. His imagination is richly imbued with the spirit of patriarchs and prophets; and he reminds us quite as much of the Bible as of Childe Harold. Religion in the soul is nearly allied to poetry, and not unfrequently awakens its melody where perhaps it would otherwise have remained, like a harp untouched, for ever silent. We do not by this observation mean to affirm that the poetical afflatus is never bestowed where there is a total absence of devotion. All that we would be understood to maintain is, that the world of thought and feeling, into which poetry introduces those who welcome its sentiments to their hearts, is just that world where poetry finds its inspiration; and where the intellect, no longer cramped and confined within the narrow limits of mere earthly existence, feels that its spiritual refinement gives energy to its faculties, and enables it to soar into regions where the immortal triumphs, and the cloud of the valley becomes an orb of glory, shining more and more unto the perfect day. To this Mr. Millhouse is indebted for the poetical grandeur to which he sometimes rises, as he bears us along through the course of time. It is this which renders him familiar with

"Solemn councils, images of awe,
Truths which eternity lets fall on man."

Mr. Miller is a poet of a different class. His is the world of imagination. He lives among sea-nymphs and fairies. He clothes abstractions in forms of beauty, and gives them a local habitation and a name. The only marvel is, how, under all the soul-depressing circumstances of their lot, these two men should have been able to produce works of such an order as to entitle them to take so high a place among the poets of the day. We scarcely know how to congratulate them. If they struggle to live by their occupations, and abandon them for poetry, we fear they will make a poor exchange. If they attempt to unite the two, they will injure both. To the liberal institutions of the age we wish we could add one, to whose fostering shelter the scions of talent and genius, when sickening under the withering blasts of poverty, might be transferred. What is individual patronage? and what the favour of the public? Burns and Bloomfield, and all who have ventured on the treacherous sea, can tell. Their names were honoured, but their families starved. Blighted hopes and broken hearts have hitherto been the earthly allotment of those gifted beings whose minds have towered above their condition. Yet, who can blame them? We sigh, and wish them a better fate; and in the present case would readily weave the laurel to grace the brow of these most worthy aspirants after an honourable fame, did we not fear to see it displaced by the cypress.

Speech of George Richard Robinson, Esq., in the House of Commons, May 22, 1832, on the Trade, Commerce, and Navigation of the British Empire.

According to the notions of a certain class of statesmen, free trade is to the depression of commerce and the decline of navigation—and, indeed, to all the political and national evils which we deplore—what Tenterden steeple was said to be to the Goodwin Sands, the cause which produced them—and with about as much reason. Mr. Robinson does not go the whole of this length. He admits the principle of free trade in the abstract, and he condemns the policy of foreign nations, whose restrictions are opposed to it, as illiberal. If we understand him aright, he only complains that, as far as it regards Great Britain, this principle has not been judiciously applied; and he accuses the present administration of intending to carry it to its utmost extent, in utter contempt of the interests of our own country, which, he says, are deeply suffering because it has been already carried too far. As the question will ere long again come under discussion, we no further notice Mr. Robinson's Speech than to remark, that, according to the views which he entertains, it is a very creditable record of his opinions, and may perhaps serve him in his canvass for a seat in the reformed Parliament. We say perhaps—time will show.

A Letter to the Right Hon. Lord Brougham and Vaux, on the subject of the Magistracy of England.

This Letter deals in facts and arguments; and we are persuaded the appeal which it makes

will not be lost upon the noble and learned person to whom it is addressed. The evils of the present system are forcibly exposed. We are afraid the remedies will not be so easily pointed out. With the writer, we cordially deprecate the appointment of clerical magistrates. We think his remarks just and pertinent, and introduce them into our pages that they may have as wide a circulation as it is in our power to give them.

"I would have the clergy honoured and respected; and I know of no more effectual means to render them so, than to detach them from avocations which cause them to become the castigators and persecutors of the body rather than the comforters and healers of the soul. The duties of a clergyman and a magistrate are totally incompatible. It is the duty of the one to reform—it is the business of the other to punish. The clerical magistrate becomes a terror to those whom he should conciliate in order to amend: with him fine and imprisonment supply the place of precept and admonition; and the pure doctrines of morality are exchanged for the jargon of an act of Parliament. The visit of the pastor to the delinquent is no longer to turn him from his wickedness but to convict him of his crime. The justice and parson of the established church cannot utter these benign words, 'Go and sin no more;' but says, 'If you have sinned, it is my duty to find the fit penalty in the statute-book.'"

Letters for the Press; on the Feelings, Passions, Manners, and Pursuits of Men. By the late Francis Rosecommon, Esq. M.A.

If a well-stored mind, a classical taste, purity and elegance of diction, all devoted to the illustration of subjects that never fail to create a lively interest, and to extend the circle of rational enjoyment, be any recommendation to a work, then the present cannot be neglected. It may well take its place among our best English Essays—for few, indeed, among them all, surpass in excellence these 'Letters for the Press,' by whomsoever written. Notwithstanding the announcement in the preface, we cannot help thinking that the author breathes the air of this living world—and that we shall, ere long, by another literary fiction, hear of Francis Rosecommon, Redivivus. We can only say, that in any guise, in any form, it will afford us pleasure to meet him.

The Entomological Magazine. No. I.

The study of insects is rapidly advancing in this country: we have now an excellent and spirited Magazine devoted solely to its promotion. The Editor is anonymous; and we feel some little curiosity to know who and what he may be: that he is a veteran in the cause we learn from his own confession—he speaks of "thirty years' experience in collecting insects;" and it is equally evident he has visited the intertropical regions of South America, where alone an insect is to be found which he describes as having seen in a natural state.

The contents of the first number form a happy combination of the scientific and the amusing: Mr. Curtis, the author of "British Entomology," and, without exception, the first entomologist in this country, and Mr. Newman, the writer of "Sphinx Vespiiformis," an essay on System, which has lately created a great sensation in the scientific world, each contribute a paper of high character; but, however valuable these may be to the *cognoscenti*, to us they yield in interest to the exquisite article on Blight, signed Rusticus, an article which we are sure will be read with delight by all. We most cordially concur in this writer's idea as expressed to the Editor—"If you admit all manner of *crack-jaw*, and register the invention of systems *ad libitum*, it would surely be unfair to deprive your readers of a little humble English and plain statements of facts recorded by a faithful and attentive observer of Nature." We recommend the Editor to scatter such papers as these with a less sparing hand, as we are sure they will be more generally relished than those purely scientific ones, which we think occupy rather too great a portion of his pages. The Number concludes with a dialogue, which is carried on with a briskness and spirit that give it all the appearance of a real conversation; we find in it many bold, wild, and truly original ideas, to some of which we should, however, hesitate to subscribe without considerable qualification.

The work is got up with great attention to accuracy, neatness, and elegance; and, without any further recommendation on our part than this slight sketch of its contents, we have no doubt will meet with that general encouragement which we can honestly say we consider it richly deserves.

MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

"This is my eldest daughter, Sir."
Words by T. H. Bayly, Esq. Symphonies and Accompaniments by H. R. Bishop.

We remember being much struck with this pretty ballad on its first appearance, before it was wedded to "sweet harmony," and we are sure its popularity will be increased by Mr. Bishop's arrangements.

"I would not be left to my sorrow."
A Ballad. By T. H. Bayly, Esq. The Music by Alex. D. Roche.

The poetry of this song is in Mr. Bayly's happiest style—touchingly and elegantly expressed; and the image in the third verse, of "affection throwing a veil over the records of care," is every way worthy of the poet. We are not acquainted with any composer who so perfectly enters into the soul of melancholy, and sends forth its true pathos in sweet sounds, so completely as Mr. Roche.

The spirit of ballads—of those ballads that draw sympathy from the heart, and tears from the eyes—is upon him, and everything he touches becomes melody. We congratulate Mr. Roche on his good fortune in having a subject worthy of his talents.

"Oeo! Oeo!" and "Shades of the Heroes." Glees. The first for four; the other for five voices. The music by T. Cooke.

We love glees. There is something strongly savouring of union and happiness in a joyous chorus; and for some of our best modern glees we are indebted to Tom—we beg his pardon—Mr. Thomas Cooke, or rather Thomas Cooke, Esq. There is an hilarity about his music which would always make it popular, without the drum and trumpet accompaniments he is over-fond of introducing in his songs, as well as his concerted pieces. "Oeo! Oeo!" gained the prize at the Catch Club, and deserved it; for nothing can be more in keeping and good taste than the short adagio, as well as the allegro movements. The poetry is much better than that usually bestowed on glees. Whose is it?

"Lillian May;" a Ballad. The Poetry and Melody by W. Bull. Symphonies and Accompaniments by I. Moscheles.

This is an exquisite story in verse, of one who died in the first spring of life, when everything was blooming and happy around her! And the simplicity and grace of the melody is every way worthy of the sweet and gentle tale. We cordially recommend it to our fair musical friends.

THE DRAMA.

THE moment is at hand which either "makes" the great houses, or "undoes them quite"; and those who have watched the progress of theatrical matters during the last three or four years, will be at no loss to guess which alternative to look for. In fact, the day for patent rights, monopolies, and the "regular drama," in the managerial sense of that phrase*, is past; and if, practically speaking, a better system is not exactly prepared to supply the place of the old one, at least the prejudices and habits, and what was more effective than all, the interests, that held it together are broken up, and the public know what they want, and why they have it not: which latter are great steps towards its attainment. Still there is much to do before the desired end can be obtained. The public know what they want, and why they have it not, but they do not know how to set about the task of obtaining it;—and the office of teaching them is an invidious one—to say nothing of its delicacy and its difficulty. For our parts, feeling that, during a consistent and uninterrupted series of observations on this subject, we have contributed at least our share towards bringing about the gratifying state of things that is now at hand, we are disposed to rest content with leaving its completion to those hands which have now taken it up, and have so fortunately commenced by giving the *coup-de-grace* to the remnant of life that was left in the old system: not forgetting that the promoters and supporters of the latter have been among the most active and successful agents in its downfall. If the patentees and monopolists had not prosecuted the minors into the universal performance of the regular drama (fitly so called, and not in Mr. Winston's sense of the phrase), we should have had no such drama left among us: if the same unconscious abettors of their own merited ruin had not turned their houses into more open and shameless marts for prostitution than the most shameless of our public thoroughfares, every theatre in London would have remained what *all* were, and most are, but what now, *no* theatre can remain much longer—an open outrage upon public decency, such as no other country in the world has exhibited for the last two centuries past:—finally, if the egregious persons in question had not been at once impudent and stupid enough to keep up the monstrous prices

of their commodity to the same level which they maintained when *all* the other necessities of life were high (for public amusements are among the "necessaries of life" of a great city, second only to bread itself—"bread and shows,") the most patient "public" in the world would never have found out what those most persevering of self-dupers in the world—theatrical managers—never *will* find out till they are forced to it,—namely, that half may be more than the whole.

With respect to novelty, we have literally nothing to report on, except the opening of Drury Lane Theatre, with a tolerably efficient company, who play nightly to empty benches.—Braham in Masaniello, Power in Dr. O'Toole, and "the late Miss Mordaunt" in a new character, not being able to attract more than the tenth part of a house. This is as it should be; because *nothing but this* will bring managers to their senses.

Laporte opens at Covent Garden on the 1st; and from his enterprise and cleverness we expect something still more injurious to the ultimate interests of the drama than even the imbecility of his rivals; for though he announces many things that are decided improvements, the most conspicuous and judicious of which is that of commencing the season attractively, instead of repulsively—we mean, with novelty instead of staleness,—he does *not* announce a change in the system of prices—rating them on the continental plan, and according to the relative value of the places occupied. On *this* plan the great houses may still retain a portion of their high prices, with advantage to all parties: on any other, they must reduce them greatly, or fail more conspicuously than ever.

We anticipate a bustling season, and one that will work important results on the prospects of the drama; and we shall prepare ourselves for it accordingly; for on the interpreters of the public voice in these matters, much, if not all, depends. In the mean time, we shall only add, that Drury Lane announces *The Hunchback*; that the English Opera has closed; that the Adelphi is on the point of opening—having engaged the most pleasing new actress that we have seen for years, Mrs. Honey; and that the Strand keeps open, having lost the last-named lady, but still retaining the most agreeable and effective company, and the most attractive performances, of any theatre in London, great or small.

* See the evidence of Mr. Winston on this point.

FINE ARTS.—PUBLICATIONS.

Sketches in Italy; drawn on Stone.
By W. Linton. Parts XI. and XII.

This admirable work is now concluded—Parts Eleven and Twelve, according to the plan originally circulated, completing the series of ninety-six sketches; a map, &c. being added to render the publication more perfect. We have rarely, or never, seen so interesting and valuable a collection of views in Italy—a country so full of the sublime and beautiful, that every artist who has been to boorrv of its wealth, returns with ample means to furnish for himself fame, and enjoyment for all who can appreciate art and worship nature. Mr. Linton has increased a very high reputation by the results of his labours. His sketches are altogether the most *artist-like*, the most spirited, the most easily understood of any we have ever seen. To the amateur and to the student, as well as to those who have worked out success in art, they will be welcome guests; in the studio and in the drawing-room they will give information and enjoyment. The written descriptions are brief, but tastefully and elegantly penned. The artist must have read as well as painted, and have exercised thought as well as observation.

Views of the Old and New London Bridges: the former in its last state and demolition; the latter during its erection and in its finished state. Drawn and Etched by Edward William Cooke. Part I.

This is a very interesting and ably-executed collection of prints. The name of Cooke has been

long known and respected in art—and Edward William is worthy to carry on its honours to another generation. He has the style of his father—a free, spirited, and effective style—in which the elder Cooke has heretofore been without a rival. We shall look for another opportunity of describing more at length the publication; we must, for the present, content ourselves with recommending it to our readers.

Scraps and Sketches. By George Cruikshank. Part IV.

“And Laughter holding both her sides”—such should be the motto of the Inimitable George Cruikshank. He has had many competitors of late, but not a single rival. He remains—and is likely to continue—the master spirit of merriment; and is a welcome visitor at any hour and in any place. We can never be sad in his company—it is his especial province to

“Drive dull Care away.”

Illustrations to Friendship's Offering for 1833.

We have left ourselves but small space to speak of the Illustrations of this Annual—as usual, the first in the field—the herald of a bright assemblage of elegant and beautiful works. We shall take occasion to speak of them when others of the gay family are upon our table. At present we content ourselves with observing, that it is a very agreeable collection, although not of first-rate excellence.

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTION.

Professor Millington has been delivering at this institution a series of lectures on Practical Mechanics. From one of them, “On the Construction of Roofs and laying of Floors,” a very important subject, we extract the following:—

“A point which claims especial attention was the method of preventing lateral pressure, which would arise from the weight resting upon the roof, and also from falls of snow, each of which would tend to draw the pressure upon the king-post, and cause the principal rafters to swing. To avoid this, diagonal braces must be used, one end being fixed upon an abutment placed at the lower end of the king-post, and the other extending to the weak part of the principal rafter. These diagonal braces, however, could be of no use to the tie-beam, which, in consequence of the size of some buildings, required additional support to that afforded by the king-post. Two other posts therefore, called queen-

posts, were placed in a similar direction to the king-post. The Lecturer here exhibited the model of the roof of St. Martin's Church, and pointed out the queen-posts, and the manner in which, by diagonal braces, the weight was transferred from the tie-beam to the king and queen post. In those roofs where a space was not required to be left for any particular purpose, the tie-beam could be conveniently used, but where it was necessary to arch up the ceiling, as in the case of churches, the tie-beam must necessarily be dispensed with. In this case it was customary to introduce diagonal braces, which were attached to a collar-beam, and which, by drawing in two opposite directions, afforded room for the arch; but to this method several objections might be urged, the principal of which was that several parts would thus run parallel, and whenever this was the case, strength could not be obtained. The collar-beam was very common in old buildings, and where no great weight was

required to be sustained it might answer, but it would not do for large edifices. Among the new contrivances to obtain an arched roof was that of Carbonell's patent, but of this he (the Lecturer) disapproved, inasmuch as it tended to transfer the weight from the foot of the principal rafter to the weakest part of the beam. An excellent roof has been invented by Mr. Nicholls, which was near forty-eight feet in the span. A tie-beam ran across the building, instead of a collar-beam; but was formed of such a height as to permit a semi-circular arch to pass under the roof. A king-post was introduced into the centre, from which proceeded diagonal braces into the two principal rafters, which descended a considerable way down the walls. In mills, breweries, &c., openings were sometimes required in the roof for the sake of light. Other roofs, therefore, must be adapted for them. The Lecturer next exhibited a drawing of the roof of Dorset-street Gas-works, which required heavy weights to be attached to it, and pointed out the mode of its construction, as also of the late and present Drury-lane theatre. The largest and yet the lightest roof that had ever been constructed, was that which covered the King's ships at Deptford; the whole weight of it supported by a series of stay-posts, without any other beams. Of late it was not an unusual thing to form a cast-iron roof. The first of that kind was erected by Mr. Watt of Soho. Subsequently to that period, several of the water-works were formed of the same material, and in that case the strength depended upon the curve, instead of the tie-beam. Hitherto he had only spoken of the principal rafters, only a few of which need be introduced to support a large building. Purlins were used for the purpose of supporting the external covering of the roof, and these must be laid from one principal rafter to another. In old roofs they are generally mortised into the rafters; but by thus cutting the rafter away, the strength was diminished. To avoid this, it would only be necessary to place it upon the principal rafter, securing it by a notch; but the greatest care should be taken to place the purlin

where it would be best supported. These purlins applied only to those places where suspension took place from above, and to all situations where rafters or connecting posts were not inconvenient, as was generally the case in roofs: but in the construction of large floors of rooms and wooden bridges over rivers, where they would be incompatible with convenience, a flat surface being necessary, the desired end must be obtained by laying timbers over the ends of others. If the distance from one support to another did not exceed twelve or fourteen feet, then small strips of timber called joists might be laid upon them; but if the opening was greater than that, the joists must be laid across the strong timber, or let into it. In old houses it was usual to lay one piece across the other; but in modern erections, to avoid the unseemly appearance arising from timber being so situated, it was customary to let the girders into the joist. This was effected by mortising the one and tenoning the other, to make them fit. In performing this work, care was requisite to determine the proper size to cut the mortise, otherwise the girder or the joist would be improperly weakened. Now, as fractures in a horizontal beam took place about one-third from the top, if the mortise were cut too low, it would take away the power to resist tension; or if it were cut too high, it would decrease the power to resist compression. As the fracture, therefore, took place one-third from the top, the strongest place for the mortise was two-thirds from the top. Sometimes, instead of cutting the tenon in the usual way, it was necessary to make a sort of double tenon, or notch, which would add considerable strength to the building. It sometimes happened that the frame could not be sustained without another support; it would then be necessary to use a column: but in instances where this would be detrimental, or take up too much room, or impede the view, the frame must be formed of the timber itself. The lecturer then announced the subject of his next lecture, and retired from the platform with several professional friends amidst the plaudits of the assembly."

VARIETIES.

The Poor-Law Commission.—The officiating ministers and the vestry clerks of the metropolitan parishes have received, from his Majesty's Commissioners, sets of queries relative to the administration and practical operation of the laws for the relief of the poor in their several parishes.

The Commissioners, in their circular, express their desire that the vestry clerks, after answering the question of statistical details, will consult the overseers or others concerned in the management of the poor of the parish, and state in their answers the result of their joint opinions. The

queries circulated in the metropolis are the same as those which have been received in the town parishes in the country, and they comprehend most of those circulated in the agricultural districts. It is expected that answers will, in some form, be published, so that the inhabitants may have an opportunity of judging of the accuracy and ability of the statements made by their officers. It is understood, that as soon as the answers have been received and investigated, members of the Commission will proceed to the several parishes, and examine witnesses on oath, and inspect documentary evidence, as may be deemed necessary, for the investigation of any matter with relation to the practical operation of the laws, which may appear to them to require especial examination. Several of the agricultural districts have already been visited by the Commissioners; and magistrates and other public officers of those districts have received letters from the Home Office, requesting them to assist the Commissioners in their inquiries. The sittings of the Commissioners are held at the house in Scotland-yard, formerly occupied by the Ecclesiastical Commission, where the answers and communications are directed to be forwarded. Beside the queries sent to those officially concerned in the administration of the Poor Laws, others have been sent to gentlemen distinguished by their attention to the subject, and by their exertions as governors of public charities, or otherwise, for the improvement of the moral and physical condition of the labouring classes.

Cotton.—The first-cost of a year's cotton, manufactured in England, is estimated at 6,000,000*l.* sterling; the wages paid to 833,000 persons employed in its manufacture, in various ways, is 20,000,000*l.* sterling; the profit of the manufacturers may be estimated at 6,000,000*l.* at least. This gives a clear profit of 20,000,000*l.* from the manufacture of not quite one-third of the amount; or the increased value of the manufactured over the unwrought material is 31-3d to 1; and nearly a million of persons besides get from it constant employment.

Fires in London.—From a register of fires kept for one year in London, it appears that there were 360 alarms of fire, attended with very little damage, 31 serious fires, and 151 fires occasioned by chimneys being on fire, amounting, in all, to 542 accidents.

Echo.—An echo of a very peculiar character has been described by Sir John Herschel, as produced by the suspension bridge across the Menai Straits, in Wales.

The sound of a blow with a hammer on one of the main piers is returned in succession from each of the cross beams which support the road-way, and from the opposite pier at the distance of 576 feet; and, in addition to this, the sound is many times repeated between the water and the road-way, at the rate of twenty-eight times in five seconds.

Population.—There is a striking disproportion in the comparative increase of the population of three of the leading monarchies of Europe, during the last ten or twelve years. England, Wales, and Scotland, had 14,072,331 inhabitants in 1821, and in 1831, 16,255,605, showing an average increase of 218,334 souls per annum; Prussia increased her population by 2,033,315 souls during the interval between 1817 and 1828, being an average increase of 184,846, which, on an average population of 11,000,000, is far greater than our own; and France, during the same eleven years, exhibited an increase of 2,260,530 only, averaging but 205,502 a year, on an average population of scarcely more than 30,000,000. Had our population increased at the rate of the Prussian, it ought to have given an average augmentation of 258,700 per annum, whilst the French should have added an average of 554,400 to its number, instead of only 205,502.

Lunatics and Idiots in England.—From a report made in 1829, it appears that there were at that time in England, in confinement in public lunatic establishments, 1189 male, and 1514 female lunatics, or idiots; in private lunatic asylums, 1770 males, and 1964 females; in work-houses, &c., 36 males, and 52 females; making, in the whole, 6325 persons in confinement. The number of individuals in the condition of lunatics or idiots, who were at large or with their relations, was 3029 males, and 3193 females; making a total of persons at large, of 6222. The total number of lunatics was 6806, and of idiots 5741; making together 12,547 insane persons. To these must be added about 1500 persons belonging either to parishes, from which no returns had been made when the lists of the clerks of the peace were made out, or to towns which are counties of themselves, and which are not included in this summary. This addition makes the whole number above 14,000, of whom not fewer than 11,000 were paupers, and maintained at the expense of their respective parishes.

The Committee of the Lords appointed to inquire into the actual state of the negro population in the West India Colonies, were occupied nearly forty days in

the examination of evidence; that in the Commons for a somewhat shorter period. The evidence taken by both Committees has been ordered to be printed; but no detailed report appears to have been made by either. The Lords assign as reasons for delay, that the evidence is, as yet, incomplete, and that witnesses are expected to arrive from Jamaica, whose testimony is most desirable.

Expedition to Africa.—The Landers have sailed from Liverpool on their commercial expedition to the Niger. The squadron consists of two steamers and a brig. Its first destination is the mouth of the river Quorra, 40 miles to the leeward of Cape Formosa. The large steamer is 145 tons burden, propelled by a fifty-horse power engine, and mounted with 10 6-pounders; forward a 24-pound swivel gun, and a long swivel 18-pound carronade astern. In addition to these precautions against the Spanish pirates who infest the coast, and also such of the native tribes as might prove hostile to the expedition, she is surrounded by *chevaux de frize*, and provided with small arms and boarding pikes for forty persons, which will compose the crew, &c. This steamer is named after the river she is intended to ascend, namely the Quorra, which is the Arabic for "Shining River." The construction of the paddles is such that they can use sails in place of steam, and receive no impediment to progress by their immersion in the water. The Quorra is intended to ascend the principal stream, and the lesser boat, which is built entirely of wrought iron, and of a draught of only 18 inches, is intended to explore all the tributary streams, and likewise visit Timbuctoo, Warre, Stockatoo, &c. She is 51 tons burden, and called the Atbarkha, which is the Arabic for "Blessing." The brig Columbine, which accompanies the expedition as far as possible, is laden with fuel and other articles for the crews of the two steamers. It is expected that a sufficiency of wood will be found on the banks of the river to generate steam when the supply of coal is finished. The squadron is under the command of G. L. Harris, Esq., R.N., whose experience on the coast, during a period of six years, entitles him to the confidence of the proprietors of the expedition. Together with the elder Lauder (the companion of Clapperton) and his brother, Macgregor Laird, Esq., and Dr. Briggs, of Liverpool, accompany it: the latter as the medical attendant and botanist.

Report of the Ecclesiastical Commission.—The Commissioners appointed to inquire into the jurisdiction and practice of the

Ecclesiastical Courts of England and Wales have published their Report, proposing extensive alterations, of which the following are the most important:—

"The abolition of the Court of Delegates, and the transfer of its jurisdiction, as a court of ultimate appeal, to the Privy Council. [A law to this effect will come into operation on the first of February next.]

"The entire extinction of a numerous class of petty jurisdictions, the peculiar and manorial courts, scattered throughout the country.

"The transfer to the provincial courts of York and Canterbury, of the whole of the jurisdiction of the diocesan courts which embraces any question raised in the form of a suit.

"A similar transfer of the whole of the testamentary jurisdiction, and the exclusive right of granting probates and administrations, to the archiepiscopal courts of the respective provinces; and the remodeling and amplifying of the jurisdiction of these courts in respect of suits for legacies, the distribution of intestates' estates, and enforcing securities for due administration; and that surrogates should be appointed to administer oaths in the country, to save the expense and delay of Commissions.

"That every testamentary disposition of any kind of property, shall be executed and attested with the same formalities—the number of witnesses in all cases to be two instead of three.

"That, with certain limitation, the validity of wills disposing of real or personal estate shall be determined in the same court, by *verdict* evidence and a jury, at the desire of any party interested; or if the judge shall think fit, either before a judge of the Ecclesiastical Court, or, if the parties require it, or the judge think fit, before a judge of a court of common law: and the probate to be final and conclusive evidence of title to real and personal estate. Thus, with some reservation, all testamentary causes will be transferred to the Ecclesiastical Courts.

"The union of the Arches and Privogative Courts of Canterbury, and a like arrangement for the provincial courts of York.

"Donatives to be placed under the same jurisdiction, law, and authority, as other benefices. That all suits for restitution of conjugal rights, for having marriages declared void, and for separation by reason of adultery or cruelty, shall be confined to the provincial courts of Canterbury and York; and that, under strict limitations, *verdict* evidence and trial by jury be introduced; and the ecclesiastical judge to have power, at his own option, to direct an issue to be tried before himself, or a judge at Nisi Prius.

"That questions respecting churchwardens shall be tried at the quarter session, or the magistrates may send a difficult case to the King's Bench. That churchwardens be compelled to submit to vestry a statement of expenses to be incurred, and in case of dispute, appeal to be made to the next quarter session; church rates to be on the same assessment as the poor rates, and enforced by the same means, and churchwardens' accounts to be under similar rules as those of overseers.

"That no faculty in future be granted for permanently annexing a pew to any message, and all existing claims to be investigated, and,

as far as possible, extinguished; and disputes checked by subordinate regulations.

"That dilapidation suits be changed to a civil form, and continued in the spiritual courts; their orders to be enforced by sequestration.

"That a new tribunal be appointed for exercising episcopal jurisdiction in suits against Clerks [Clergymen] for ecclesiastical offences. That a choice be allowed the promoter to be heard before the Bishop, in person, of the diocese where the Clerk resides, or in which he is benefited or licensed, or in which the offence was committed; the evidence to be taken *videlicet* on oath, except in cases of unavoidable absence. An appeal to lie to the Archbishop. Proceedings to be commenced within three years after the alleged offence. A series of regulations are proposed to obviate the expense and delay attending the present system, which have hitherto afforded almost a virtual immunity to the offender.

"The criminal jurisdiction of the Ecclesiastical Courts over brawling and defamation to be transferred to the temporal tribunals; and that proceedings against incest, adultery, and fornication be abolished; or the former offence may be made indictable as a misdemeanor in a common law court.

"That all sinecures be abolished, and the actual registrars compensated without having recourse to their holding another incompatible office, as at present."

The report contains a variety of suggestions for the improvement, and expediting the movements of these courts.

Law of Real Property, as applicable to Church Property.—The Commissioners appointed to inquire into the law respecting Real Property have published a third Report, exceedingly instructive to professional men; but some of their views respecting Church Property are particularly worthy of general attention at the present juncture.

After much deliberation, they conclude, that a statute of limitations for the Church would be beneficial.

That in all proposed improvements in the law, property should be respected, and the property of the Church held as inviolable as any other. They recommend a final adjustment between the Church and the Laity, upon the basis of present enjoyments, so as not to sanction on either side any recent usurpations.

The "*semper eadem*" maxim, inferring the inconvertibility of Church Property, has done immense injury to the Laity, without anything like corresponding advantages to the Church. The Commissioners say—

"There is no doubt that conscientious motives often induce ecclesiastical persons both to advance and to persist in prosecuting claims on behalf of the Church, which private considerations would incline them to forego or relinquish. We consider that the Church would be benefited by the removal of the species of snare.

"The principles upon which long enjoyment is held to be conclusive evidence of right apply to this species of property as fully as any other; and where the tithes are claimed by a lay proprietor, or by a corporation aggregate, whether temporal or spiritual, there seems no reason why the enactments which we have recommended respecting land should not be extended to them. With respect to the claims of the Clergy generally, however, a different course must be pursued. Prescription must be governed by peculiar rules as to property *extra commercium*, held by a succession of tenants for life, who are liable to want the information as to their rights, which other owners may be considered to possess who are peculiarly liable to want the pecuniary means of enforcing those rights. This property is held, too, on a species of trust for the public, and the trust is left to the protection of individuals who have but a partial interest in enforcing its performance, and yet (unlike other trustees) must bear personally the whole expense and risk of the requisite proceedings. It is a consideration, moreover, not to be overlooked, that these individuals are liable to be influenced by many motives, operating either constantly or for a long period, to deter them from demanding, and especially from hostilely prosecuting, their rights."

Several of the Bishops, to whom questions on the subject had been addressed, seem adverse to the notion of a statute of limitation to the claims of the Church, and various expedients are suggested for obviating the necessity for it: among others, a Commission for ascertaining the present rights of churches, and trying the solidity of moduses, is strongly enforced by some of their Lordships. To this, however, the Commissioners decidedly object, on the ground, first, that it would have the effect of raising up many claims which otherwise would never have been heard of; and, secondly, that the decisions would be unsatisfactory; and, upon the whole, they finally arrive at the conclusion, that the rights of the Church in respect to the validity of moduses, compositions, rent, and the possession of glebe lands, shall be bound by quiet possession for a period of fifty years with two incumbencies, and three years of a third.

General Register Report.—The Select Committee appointed to consider the expediency of a *General Register of all Deeds and Instruments affecting Real Property in England and Wales*, have agreed to a Report, which concludes as follows:

"After mature deliberation, your Committee are unanimously of opinion, that a general register of all deeds and instruments affecting land will be of decided advantage, as regards large purchases. With regard to smaller transactions, especially those in the country, in which the more cumbrous and intricate proceedings of the law are generally dispensed with, your Committee believe that the same facility which would be afforded by a general register in dealings with

large estates, applies equally to sales of small properties; yet inasmuch as the expense of registration will be more severely felt by the latter than by the former, and as sales of small estates are so much more numerous than transfers of great properties, your Committee feel some doubt whether the benefits to be derived will more than compensate for the certain expense that will be incurred. However, as it is plainly impossible to fix any limit which would not lead to this anomalous result, that all property above a certain value should be governed by one law, while all below it should be regulated by another, your Committee are, upon the whole, of opinion, that if the cost of registration could be so adjusted as to be comparatively small upon purchases below a certain value, the system of registration would be made most perfect, by being made applicable to all lands, without reference to their value."

An extraordinary General Meeting of the proprietors of Irish Bank Stock has been held at Dublin, and a dividend of 4 per cent. declared. The Governor announced that the Bank had 1,400,000*l.* over and above all demands that could be made on that establishment. The report was deemed highly satisfactory.

The expected Comet.—The comet of Biela is approaching the earth's orbit with increasing velocity, and towards the end

of the following month it will partially intersect the course which the earth traverses in its journey round the sun. Happily, the comet will be in advance of the earth, so that unless our globe augments its pace, or the anticipated visitant retards its journey, there will be no risk of any dangerous proximity, much less of a hostile collision. During this return, at least, it will always be more than two hundred times the moon's distance from us; and were it, at any future time, to approach very much nearer than the orbit of our satellite, its influence would be too inconsiderable to affect any of the elements of the earth's path. This comet is about 40,000 miles in diameter, and of that class termed Nebulous, having no tail, and probably no solid nucleus. The point where the comet's centre crosses the plane of the ecliptic is within and very near the curve which the earth describes; so very near that the outskirts of the nebulous matter of the comet might possibly, at some future visit, envelope our planet, and would thus enclose the earth. It is not unlikely, at its ensuing return, if it were about a month later than the time calculated, of its intersecting the plane of the earth's motion.—*Literary Gazette.*

FOREIGN VARIETIES.

The Republic of Venezuela have abolished tithes, as being oppressive to agriculture, and made a government provision for the clergy. Another Act of the Congress abolishes all convents containing less than eight inmates, and converts the buildings to colleges and schools, in imitation of the Reformers of the 16th century.

European Population.—A German periodical ("Hesperus") contains some very fanciful speculations on the causes which affect population, from which we have selected the following particulars:—The increase and decrease of marriages in a country are naturally influenced by great events, such as peace and war, public prosperity and public calamities, famine and disease; but here we are told that political feelings exercise an influence. Thus, in Prussia, the number of marriages was greatly increased after the expulsion of the French. During the years 1817, 1818, and 1819, when the political prospects of that country were in their zenith, 1 person was married in 98; in the subsequent years, the numbers again fell to 1 in 108, 1 in 111, and 1 in 118. In France, from the year 1815 to 1822, the number of marriages was much less than before

the revolution, although the population was greater by several millions. After 1817, the number of annual marriages increased by about 8000, and continued stationary at that rate till 1821; but in 1822, after the evacuation of the country by foreign troops, the number quickly rose by 20,000, and, in the ensuing year, even by 40,000. But it again declined during the obnoxious administration of Villele, and again increased after the overthrow of his ministry. Even in Russia, from 70 to 80,000 couples less than usual were married in 1812. The proportion of deaths among children under five years is also remarkable, as it seems to keep pace with the degree of education and comfort of the inhabitants. It is smallest in the large towns, and would be smaller still if it were not for those who die in work-houses and hospitals, deserted by their parents. The degree of fertility of marriages seems to vary between 3500 and 5500 children to 1000 couples. The author, from an average of more than 77,000,000 of births, and 17,000,000 of marriages, all extending over a period of several years, comes to some results, from which we shall extract two or three of the

most interesting. To 1000 marriages there were born in the—

Kingdom of the Two Sicilies.	5546 children
In France	4148 "
In England	3565 "
In Zealand	3439 "

the Two Sicilies and Zealand being the extremes. Marriages appear to be less prolific as the countries lie nearer to the north. A fourth point of importance in these investigations is the growing excess of males over females since the general peace, which, if correctly stated, is not a little alarming, and seems to make a periodical return of war an indispensable evil. Thus, in Russia, the increase of males over females, in 15 years, was 804,453; in France, 347,254; in Prussia, 69,764; in Naples, 25,796; in Bavaria, 8398; in Bohemia, 69,172; in Sweden, 15,195; in Wurtemberg, 6877; in Hesse, 3361; in Nassau, 6484;—briefly, in a total population of 101,707,212, an excess of 1,356,754 males. If this proportion be applied to all Europe, with a population of 215,000,000, the excess of the males would amount, in the same period of peace, to 2,700,000. In the southern provinces of Russia, near the Caucasus, in the two Americas, and the Cape of Good Hope, the disproportion is still greater.

New Comet.—Professor Harding, of Göttingen, discovered a comet in the head of the serpent on the 29th of July. It is different from any of those announced this year. It is without a train.

Pompeii and Vesuvius.—Another buried town has been discovered by Professor Jahn; and the young naturalist, Leopold Villa, has announced a "Journal of Vesuvius." There will be rare digging in the former, and the latter will afford hard work for the critics. The eyes of the scientific world are fixed on both.

The Bank of France has just issued new notes of 1000 francs. The size, the form, the arrangement, the vignette border, the stamp, and the water-marks, are precisely the same as the old notes; but from some peculiar preparation of the paper and the ink, the impression appears through the note with the same distinctness as on the face, though the letters are reversed. On holding the back of the note to a looking-glass, it presents a perfect fac-simile of the impression, except that the signature of the cashier, or registering clerk, does not appear.

Seamen in the United States.—We learn, from the fourth annual Report of the Board of Directors of the Boston Seamen's Friend Society, that the number of seamen belonging to the United States, estimated with as much accuracy as pos-

sible, is 103,000! of whom there are in the foreign trade, 50,000; in the coasting trade, in vessels of nearly or over 100 tons burden, 25,000; in the cod fishery, 10,000; in the whale fishery, 5000; in steam vessels, 1000; in the United States' Navy,

"St. Petersburg contains the following account of an extraordinary phenomenon, from a letter, dated Moscow, May 2:—

"In March last, there was a fire in the fields of the village of Kourlanof, 13 versts from Volokolamsk, a combustible substance of a yellowish colour, at least two inches thick, and covering a superficies of between 600 and 700 square feet. The inhabitants at first thought it was snow, but on examination it appeared to have the properties of cotton, having, on being torn, the same tenacity; but, on being put into a vessel filled with water, it assumed the consistence of rosin. On being put to the fire its primitive state, it burnt and sent forth a flame like spirits of wine; but in its resinous state it boiled on the fire without becoming inflamed, probably because it was mixed with some portion of the snow from which it had been taken. After a more minute examination, the rosin had the colour of amber, was elastic like Indian rubber, and smelt like prepared oil, mixed with wax."

The Legion of Honour.—By a calculation lately made, it appears that 32,231 Crosses of Honour have been distributed in France since the Restoration. By Louis the Eighteenth, in the six months in 1814, 1761; by Napoleon, the Hundred Days, 114; by Louis the Eighteenth, on his return, 4206; by Charles the Tenth, 11,524; by Louis Philippe, up to the 20th of July, 1832, 14,566.

Russia.—Accounts from Sarepta, in the government of Suralow, state that the horde of Kalmucks, living in the neighbourhood of that place, had suffered most severely in the last hard winter. The snow lay to a great depth from November till the middle of April, so that the herds could not find any food, and great numbers perished. Many of the Kalmucks were starved, because they had no wood to dress their provisions. They were obliged to burn all their huts for fuel, and many families collected in one, but even there they found but little protection against the violent storms. All the children under six years of age are frozen to death, and many grown-up persons have lost their hands and feet by the frost. As their herds constitute their whole wealth, they are now in such a state of misery that they are obliged to attack caravans, and plunder them of cattle and bread to appease their hunger.

During M. Blanchard's ascent in a balloon from Strasburg, 26th of Au-

gust, 1787, he dropped a dog, connected with a parachute, from the height of 6000 feet. A whirlwind, however, interrupted its descent, and bore it above the clouds. The balloon and the parachute afterwards again met, when the dog, recognizing his master, began to bark, and just as Blanchard was going to seize the dog, the whirlwind suddenly carried it beyond his reach. Having passed vertically over Zell, he terminated his voyage; the parachute, still waving in the air, came down twelve minutes afterwards, with the dog in perfect safety.

The "American Rail-Road Journal," of the 4th of August, states that an American Company have it in contemplation to open a passage for ships through the Isthmus of Panama. "By it," says the journal named, "a navigation of 10,000 miles round Cape Horn would be saved, and a short and safe opening made to the trade of Peru, Chili, and all the western shores of the Americas, and all the islands of the Southern Ocean."

We learn, by the accounts from the United States, that the American Fur Company were making great efforts to rival that of Hudson's Bay, for which purpose they dispatched a steam-boat, which had returned after a voyage of two thousand miles up the Missouri, bringing back a rich and full cargo of furs, peltries, and buffalo robes. The steamer ascended the Missouri seven hundred miles further than on the preceding year; thus proving

the entire practicability of steam navigation in that upper region. This enterprise it was expected would prove detrimental to the British traders, as the steam-boat had become an object of great admiration to the Indians, many of whom declared they would in future bring their skins to the Americans, and said that the British might turn out their dogs and burn their sledges, as they would be no longer useful while the "fire-boat" walked on the waters. Thousands of the natives visited the boat.

Mount Vesuvius.—A letter from Naples, dated August 18, says—"The eruptions of Mount Vesuvius continue, and cause much damage. The interior of the crater presented on the 4th of August various openings of from thirty to forty feet each, from whence lava issued with a horrible noise, and covered the mountain in various directions. On the 5th, Vesuvius presented three great masses of inflammable volcanic matter. There appeared to be three large sheets of fluid in ebullition, in three immense masses, of a circumference of 150 feet each. This inflammable matter was precipitated with fury towards the Hermitage del Salvatore in the form of a cascade, and on arriving at the sides of the mountain, divided itself into a number of streams, which lost themselves in the midst of the distant lava. Vesuvius is still rumbling, and we are in the expectation of another lamentable yet magnificent spectacle."

RURAL ECONOMY.

Double Land Tax.—By the act of 1 and 2 William IV. cap. 21, persons whose estates are charged with double Land Tax, and who intend to take the benefit of the provisions of the said act for the current year, should make their application and proof to the district commissioners in time to enable them to transmit the necessary certificate to the head office in London, by the 10th of October next.

Improvement of Tanning.—After the hides have been haired and fleshed, hang them in bates, upon pegs or nails, very close together, until fit to work in the bark; clean and rinse them, hang them in tan vats upon pegs or nails, in a weak sour liquor for two or three days; hang them next in a stronger liquor for four or five days. Make a very strong liquor of black oak bark; for a vat of thirty hides add one pound of Glauber's or other salt; add three bushels of bark at the bottom,

and one at the top of the vat; in this hang the hides for three weeks, covering the vats up to prevent evaporation. By the foregoing process leather can be tanned in less time, with less labour, and be equally good with that tanned in the ordinary way.

Scorched Timber.—This is more difficult to get rid of with the hatchet than if it had not been fire-touched. A tree of this kind is as hard as a stone, and will take a long time to decay. Perhaps this kind of timber might be rendered very valuable; for although it would take more workmanship to make anything of it, still when made it would be much more valuable. The day may come when we may be led to season the timber of the forest with fire, when the endless oak groves on the banks of the Ottawa and the Lakes may be ignited, so that the British navy may be secured against the dry-rot.

As an addition to our spring food, a new species of clover has lately been introduced from Italy into the agriculture of this country. It is called *trifolium incarnatum*, and bears a beautiful head of bright red flowers, resembling sainfoin in colour. It requires a good soil, and the mode of cultivating it hitherto pursued has been to plough up a wheat stubble immediately after harvest, and sow the seed at the rate of eight pounds to the acre. It produces a large burden, which comes to use at the commencement of the following May, a period when such a supply of green food must be of incalculable value, and which will admit of a crop of turnips following in succession.

[An important Prospectus has just issued from the office of the Agricultural Employment Institution, in the Old Jewry, which is patronized by a number of high and distinguished characters, and presents strong claims to public encouragement and

attention. Its objects are to afford a remedy to the distress which has overspread all parts of the kingdom, by giving to the destitute but industrious poor of both sexes useful and profitable employment, to enable them to support themselves and their families with ease; to train and educate their children, and to bring them up to habits of honesty and industry; and thus, in a great degree, to relieve parishes from the burden of the existing heavy poor-rates, and to diffuse the blessings of contentment and happiness unknown among the poorer classes of this country for many years. From an estimate lately laid before Parliament, it appears that above 15,000,000 acres of land are now lying waste and uncultivated in the United Kingdom, yet capable of cultivation; and also that there are millions of acres which now produce very little, from want of proper cultivation, but which, by judicious management, might be rendered abundantly productive.]

USEFUL ARTS.

Chronometers.—In no branch of human ingenuity—combining accuracy of science with incredible perfection in the mechanism of art, and both directed to a most important object as regards the preservation of that mighty mass of property and freight of life which navigate the face of the waters—can the mind take a deeper interest than in the improvement of the chronometer. We have accordingly from time to time turned the attention of our readers to this subject; to the annual reports of the Board of Longitude, and to the extraordinary productions of individual talent. It thus happened, that so long ago as November 11, 1826, we pointed out the gaining of both the Admiralty annual premiums of 300*l.* and 200*l.* by Mr. French, of the Royal Exchange; and expressed our hope that such distinction might induce him to proceed diligently with his experiments for the still further improvement of these wonderfully correct instruments. It affords us great pleasure now to record that our anticipations in this respect have not been disappointed; and we copy the annexed document with much satisfaction, not only as a just tribute to successful application, but as highly honourable to the state of art in our native land. Extract of a letter received by his Majesty's hydrographer (Captain Beaufort) from Captain Fitzroy, of his Majesty's sloop Beagle, now on a survey, and dated Rio Janeiro, April 10, 1832:—“ One of the chronometers,

French, No. 4214 (eight days), has behaved in a wonderful manner. Its daily rate has never exceeded eight-tenths of a second; and its measurement of each stage, and indeed of the whole distance, is the same as the mean of twenty chronometers.” So very close an approximation to absolute truth has never yet, to the best of our knowledge, and we have paid much attention to the matter, been made: it seems to identify the most minute conceivable divisions of time, and to render that palpable and practical which almost evades the imagination. But in return it delights the imagination, by surrendering to it all the pictures of the sailor, after storm and hurricane, and darkness and disaster, thus enabled to steer his bark upon the boundless ocean to a certain point of safety and succour. He has but to consult his little guide and oracle, and the paths of the deep are as obvious to him as the great road to the traveller by land. As connected with the mere science of this topic, we may add, that in 1822, when Dr. Tiarks ascertained the longitude of Madeira, to be 1*h.* 7*m.* 35*s.* 11, in the British Consul's garden at Funchal, by the mean of seventeen chronometers, the standard employed on that occasion, made by Mr. French, No. 726, determined the same results as the whole seventeen within the two hundredth part of a second. See Dr. Tiarks' Report, page 36. Of Mr. French's chronometers, in 1825 and 1826, when he gained three

prizes at the Royal Observatory, one is particularised which only varied sixty-three hundredths of a second in its mean daily rate during seventeen months trial there.

Advantages of Rail-Roads.—The *Mechanics Magazine* has given a copy of the statement of the balance sheet of the Liverpool and Manchester railway, from the 1st of July to the 31st of December, which shows, that the undertaking is going on with increasing prosperity. To this statement it adds the following abstract from the evidence on the advantages of rail-roads, given on the London and Birmingham Railway Bill, so scandalously thrown out by the House of Lords: Before the establishment of the Liverpool and Manchester railway, there were 22 regular and about 7 occasional extra coaches between those places, which, in full, could only carry per day 688 persons. The railway from its commencement carried 700,000 persons in eighteen months, being an average of 1070 per day. It has not been stopped for a single day. There has occurred but one fatal accident on it in eighteen months. The fare by coach was 10s. inside, and 5s. outside—by railway it is 5s. inside, and 3s. 6d. outside. The time occupied in making the journey by coach was four hours—by railway it is 1½ hour. All the coaches but one have ceased running, and that chiefly for conveyance of parcels. The mails all travel by the railway, at a saving to Government of two-thirds of the expense. The railway coaches are more commodious than others. The travelling is cheaper, safer, and easier. A great deal of traffic, which used to go by other roads, comes now by railway; both time and money are saved, though the length of the journey may be often increased. The proportion of passengers carried by railway, over those carried by coach, has been as 22 to 10, in winter, and 17 or 18 to 10 in summer. A regiment of soldiers has been carried by the railway from Manchester to Liverpool in two hours. Gentlemen's carriages are conveyed on trucks by the railway. The locomotives travel in safety after dark. The rate of carriage of goods is 10s. per ton; by canal it used to be 15s. per ton. The time occupied in the journey by railway is two hours; by canal it is twenty hours. The canals have reduced their rates 30 per cent. Goods delivered in Manchester the same day they are received in Liverpool. By canal they were never delivered before the third day. By railway, goods, such as wines and spirits, are not subject to the pilferage which existed on the canals. The saving to manufacturers in the neighbourhood of Manches-

ter, in the carriage of cotton alone, has been 20,000*l.* per annum. Some houses of business save 500*l.* a year in carriage. Persons now go from Manchester to Liverpool and back in the same day with great ease. Formerly they were generally obliged to be absent the greater part of two days. More persons now travel on their own business. The railway is assessed to the parochial rates in all the parishes through which it passes; though 31 miles, it pays between 3000*l.* and 4,000*l.* per annum in parochial rates.

Sal-pits have been sunk, and manufactories established on the line, giving great employment to the poor; manufactories are also erected on the line, giving increased employment, and thus reducing the number of claimants for parochial relief. The railway pays one-fifth of the poor-rates in the parishes through which it passes; fresh coal-mines sunk, owing to facilities of carriage, and price reduced. It is found advantageous for the carriage of milk and garden produce; arrangements about to be made for milk to be carried fifteen miles at 1*s.* for ten gallons, (*i. e.* less than one farthing per quart.) A great deal of land on the line has been let for garden ground, at increased rents. Residents on the line find the railway a great convenience, by enabling them to attend to their business in Manchester and Liverpool with ease, at little expense. No inconvenience is felt by residents from smoke or noise; and, on the contrary, great advantage is experienced by means of travelling, to and fro, distances of ten miles in half an hour for 1*s.* and without any fatigue. The engines only burn coke. The value of land on the line has been considerably enhanced by the operation of the railway; land cannot be purchased but at a large increase in price. It is much sought after for building, &c. The Railway Company, in their late purchases, have been obliged to pay, frequently, double the price they originally paid for their land. A great deal of land has been sold for building, at three times its former value. Much waste land on the line has been taken into cultivation, and yields a good rent. Landowners originally opposed to the railway are now its warm advocates; having found their fears wholly groundless, they have now been solicitous that the line should pass through their land. Mr. Habbage observes, in his book on the *Economy of Manufactures*, "One point of view, in which rapid modes of conveyance increase the power of a country, deserves attention. On the Manchester rail-road, for example, above half a million of persons travel annually; and supposing each person to save only one

hour in the time of transit, between Manchester and Liverpool, a saving of five hundred thousand hours, or of fifty thousand working days, of two hours each, is effected. Now this is equivalent to an addition to the actual power of the country of one hundred and sixty-seven men, without increasing the quantity of food consumed; and it should also be remarked that the time of the class of men supplied is far more valuable than the mere labourers."

Brown's Gas Vacuum Engine.—Brown, the inventor of the Gas Vacuum Engine, has recently exhibited on his premises, at Old Brompton, three of his gas engines, of different construction and power, with the latest improvements, in full operation. The principle, or rather the application of the principle, by which this new power is generated, namely, the creation of a vacuum by the ignition of gas in a cylinder, was discovered by Mr. Brown about seven or eight years ago, and he has been since indefatigably employed in bringing his invention to perfection. An engine, on this principle, has been at work for the last eighteen months on the Croydon canal, raising water from the lower to the upper level, and has, it appears, fully answered its design. This engine, which, of course, resembles, in many of its details, a steam-engine, is, however, simple in its construction. It consists of a wrought-iron cylinder standing in the lower level of the canal. To set it at work, water is turned by a cock upon a wheel (regulating the motion and number of strokes per minute) which opens a valve, and admits a certain quantity of gas, from a pipe connected with the gasometer, into the cylinder, which gas is immediately inflamed by a jet of lighted gas, and expels the air from the cylinder by raising the lid, which instantly closes again. A perforated tube, inside the cylinder, fed with water from a pipe outside, gives out the water, cools the cylinder, completes the vacuum, and raises the water in the cylinder to a given height. An atmospheric valve is then opened, and the water rushes out of the discharged valve: this is the result of one stroke. The Croydon engine is twenty-two feet high, and two feet six inches diameter. An engine, upon the same construction, at Eagle Lodge, is four feet eighty-seven inches diameter, and its power is surprising. The number of strokes it gives per minute is between five and six; and each stroke raised, with tremendous impetus, 750 gallons of water, filling a cistern of the capacity of five and twenty pipes of wine in about three-quarters of a minute! The expense (or rather

the profit) of working these engines is an important property of the invention. By the accurate calculation of an eminent engineer, it appears that the quantity of small coal consumed last year for the Croydon engine, was 417 chaldrons, which produced 592 chaldrons of coke, and 4800 gallons of tar. The cost of the coal was 458*l.* 14*s.* to which must be added, for attendance on the engine, repairs, an allowance of per cent. on the value of the building, and ground rent, 208*l.*—making in all 666*l.* 14*s.* The value of the coke and tar was 769*l.* 12*s.* Thus it appears, that this engine constitutes a mechanical power, in effective and constant action, retaining a clear profit of 102*l.* 18*s.* per annum, exclusive of what the work may be worth which that power effects. An experiment recently made gave fourteen bushels of common coal, twenty-one bushels of coke, of two qualities, besides the tar, and 1200 feet of gas. The superiority of these engines over those moved by steam consists in the simplicity of their construction, the economy of working, the absence of danger, (for there is nothing in them which can occasion explosion,) and the advantage of their being always ready for action. These recommendations particularly adapt them for raising water, drainage, mill machinery, &c. There is one object which they will accomplish, to which the steam is not applicable: in large buildings, or public works, they may be applied to fire-engines of any power, which may be put into instantaneous action by gas supplied from the mains in the streets, and any quantity of water may thus be thrown to any height at a moment's notice.

PATENTS LATELY GRANTED.

Joshua Wordworth, of Leeds, in the County of York, machine-maker, for certain improvements in machinery for preparing, drawing, roving, and spinning flax, hemp, wool, and other fibrous substances.

John Jacob Parker, late of Sheffield, but now of Birmingham, in the County of Warwick, Gentleman, for a certain improvement or improvements in fountain pens.

Miles Berry, of No. 66, Chancery Lane, in the Parish of St. Andrew, Holborn, in the County of Middlesex, Civil Engineer and Mechanical Draftsman, for certain improvements in the construction of presses, applicable to various purposes. Communicated to him by a certain foreigner, residing abroad.

Pierre Nicolas Hainswell, of Duke Street, St. James's, in the County of Middlesex, Architect and Engineer, for his machine for giving motive power.

William Evatt Wright, of Regent Street, in the Parish of St. George, Hanover Square, in the City of Westminster, Gentleman, for certain improvements in the construction, making, or

manufacturing tea or coffee urns, and other utensils of that description.

John Christophers, of New Broad Street, in the City of London, Merchant, for his improvement or improvements in clothes-buttons.

Benjamin Cowle Tyzack, Thomas Storer Dobinson, and John Robinson, all of North Shields, for certain improvements in windlasses or machinery, for winding up the cable, which they denominate Tyzack, Dobinson and Co.'s compound lever windlass.

Joseph Crawhall, of the Town and County of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Rope-maker, for his improvement in the manufacture of flat rope, such as is used in mines, to extend to all the colonies and plantations abroad.

William Newton, of the Office for Patents, Chancery Lane, in the County of Middlesex,

Civil Engineer, for an improved apparatus for producing instantaneous light, and the means and mechanism to be employed in the manufacture of the same; to extend to the colonies and plantations abroad. Communicated to him by a foreigner, residing abroad.

Thomas Wells Ingram, of Birmingham, Die-sinker, for his improved method of manufacturing a certain description of buttons, by the application of machinery, not heretofore used for that purpose.

William Henry James, of Thavies Inn, Holborn, in the City of London, Engineer, for his improvements in the construction of steam-carriages, and the apparatus or machinery for propelling the same, part of which improvements are applicable to other purposes.

LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BIOGRAPHY.

Wilson's Life of Peter Houghton, 12mo. 3s. bds.

Mrs. Child's Lady's Family Library, Vol. I. Biographies of Mesdames de Staël and Roland, 12mo. 6s. bds.

Life of Gerhard Tersteegen, translated from the German, 12mo, 5s. bds.

Memoirs of General Lafayette and of the French Revolution in 1830, by M. B. Sarrans, 2 vols. 8vo. 11. 4s.

NOVELS, TALES, &c.

Swallow Barn, 4 vols. 12mo. 20s. bds.

Edgeworth's Novels and Tales, Vol. V.; Popular Tales, Vol. II. fcp. 5s. cloth.
Inglish's New Gil Blas, 3 vols. post 8vo, 11. 7s. bds.

Zohrab, the Hostage, by the Author of "Hajji Baba," 3 vols. post 8vo. 11. 11s. 6d. bds.

TRAVELS, &c.

Grove's Journal of a Residence at Bagdad during 1830-31, 12mo. 5s. bds.

Herklot's Qanoon-e-Islam; or, the Customs of the Moosulmans of India, 8vo. 16s. cloth.

THEOLOGY.

Plain Sermons, by a Country Clergyman, Vol. II. 12mo 5s. bds.

Girlestone's Twenty Parochial Sermons, 2d Series, 12mo. 5s. bds.

Horn's Sermons on various Subjects, 12mo. 3s. 6d. bds.

Maitland's History of Noah's Day, 8vo. 8s. bds.

Bridge on the Sinfulness of Sin, 32mo. 1s. bds.

Rev. J. Morison's Counsels to the Young, 1s. cloth.

Rev. J. Howe's Works, with Life by Dr. Canham, royal 8vo. 21. 2s. cloth.

Belfrage's Select Essays, Religious and Moral, 12mo. 5s. 6d. cloth.

St. Matthew's Gospel, Greek, Latin, and English Interlinear, 9vo. 9s. cloth; St. Mark's ditto, ditto, 8vo. 6s. cloth; St. Luke's ditto, ditto, 8vo. 9s. cloth.

Modern Divines of Geneva, by Pons and Cattemole, 2d Series, 8vo, 10s. bds.

Rev. J. Slade's Explanation of the Psalms, 12mo. 5s. bds.

A Christian Portrait in the Memoir of Eliza, 12mo. 5s. cloth.

Rev. John Hall's Expository Discourses on the Gospels, 2 vols. 8vo. 11. 1s. bds.

MEDICAL, &c.

Ramsbotham's Midwifery, Part II. 8vo. 12s.

Praten on the Blood, 8vo. 10s. bds.

M'Farlane's Surgical Reports, 8vo. 7s. bds.

Clement's Observations in Surgery, &c. 8vo. 8s. bds.

Corbyn on Cholera, 8vo. 12s. bds.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Example, or Family Scenes, fcp. 5s. bds.

Valpy's Classical Library, Vol. XXXIII.; Sophocles, 4s. 6d. cloth.

Lardner's Cyclopædia, Vol. XXXIV.; Treatise on Chemistry, 1 vol. fcp. 6s. cloth.

Gallery of Society of Painters in Water Colours, No. IV. Prints, 10s. 6d. Proofs, 18s. India proofs, 21s. Proofs before letters, 11. 11s. 6d.

Rennell's Investigation of the Currents of the Atlantic, 8vo, and Atlas, 31. 3s. cloth.

Gallander's Youth's Book on Natural Theology, royal 18mo. 4s. hf.-bd.

Condition of the Anglo-Eastern Empire in 1832, 8vo. 9s. bds.

Ram's Practical Treatise on Assets, Debts, &c. 8vo. 11. 1s. bds.

Major's Cabinet National Gallery, No. I. 8vo. 2s. 6d.; India Proofs, 5s. 1 folio proofs, 7s. 6d.

Hervey's Illustrations of Modern Sculpture, 6s. 6d.

Kidd's Guide to Dover, 18mo. sewed, 1s. 6d.

Beumish's History of the King's German Legion, Vol. I. 8vo. 11. cloth, with coloured plates.

Lyell's Geology, Vol. I. new edition, greatly improved, 8vo. 15s. bds.

Abbott's Elements of Trigonometry, 12mo. 7s.

Cunningham's Arithmetical Text-Book, 12mo. 8s. 6d. sheep.

Homer's Literal English Examples for Latin Verse, 18mo. 2s. bds.

De Porquet's French Dictionary, 5s. bd.

Higgins' Mineral and Mineral Geologies Illustrated and Compared, 8vo. 7s. cloth,

LITERARY REPORT.

Mr. Harrison, author of "Tales of a Physician," "The Humorist," &c. is preparing for publication a new annual, entitled "Christmas Tales, Historical and Domestic," illustrated with engravings. The volume will consist of a series of original tales in prose, some of which, founded on historical fact, are designed to illustrate the characters of persons who have played prominent parts in the great theatre of the world, while others attempt to depict feelings and events which spring out of domestic life.

Speedily will be published, "The Puritan's Grave," 3 vols. by the author of "The Usurer's Daughter."

"The Siege of Maynooth, or Romance in Ireland," 2 vols. is in a state of forwardness for publication.

Mr. Taylor has a "Life of Cowper" nearly ready for publication, which will contain a complete view of the Poet's religious character; together with a variety of interesting information respecting some parts of his personal history, not before generally known or correctly appreciated.

"Friendship's Offering" (the oldest but one of the English Annuals) has this season added the talent and interest of the "Winter's Wreath" to its other attractions,—the latter work being now combined with it. It will appear on the 1st of November in its usual style of elegant binding, and with a grand array of highly-finished Engravings by the first Artists, while its carefully-selected literature will comprise Contributions from the most popular and eminent writers.

The "Comic Offering," edited by Miss Sheridan, will be published at the same time, embellished with upwards of Sixty most humorous Designs by various Comic Artists, and enriched with facetious Contributions.

Captain Head's "Overland Journey from India" is now nearly ready for publication, in large folio, with elegant Plates illustrative of India, Arabian and Egyptian Scenery, accompanied by accurate Plans and Maps.

"The Scripture Manual; or, a Guide to the proper Study and Elucidation of the Holy Scriptures, by a new and corrected arrangement of all those corresponding passages, dispersed throughout the Bible, which relate to the most important subjects, classed under appropriate heads, and in alphabetical order," is in the press.

In the press, with Twenty-six splendid Illustrations, from Drawings by D. Roberts, Esq. engraved by the most accomplished Artists, "The Pilgrims of the Rhine," by the Author of "Pelham," &c. &c.

Lord and Lady Nugent announce a work under the title of "Legends of the Library at Lillies."

With Engravings, the "History of the Scottish Church, Rotterdam; with Notices of the other British Churches in the Netherlands, and a brief View of the Dutch Ecclesiastical Establishment." By, the Rev. William Stevens,

M. A. Junior Minister of the Scottish Church at Rotterdam. This work, we understand, is drawn up from original and hitherto unpublished documents.

The late Rev. Dr. Adam Clarke had gone a considerable way in preparing his Autobiography for publication; and we are informed that his second son, the clergyman, to whom he has bequeathed his MSS., is finishing it for the press.

Proposals are issued for publishing, by subscription, "Notitiae Lndæ, or Notices of Louth, Lincolnshire," with Engravings.

"The Emigrant's Tale, with other Poems," by James Bird, Author of "Framlingham," &c.

"Fisher's Drawing-room Scrap-book for 1833, with Poetical Illustrations by L. E. L.," and containing thirty-six plates.

"Heath's Picturesque Annual for 1833," with twenty-six plates, from drawings by Stanfield; with Travelling Sketches on the Rhine, in Belgium, and in Holland, by Leitch Ritchie.

"The Keepsake, for 1833."

"The Literary Souvenir for 1833," edited by A. A. Watts.

"The New-Year's Gift and Juvenile Souvenir, for 1833," edited by Mrs. Watts.

Lord Nugent has in the press a Letter to Mr. Murray, touching the review of his "Memorials of Hampden," in the last number of the "Quarterly Review."

Another weekly Journal is announced, in German and English, to be entitled "Germania;" and to contain a record of the progress of Society, and of Science, Literature, and the Fine Arts. The prospectus breathes highly liberal principles.

"The Amulet, for 1833," the eighth of the series, is announced for publication early in November. Among the embellishments are prints from Lawrence's pictures of the Duchess of Richmond, and John Kemble, as Cato; the other engravings are from paintings by Winkie, Newton, Mulready, &c. &c. The literary portion of the work will, as heretofore, consist chiefly of articles of permanent interest and value.

The "Juvenile Forget-Me-Not," edited by Mrs. S. C. Hall, will be this year published under the joint auspices of Mr. Ackermann, and Messrs. Westley and Davis. It will contain several fine engravings on steel, and the literary contents will be as usual from the pens of the most eminent writers for the young.

"The Buccaneer," a Tale, by Mrs. S. C. Hall, is announced for publication on the 1st of November.

The oldest of our Annuals, "Forget Me Not," will, we are assured, possess this year very strong claims to public favour. The names of the artists, including Martin, Leslie, Prout, Barrett, Richter, Buss, W. and E. Finden, Rolls, Carter, &c. &c. sufficiently vouch for the high character of the embellishments; and the literary department embraces, as usual, those of many of the most popular writers of the day.

BIOGRAPHICAL PARTICULARS OF CELEBRATED PERSONS, LATELY DECEASED.

SIR EVERARD HOME.

Sir Everard Home died at his apartments in Chelsea College. He was one of the most eminent medical men of his day. He was of ancient Scottish lineage, and at an early age embraced the profession of physic, which he practised with the greatest success in the metropolis for more than forty years. The publications of the baronet were voluminous, and of high repute. Among his valuable works were "Lectures on Comparative Anatomy," in which are explained the preparations in the Hunterian Collection, illustrated by 171 engravings; "Hunterian Oration" in honor of surgery, and in memory of those practitioners by whose labours it has been advanced, delivered in the theatre of the College, February, 11, 1814; "Practical Observations on the Treatment of Stricture in the Urethra and in the Œsophagus," 3 vols. 8vo. Besides these, Sir Everard contributed largely to the Philosophical Transactions, and a variety of ably-written articles to the medical periodicals of the day. His late Majesty, when Prince Regent, raised him to the dignity of a baronet, by the title of Sir Everard Home, of Well Manor Farm, in the county of Southampton, and also conferred on him the appointment of Serjeant-surgeon, in which office he was continued by the present King. His successor to this office is Benj. Charles Brodie, Esq. Sir Everard was also Surgeon to Chelsea Hospital, Honorary Professor of Anatomy and Surgery to the Royal College of Surgeons; for many years he was elected to the Presidency of the College. Sir Everard was in his 77th year, having been born in 1756. He is succeeded in the baronetcy by his eldest son, James Everard (now Sir Jas. Everard Home,) a Commander in the Royal Navy.

PRISCILLA WAKEFIELD.

On the 12th September, in her 82d year, Priscilla Wakefield, author of many justly popular works for children, and young persons, as well as one of the earliest promoters, if not the original promoter, of those Provident Institutions for the labouring classes, now so generally known under the name of Savings Banks. She had been for several years, almost a helpless and hopeless sufferer from bodily infirmity; yet for a considerable period after she became such, her mental faculties remained unimpaired,

her spirits unbroken, and the ardour of her benevolent sympathies unchilled: and although the exercise and influence of these had been gradually overclouded, and of late totally extinguished—so that a great proportion of the present generation was, perhaps, hardly aware of her painfully protracted existence—society is far too much her debtor to allow of her death being recorded in our Obituary, without this brief tribute to her memory, as one of the benefactors of the human race.

She was the eldest daughter of Daniel Bell, late of Stamford-hill, and Catherine Barclay, grand-daughter of the celebrated Robert Barclay, who wrote the famous "Apology for the Quakers." She was born on the 31st of Jan. 1751, in the village of Tottenham, and married Mr. Edward Wakefield, merchant of London, on the 3d of Jan. 1771, by whom she had three children, one daughter and two sons. Among her numerous relatives she had the felicity of ranking Mrs. Fry, to whom she was aunt. She was born a member of the Society of Friends, and remained in it from principle. In her private character, whether as a daughter, mother, or grandmother, she was exemplary; in her disposition remarkably calm and cheerful, bearing with great patience an accumulation of extreme bodily suffering: indeed her whole conduct discovered an energy, philosophy, meekness, and resignation rarely to be met with.

SIR ALBERT PELL.

Sir Albert Pell died at his house in Harley-street, on the 6th September. His death has occasioned a vacancy in the office of one of the Judges of the Bankruptcy Court, to which he was appointed by the Lord Chancellor, in December last, when he received the honour of Knighthood. Sir Albert Pell at an early period of his life betook himself to the profession of the law, and for many years he appeared as Counsel in most of the eminent cases brought into the Court of Common Pleas. He was also leading Counsel on the Western Circuit, where he acquired both fame and fortune, and retired with a handsome competency from the active practice of his profession about seven years back. He was an active and intelligent Magistrate for the County of Middlesex, and his political predilections were those of the present Administration. He possessed considerable powers of eloquence, and at County Meetings, and at the Meetings of

the Magistrates at Clerkenwell, he was always a prominent and able speaker. Sir Albert Pell was connected with the noble family of St. John, having united himself in 1813, to the Hon. Margaret Letitia Matilda St. John, third daughter of Henry Beauchamp, fourteenth Lord St. John of Bletso, by which lady, who survives him, he has left a numerous family. Until the appointment of Sir Albert to the Bankruptcy Court, he chiefly resided at his pleasant villa on Pinner-hill.

DAVID BLAIKIE, ESQ.

On the 3rd of September, died of cholera, David Blaikie, Esq. He had been residing with his family at Kensington for several months past, intending to follow out the profession of a solicitor, in which he had already obtained extensive and increasing practice.

He had been for many years a Writer to the Signet, in which profession he held a most respectable station. About six years ago, he started the "*Edinburgh Evening Post*," of which he continued proprietor till November, 1829; and in that capacity, it is but justice to state, that he gave an impetus to the periodical press of Scotland, productive of the greatest benefit to the public. He afterwards purchased the copyright of the "*Edinburgh Weekly Chronicle*," and on both papers, but more particularly on the "*Post*," he projected such improvements, in both the mechanical and literary departments, as to render them equal, if not superior, to the most ambitious of their contemporaries. Having obtained facilities, possessed, perhaps, by no other newspaper proprietor, he originated the "*Edinburgh Literary Gazette*," and, in the face of insuperable difficulties, continued it for nearly two years, when ample experience proved that for such a work, however ably conducted, there was no field in Scotland. In these attempts, Mr. Blaikie expended a respectable fortune.

Mr. Blaikie's widow having, on the death of her husband, been removed to Mr. Jerdan's house, the Grove, Brompton, was shortly afterwards confined, and in twelve hours from the period of Mr. Blaikie's interment she was delivered of a daughter!

We quote from an evening paper, the "*True Sun*," the following statement with respect to Mr. Jerdan; honourable not only to Mr. Jerdan in an eminent degree, as far as the facts are concerned, but honourable to the "*True Sun*" as regards its feeling towards Mr. Jerdan:—

"Fortunately in this universe there is no shadow without light; there is no calamity, not the greatest, but which gives occasion to some moral

beauty in the sufferer, or the survivors—no poor human weakness which may not find some strength either in itself or others to lean upon, and to comfort the common hopes of mankind. We understand, from authority which we cannot doubt, that Mr. Jerdan, in this distressing narrative has omitted what it became his modesty perhaps so to treat, but which it is assuredly the business of all lovers of generosity and right good fellowship to supply. He found his friend Mr. Blaikie ill of this appalling, and, perhaps, infectious disease, and he stuck by him nevertheless to the last. Mr. Blaikie, we understand, died in his arms. He then takes the widow home to his house, thinking nothing of the uneasiness and inconveniences which less cordial natures might have taken into account; sees her safe through her new trouble; and is setting out on the melancholy office of attending his friend to his last home, when another friend is seized by the destroyer, and in five hours' time is added to the list of his regrets.

"The writer of this article has had occasion, in the course of his life, to suffer much with Mr. Jerdan, and to be differed with by him. All idea of ill-will has long been done away, we trust, on either side, from a knowledge that on neither side was there any real ill-blood. But an instance of genuine feeling like this, with or without the numerous testimonies we have heard to this gentleman's natural kind-heartedness, places him at once, we beg leave to say, in a high rank in our respect. Such men are good Samaritans, above all subjection to conclusions from party creeds, or infirmities common to every body. The only value of whatsoever improves society is to make such men, and to make them happy; and if Mr. Jerdan, in all probability, is not exempt from the troubles common to most of us, he has assuredly this consolation within him,—that he must believe in the existence of what is good and kind, because he has it in his own heart."

REV. DR. ADAM CLARKE.

Dr. Clarke was born in the county of Londonderry, Ireland, in the year 1763. He was early distinguished for the seriousness of his disposition. His boyhood was spent in acquiring the rudiments of a classical education, and in attending to the concerns of his father's farm. He was afterwards placed with Mr. Bennett, a large linen-manufacturer; but feeling more inclined to a life of literary pursuits and ministerial labours, he soon left that gentleman. He was introduced by letter to the Rev. John Wesley, and became a student of the school at Kingswood. Here his talents were soon recognised, and Mr. Wesley sent him out as an itinerant preacher at the age of 18. His youthful appearance gave an air of interest to his ministrations, which were attended by great numbers, who flocked to hear "the boy-preacher." We cannot follow him through the long course of his public labours: a few more general particulars may be added. His know-

ledge of languages (especially the Oriental) was extensive and profound. This is evinced (were other testimony wanting) in his Commentary on the Scriptures—a work, in some respects, surpassing all others of its kind. His library was rich in biblical MSS, exceeding, it is said, in extent and value, those in the Duke of Sussex's collection. The Duke, we have heard, used frequently to visit Dr. Clarke in a friendly way, and even to take a pipe in his house—a privilege permitted by the Doctor (who was a resolute enemy to the use of tobacco) to no other man. Dr. C. was remarkable as a student and a father, for the perfect ease with which he could make a translation from one character to the other. The learned linguist, poring over some ancient scroll, and thence deducing matter for framing theories or confirming arguments, would be found, five minutes after, sporting in the midst of his children, with all the wild exuberance of boyish glee. The great charm, in fact, of his society, was his simplicity and playfulness of disposition, producing in him a character which united two seemingly opposite qualities—that of comprehending the great without neglecting the little. He was made M.A. in 1805, and D.D. in 1806.

SIR ISRAEL PELLEW, K.C.B.

Died, on the 19th June, at his residence in Plymouth, in the 73d year of his age, after a lingering and painful illness, Sir Israel Pellew, Knight Commander of the Most Honourable and Military Order of the Bath, and Admiral of the Blue Squadron of his Majesty's Fleet.

Left fatherless at a very early age, Sir Israel, following the example of his elder brother, now Lord Viscount Exmouth, immediately embraced the naval profession, and first went to sea about the year 1772. He served as a midshipman, both before and during the American war, in which he distinguished himself by his spirited conduct. On the memorable occasion when the American army passed over from Long Island to New York, escorted by the French fleet under Count D'Estaing, he was entrusted with the command of a fort manned by seamen, which he defended with great resolution, though surrounded by the enemy, until he was re-called, when, notwithstanding the superiority of numbers by which he was opposed, he succeeded in making good his retreat to his ship. In reward of his services on this and other occasions during the war, he was promoted, on his return to England, to the rank of Lieutenant, and was afterwards appointed to the command of the *Resolution* cutter.

Whilst in this vessel, he received orders to cruise off Yarmouth for the purpose of intercepting an enemy's privateer, which had greatly impeded the trade in that quarter. Having at length fallen in with her, though of much inferior force, he immediately brought her to action, and after a severe engagement, in which her captain, and many of her crew were killed, succeeded in capturing her. On his carrying his prize into Hull, the merchants of that port presented a memorial to the Lords of the Admiralty through the Trinity Board, strongly recommending him for promotion. Lord Keppel, however, who presided at the Board of Admiralty at that time, did not accede to the application, in consequence of the war having terminated on the very day on which the action was fought; but he marked his approbation of Mr. Pellew's conduct by continuing him for three years in command of the cutter on the peace establishment. He was shortly after called to encounter another enemy, for, in 1793, we find him on board his brother's ship *La Nymphé*, and commanding as a volunteer the main-deck guns at the capture of the French frigate *Cleopatra*—for his services on that occasion he was promoted to the rank of Post-Captain, whilst his brother received the honour of knighthood. From that period until the short peace of 1802, Captain Pellew was actively employed in the West Indies and on other stations; commanding successively the *Squirrel*, of 24 guns; the *Amphion*, 32; the *Cleopatra*, 32; and the *Greyhound*, 32, from which ship he was sent on shore by the misguided seamen in the general and disgraceful mutiny of 1797, having, with many more of the best officers in the service, made himself obnoxious to his crew by a firm and uncompromising resistance to their lawless and violent demands: at the termination of the mutiny he refused to rejoin that frigate, and was appointed to a finer ship, the *Cleopatra*. He was on board the *Amphion* when, in 1796, that vessel, with 250 individuals, blew up, of whom nearly the whole perished; Captain Pellew escaped with little injury, though all that were sitting with him at his own table were lost.

On the renewal of hostilities in 1803, Captain Pellew was appointed to the command of the *Conqueror*, 74 guns, in which ship he was most actively employed for several years. He formed one of the staunch and intrepid little pack which shared with our immortal Nelson the glorious excitement of that animated chase, in which, with but twelve sail of two-deckers, he drove before him the combined

fleets of France and Spain, consisting of twenty sail of the line, including one *four* and several *three*-decked ships, from the Pillars of Hercules across the Atlantic to the West Indies, and thence in the utmost confusion back to their own harbours. Captain Pellew was shortly afterwards recompensed for this harassing and unexampled pursuit by contributing to the victory off the Cape of Trafalgar. On that occasion, the Conqueror was the fourth ship in the weather line led by the heroic Nelson, and, during the confusion of the conflict, a Lieutenant sent in a boat from that ship was the first person who boarded the Bucentaur, with which ship the Conqueror was much and closely engaged, and received the sword of Admiral Villeneuve, which he conveyed to Captain Pellew, who immediately sent it to the Commander-in-Chief. For his services in that action, Captain Pellew received a sword from the Patriotic Fund, value 100 guineas, and the Naval Medal of Merit, and was subsequently rewarded with the Red Ribbon of the Most Honourable and Military Order of the Bath. In 1810, when Sir Edward Pellew took the command of the Fleet in the Mediterranean, the subject of this Memoir, then recently promoted to the rank of Rear-Admiral, accompanied his brother in the capacity of Captain of the Fleet, an office rendered necessary by the extent of the command, and the number of the fleet, which consisted at that time of about 40 sail of the line, and 70 pendants. In this situation the Rear-Admiral was present at several skirmishes with the French fleet at the mouth of the harbour of Toulon; took a part in the capture of Genoa by the joint operations of the Naval and Military forces, and was otherwise usefully and actively employed, until the peace of 1814 restored him for a short time to the blessings of domestic life. The return of Napoleon from Elba, however, rendering the presence of an imposing Naval force in the Mediterranean again necessary, the same Commander-in-Chief was appointed, and Sir Israel also resumed his former office. During the short campaign of 1815, the fleet in which Sir Israel served co-operated with the Austrian army in the capture of Naples, and afterwards sailing to Marseilles retained military possession of that city, and of the defiles in its neighbourhood, and thus kept in check an army at Toulon, under the command of Marshal Massena, until the final overthrow of Napoleon.

Sir Israel was subsequently employed in the squadron which visited the Barbary

States to demand redress for the injuries suffered by Europeans from the ravages of the piratical Africans.

Since this period until his death, Sir Israel resided in the bosom of his family, gratefully enjoying the fruits of his labours; kind, charitable, and affectionate to all around him—loyal to his King and faithful to his God.

REV. DR. ROBERTSON.

The Rev. Dr. Robertson, one of the Ministers of South Leith, died of cholera, after an illness of twenty-four hours, in the 75th year of his age, and 50th of his ministry. Dr. Robertson commenced his public career in the year 1781, as assistant to Dr. Cross, who was then minister of the Tron Church, Glasgow. Young and inexperienced as he then was, the congregation amongst whom he laboured beheld in him the indications of future excellence. They judged of the likely character of the harvest from the appearance of the first fruits, and had their expressed wishes been attended to, he would have been appointed successor to the charge. But the Magistrates of Glasgow had not then broken in upon the custom of only appointing ordained clergymen to the city churches, and their suit was denied. In 1783, he was ordained assistant to the Rev. Mr. Thomson of St. Ninian's, where, for four years, he discharged, with much acceptance, the duties of the pastoral office. In 1787, he was appointed to the church of Gargunnoch. In that parish he laboured for 17 years. In December, 1804, he was, with the general approbation of the people, translated to the second charge of South Leith. The manner in which he discharged the duties of the pastoral office in that extensive parish, till within a short period of his death, amply justified the favourable opinion which had been formed of his character and talents. He was an able and affectionate preacher, simple in his style and manner, and clear in his illustration of doctrine and duty. But excellent as he was in his pulpit ministrations, it was only in the intercourse of domestic life, that his worth, as a man, could be duly appreciated. He was especially attentive to the sick and the afflicted. Wherever sickness was, there was he to be found, directing the sufferer to the physician of souls, and preparing him, by the consolations of religion, for whatever might be the issue of trouble. It was ordered by Providence that he should finish his labours, and his long and useful life in that district of country where he had spent the prime of his days, and where his

ministrations were still remembered with affectionate regard. He had gone for the benefit of change of air, to reside in the neighbourhood of Stirling, having but a few weeks ago preached his last sermon, in his usual health and spirits, at his former charge, Garguonock.

THE HON. RICHARD RYDER.

On the 18th September, the Right Hon. Richard Ryder, at Westbrook Hay, Herts, aged 87. He started in life as the participator of the opinions of his elder brother, the Earl of Harrowby, and, under the Administration of Mr. Perceval, was appointed to the high office of Secretary of State for the Home Department, which he resigned in 1809, when he was replaced by Viscount Sidmouth. Mr. Ryder, on the nomination of the Liverpool Ministry, was re-appointed a Lord of the Treasury, having accepted that office in 1807, on the accession of the Duke of Portland to the premiership. He was succeeded at the Treasury in 1814, by Earl Bathurst, but did not finally retire from public life until the election of 1831, when he withdrew from the representation of Tiverton, for which borough he was returned to nine Parliaments, as the nominee of Lord Harrowby. In the last return of the civil and military offices, there was no detailed account of the Ecclesiastical Courts, consequently the emoluments of the Registrarship of the Consistory Court do not appear in that document, but it is supposed to be worth many thousands per annum. The Right Hon. Gentleman has left an only daughter by his marriage with a daughter of Sir John Skynner. Mrs. Ryder died in 1821.

SIR ALURED CLARKE, G.C.B.

On the 16th September, died at the Vicarage, Llangollen, where he was on a visit to his niece, Mrs. Eyton, Field-Marshal Sir Alured Clarke, G.C.B. aged 87. He entered the army as an ensign seventy-three years ago, in 1792; and after passing through the subordinate ranks, he was appointed to the Lieutenant-Colonelcy of the 7th Foot, 1777. He was advanced to the rank of Major-General 1790, Lieutenant-General 1797, Colonel

of the 7th Fusileers 1801, General 29th April, 1802, Field-Marshal 21st August, 1830. The services of Sir Alured were not remarkable for their brilliancy. He served in the East Indies, where he was invested with the command of the army that captured, under the orders of General Craig, the Cape of Good Hope. Sir Alured arrived only during the unexpected struggle with the Dutch. The Colonelcy of the 7th Fusileers, and the insignia of a G.C.B. have fallen vacant by his death.

CHARLES CALVERT, ESQ. M.P.

The late Mr. Calvert, M.P. was Representative of the Borough of Southwark twenty years, having been first returned at the General Election in 1812. The lamented gentleman's election was opposed in 1818, 1826, and 1830. On the last occasion it will be recollected he was defeated by the late Mr. Harris, on whose dissolution a few weeks subsequent to his return, Mr. Calvert was again selected by the electors for their representative. Mr. Calvert was about sixty years of age, and by his lady, a daughter of Sir William Rowley, he has left an infant family of four children. At the period of his union with Miss Rowley, there was a singular disparity in their ages, the Honourable Member having attained his fiftieth year, and the lady having just entered her twenty-first. He died of cholera, at the seat of his brother-in-law, Easton Hall, Saxmundham, Essex. Mr. Calvert was the gentleman who presided at a late meeting of Market Gardeners, and was at the time in robust health. On that occasion the interdict of the use of vegetables and fruits by the faculty, having been adverted to, Mr. Calvert said, "I have not abstained from eating vegetables and fruits—the former boiled, and the latter ripe—and I have experienced no ill effects from the indulgence, as my appearance will testify." This declaration and remark, coupled with Mr. Calvert's florid complexion and high health, elicited considerable applause, and was deemed by all who heard him, as decisive of the non-injurious effects resulting from the consumption of vegetables and fruits.

INCIDENTS, ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS, APPOINTMENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

Increase of Crime in the Metropolis.—At the late London Sessions, the Recorder, in the course of his address to the Grand Jury, observed, that "he was sorry to say he could hold out no prospect of an early termination of their labours. It was a melancholy circumstance that, in less than two months, the commitments on the London side amounted to 89, a greater number than he ever recollected to have appeared in the calendar during the many years he had sat in this Court, excepting the riots of 1780."

The registrations for the city of London, under the Reform Act, amount to 16,842 electors for the city, and 384 for the county; Westminster, 10,103, and 746; Marylebone, 6501, and 277; Finsbury, 10,378, and 1024.

Reform Alms-Houses.—A meeting has taken place at the London Tavern, the Lord Mayor in the chair, for the purpose of adopting resolutions for the erection of Alms-Houses for decayed citizen householders, instead of illumination. The principal supporters of the proposed erection were, Mr. W. Weston, Mr. Wade (of the Birmingham Political Union), Mr. Deputy Blacket, Mr. J. Poole (of St. Edmund Hall, Oxford), Mr. R. Taylor, Mr. Mansell (a Barrister), and Mr. Shoo-bridge, all of whom advocated the cause with considerable force and ability. The latter gentleman, who was one of the original proposers, hoped that the Corporation would vote 6000*l.* towards this noble purpose. Other Corporations would, no doubt, follow the example. Mr. Shoo-bridge concluded by stating, that he would recommend that every contributor of 100*l.* towards the object should be entitled for his life to nominate an occupant for one house. The Corporation, if they gave 6000*l.*, would thus have the satisfaction of nominating sixty. Mr. Wade observed that the Metropolis already possessed monuments to the memory of many great men, but the Alms-houses would constitute a monument to perpetuate the triumph of the principle of liberty, of which the nation might justly feel proud.—Resolutions in furtherance of the objects of the meeting were all unanimously agreed to, a Committee nominated, and the subscriptions were immediately commenced.

Public Statue of James Watt.—The statue of James Watt, from the chisel of the eminent sculptor Chantry, has just been erected in the chapel of St. Paul, in

Westminster Abbey. Mr. Watt is represented seated, his left hand holding a paper, on which he has traced the parallel motion of the steam-engine; and the thoughtful expression of the countenance corresponds with the importance of the principle which his genius had developed and applied. The drapery (the gown of a master of arts) is simple and flowing; and the statue, considered as a work of art, from its perfect ease, intellectual expression, and accurate resemblance to the original, may fairly claim a place among the most celebrated sculptured portraits of ancient or modern times.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

The Rev. J. W. Darby, M.A. to the Rectory of Shottisham, in the county of Suffolk

The Rev. T. Arden, A.B. to the Rectory of Bassingham, Norfolk.

The Rev. R. J. C. Alderson, A.M. to the Rectories of Baconsthorpe and Bodham, Norfolk.

The Rev. M.B. Darby, A.M. to the Vicarage of Wicklewood, Norfolk.

The Rev. J. Phillips, Curate of Killuscully, to the Perpetual Curacy of Ardmoyle.

The Rev. Henry Worsley, D.D., of Exeter, has been appointed to the Curacy of Newport, in the Isle of Wight.

The Rev. Robert Gee to the Vicarage of Palginton and Chapel of Marldon, Devon; the Lord Bishop of Exeter having previously licensed Mr. Gee a public preacher throughout the Diocese of Exeter.

The Rev. Herbert C. Marsh, B.A. to the Rectory of Barnack, vacated by the Institution of the Rev. C. Kingsley to the Rectory of Clovelly.

The Rev. E. Thurlow, Rector of Houghton-le-Spring, Durham, has appointed the Rev. J. S. Nicholl, Curate of Wooler, to the Ministry of the new church at Hetton.

The Rev. J. N. White has been instituted to the united Rectories of Tyvetshall Saint Margaret and Tyvetshall Saint Mary, Suffolk, on the presentation of Earl Orford, who has also appointed the new Incumbent one of his Chaplains.

The Rev. W. S. Escott, S.C.L. Fellow of New College, to the Rectory of Oddington, Gloucestershire.

The Rev. W. Chenery, M.A. of Jesus College, Cambridge, to the Rectory of Sturston, Suffolk.

The Rev. J. H. Stone to the Perpetual Curacy of Eye, near Peterborough, vacant by the cession of the Rev. Thomas Mills.

The Rev. C. E. Birch, to the Vicarage of Wiston, Suffolk.

The Hon. and Rev. Adolphus Augustus Turnour has been instituted to the consolidated livings of Tatterford cum Tattersett, in the county of Norfolk.

The Rev. H. G. Liddell, M.A. Rector of Whickam, to the Rectory of Essington, hereto-

fore appropriate to the Archdeaconry of Durham, vacant by the resignation of Archdeacon Thorp.

The Rev. Francis Henry Rowney has been, upon his own petition, licensed, by the Lord Bishop of Gloucester, to the Perpetual Curacy of Ashchurch, vacant by the resignation of the Rev. Wm. Hopton.

The Rev. R. Phayre, Scholar of Trinity College, Dublin, has been presented, by Marquis Townsend, to the Livings of East and West Rainham, Norfolk, and the Perpetual Curacy of St. Mary's, Norwich.

The Rev. Samuel Ferguson, Curate of Archdeacon Stopford, Diocese of Leighlin, has been nominated, by the Lord-Lieutenant, to the Living of Moyne, in the Diocese of Cashel.

The Rev. H. B. Chinn, Master of the Free Grammar School of Tideswell, to the Rectory of Carlington, Derbyshire.

The Rev. Thomas Pickthall, A.M. Vicar of Broxbourn, Herts, to the Rectory of Wormley, in the same county.

The Rev. R. Irvine, M.A., of Magdalen Hall, Oxford, to the Ministry of St. John's Church, Waterloo-road, vacant by the resignation of the Rev. Dr. Barrett.

The Rev. Robert Grier to the Perpetual Curacy and Parish Church of Walpole, Suffolk.

The Rev. Robert Shuckburgh, A.M., to the Rectory of Aldborough, Suffolk.

The Rev. W. J. Russell, M.A., of Pembroke College, Oxford, to the Mastership of Chard Grammar School; and the Rev. J. Harling, Assistant Minister of St. Peter's, Birmingham, to the Head Mastership of Chipping Campden Grammar School, Gloucestershire.

Rev. C. H. Cox, M.A. of Christ Church, and Perpetual Curate of Benson, has been appointed one of the Lecturers of Carfax, Oxford.

Rev. R. Gordon to the Vicarage of Elsfield.

Rev. E. Berens, M.A. to the Archdeaconry of Berks.

Rev. L. Clarke, M.A. has been elected Canon Residentiary of the Cathedral Church of Sarum.

The Rev. G. G. Stonestreet, F.S.A. of Hastings, to a Prebend in Lincoln Cathedral.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

The King has been pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood upon Lieutenant-Colonel Michael Creagh, of the 88th or Royal County Down regiment, Military Companion of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order.

The King has been pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood upon Major-General William Nicolay, Governor of the Island of Mauritius.

The King has been pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood upon John Deas Thomson, Esq. late Commissioner and Accountant-General of the Navy, Civil Knight Commander of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order.

The Lord Chamberlain of his Majesty's Household has appointed Dr. Charles Price, M.D. of Brighton, Physician Extraordinary to the King.

The King has been graciously pleased to appoint the Hon. Jno. Duncan Bligh (now Secretary to His Majesty's Embassy at the Hague) to be Secretary to his Majesty's Embassy at St. Petersburg.

The King has been graciously pleased to approve of Mr. William Hase, a Vice-Consul at Plymouth for the Grand Duke of Mecklenburgh Schwerin.

The King has been pleased to appoint Benjamin Collins Brodie, Esq. Serjeant-Surgeon to his Majesty, in the room of Sir Everard Home, Bart. deceased.

Thomas F. Kennedy, Esq. Clerk of the Ordinance, is appointed one of the Lords of the Treasury, in the room of Lord Nugent. Colonel Fox succeeds to the Clerkship of the Ordinance.

The King has been pleased to appoint Captain Horace Seymour to be Equerry to his Majesty in Ordinary, vice Sir Augustus D'Este.

The King has been pleased to appoint Robert Keate, Esq. Surgeon Extraordinary to his Majesty, to be Surgeon to his Majesty's Person.

The King has been pleased to appoint David Davies, Esq. Surgeon Extraordinary, to his Majesty's Household.

Mr. C. Jennings, solicitor, of Somerton, has been appointed a Master Extraordinary in Chancery.

Married.—At Teddesley, Staffordshire, Viscount Newark, to Miss Emily Littleton, second daughter of E. J. Littleton, Esq. M.P. for that county.

Halsey William Tyrwhitt Drake, Esq. M.P. to Emma, third daughter of the late Joseph Halsey, Esq. of Gaddesden Park, Herts.

Edward Hughes, Chamberlain, Esq. barrister-at-law, to Emma, second daughter of the late J. Knight, Esq. of Dodington.

The Rev. Montague J. Taylor, Vicar of Harrold, Bedfordshire, to Louisa Ann, fifth daughter of Sir William Curtis, bart., of Portland-place.

The Rev. George William Brooks, Rector of Hampden, and Chaplain to his Grace the Duke of Leeds, to Jane Mary, youngest daughter of William Shepherd, Esq. of Half-Moon Street, Piccadilly.

Arthur W. Torrens, son of the late Major-General Sir Henry Torrens, Adjutant-General, to Maria Jane, daughter of the late General Murray.

At Twickenham, C. Tebb, Esq. to Lucy, daughter of the late Major-General Cunningham.

At Huntingdon, the Rev. Frederick Reade, B.A. of St. John's College, Cambridge, and Domestic Chaplain to the Earl of Burlington, to Emily, sixth daughter of William Margetts, Esq. of Huntingdon.

At Salisbury, Arthur Fane, Esq. youngest son of Lieut.-General Sir Henry Fane, G.C.B. to Lucy H. E. Fane, eldest daughter of John Bennett, Esq. of Pythouse, M.P. for Wilts.

At Camperdown, Forfarshire, John James Allen, Esq. R.N. to the Lady Henrietta Dundas Duncan, eldest daughter of the Earl of Camperdown.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, Edmund Bacon, Esq. eldest son of Sir Edmund Bacon, Bart. of Raveningham Hall, Norfolk, to Louisa, third daughter of the late William Richardson, Esq. of Rich Hill, in the County of Armagh.

At Newton Valence, R. H. Payne, Esq., second son of Sir Peter Payne, Bart. M.P., of Knuston Hall, county of Northampton, to

Louisa, youngest daughter of H. Chawner, Esq. of Newton Manor House, Hants.

At Chepstow, Monmouth, R. G. Cunningham, Esq. of Newland Park, Gloucestershire, to the Hon. Arabella Eliza Pery, eldest daughter of Viscount Glentworth.

At Chilton, Joseph, second son of the Rev. John Savill, of Hukstead, Essex, to Susan, youngest daughter of Colonel Addison, of Chilton-hall, Suffolk.

At Whitechurch, Charles T. Gaskell, Esq. of Stanmore, Middlesex, to Charlotte, daughter of the late General Bruce, of Elstree, Herts.

At Hampstead, the Rev. G. G. Harvey, Rector of Horton, Staffordshire, to Sarah Frances, eldest daughter of T. Sheppard, Esq. of Hampstead Heath.

Russell Scott, Esq. of Upper Stamford-street, London, son of the Rev. Russell Scott, of Portsmouth, to Isabella, eldest daughter of Joseph Prestwick, Esq. of the Lawn, South Lambeth.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, the Rev. Evan Nepean, youngest son of the late Right Hon. Sir Evan Nepean, of Lodars, Dorset, to Anne, second daughter of Sir H. Jenner, Knt., his Majesty's Advocate General.

At Mawgan, Cornwall, Christopher Wallis Poplam, Esq. of Trevarno, only son of Captain J. L. Poplam, R.N., and nephew to the late Sir Home Poplam, K.C.B., to Harriet Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the late Sir Vyell Vyvyan, Bart., and sister to the present Sir Richard R. Vyvyan, Bart. of Trelowarren.

At Trinity Church, St. Marylebone, by the Rev. Robert Scott, Lieutenant general White, of Upper Berkeley-street, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late Alexander Davison, Esq. of Swarland Park, Northumberland; and also Captain S. E. Cook, R.N. only son of the Rev. Jos. Cook, of Newton Hall, in the same county, to Dorothy Davison, youngest daughter of the above.

At St. James's, Frederick Seymour, Esq. to the Lady Augusta Hervey, the eldest daughter of the Marquis of Bristol.

At Twickenham, William Ker Ashford, Esq. nephew to the Duchess Dowager of Roxburghe, to Maria Cordella, eldest daughter of Lieutenant-colonel and the Hon. Mrs. Esplanade, of Twickenham.

At St. George's, Bloomsbury, the Rev. T. O. Goodchild, Perpetual Curate of South Malling, Sussex, only son of Thomas Goodchild, Esq. of Mecklenburgh-square, to Ellen, eldest surviving daughter of Philip Ferring, Esq. of Torrington-square.

Died.—At Arran Lodge, Bognor, the Countess of Arran. Her Ladyship was the only surviving daughter of the late Sir John Tyrrell, of Heron Hall, Essex.

At his apartments in Chelsea College, in his 77th year, Sir Everard Home, Bart. Serjeant-Surgeon to his Majesty.

At Oak-hill, Herts, Sir S. H. Clarke, Bart.

At Leamington Priors, the Rev. R. B. Radcliffe, M.A. Rector of Ashby-de-la-Zouche, Leicestershire, and Chaplain to the Marquis of Hastings.

At Ibbstock Rectory, Leicestershire, Charlotte, relict of General George Worde, late of Woodland Castle, Glamorganshire, in the 76th year of her age. She was the only daughter of the Right Rev. Spencer Madan, D.D. late Lord Bishop of Peterborough, by the Lady Charlotte, his wife, sister of the first Marquis Cornwallis.

At Holme Pierrepont, Anne Countess Dowager Manvers, in the 76th year of her age.

In the Albany, Sir Walter Stirling, Bart. of Faskine, N.B.

In Hereford Street, Lady Lowe, wife of Lieut.-General Sir Hudson Lowe.

Of cholera, Lieut.-Colonel W. Forrest, of the East-India Company's Service. He was seized on the 28th ult. on board the Glasgow, and died in less than fifteen hours.

In Devonshire Place, the Rev. Dr. Stephens, of Southfield, Tonbridge, Kent, in the 79th year of his age.

At Bayswater, the Rev. Adam Clarke, LL.D. F.A.S. of Heydon-hall, near Pinner, Middlesex, of cholera, in the 72d year of his age.

Suddenly, in his 41st year, at Carlisle, on his way to Edinburgh, Mr. Robert Spottiswoode, brother to Mr. Spottiswoode, the King's Printer.

At Norwich, very suddenly, John Stanforth Patteson, Esq. Alderman for Mancroft Ward, and for many years an active Magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant of Norfolk, and also Lieut.-Colonel of the East Norfolk Militia.

In the 70th year of his age, Mr. Edward Jeffery, bookseller, Pall-mall, for nearly fifty years a resident in that street.

At Chelmsford, in the 70th year of his age, much and deservedly respected, William Meggy, joint proprietor of the "Chelmsford Chronicle" for upwards of forty years.

At Boudgea, near Smyrna, in the 88th year of his age, after a few days' illness, Francis Werry, Esq., late his Britannic Majesty's Consul at Smyrna.

At her house in Middle-street, Taunton, Mary Trewren, widow of the late Thomas Trewren, Esq., of Trewardreva, in Cornwall, and sister of Sir Thomas Hare, Bart., of Stowe Hall, Norfolk.

At her house in Belgrave-street, Belgrave-square, the lady of the late Benjamin West, Esq., President of the Royal Academy. This venerable and respected lady died of the prevailing epidemic after a few hours attack.

At Blandford, in the 70th year of her age, Alicia Catherine, relict of the late James Brine, Esq., Admiral of the White.

At Wrintel-court, in Kent, in the 75th year of his age, William Cooke, Esq. one of his Majesty's Counsel, and a Bencher of the Hon. Society of Lincoln's-inn.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES

IN THE COUNTIES OF ENGLAND, AND IN WALES, SCOTLAND AND IRELAND.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

Lace-makers and Straw-plat Workers.—The poor straw-plat workers in Dunstable, and the surrounding villages, are in the most dreadful state of misery, destitution, and want. The very same straw-plat for which they were paid, a few years since, half-a-crown a score, they can now only get sevenpence halfpenny a score for—barely sufficient to keep the poor creatures from actual starvation; and those who get this remuneration for their labour, are what are called "tip-top workers." Inferior workers can, with difficulty, get three halfpence the score. Straw bonnets, which some time ago would have fetched from 10s. to 12s., may now be procured for 3s. The manufacture of an article of lace, made by machinery (principally in Leicestershire and Nottinghamshire), called bobbin-net, has experienced a still greater depreciation in value. The yard-wide bobbin-net, which about ten years ago met with a ready sale at sixty shillings per yard, is now retailed at sixteen-pence! The quilling-net, which at the same time sold for two shillings and sixpence a yard, is now selling at three-halfpence! Several hundreds of thousands of pounds' worth of this article used to be exported to the continent, especially to France and to America; but the export trade is now entirely ruined—France and America not only being in the possession of English machinery, but English workmen, who are enabled not only to compete, successfully, with English-made goods, but to undersell us in foreign markets from fifteen to twenty per cent. The manufacture of thread or pillow-lace, in the counties of Buckingham, Bedford, and Northampton, is in the same depressed and deplorable state. The miserable workers, after labouring sixteen hours a day, cannot earn more than from 1s. 6d. to 2s. per week! In the very best of times these poor creatures could not earn more than from 8s. to 10s. a week; but their present distressed and pauperised situation is truly piteous.

DEVONSHIRE.

A Railway from Bideford to Okehampton has been projected, and surveys taken of the line.

Government, it is rumoured, have it in contemplation to make Ilfracombe a Post-Office packet port.

DURHAM.

There is now, we have reason to believe, a prospect of the disputes between the coal-owners and the pitmen being brought to an end. About a hundred of Lord Durham's men, we are informed, have refused to contribute six shillings in the pound out of their earnings to maintain the unemployed workmen in idleness. We trust that many more will have the good sense to follow their example.

LANCASHIRE.

Liverpool Docks.—The docks at Liverpool cover

one hundred and eleven acres, and the quay space extends to the length of eight miles within a few yards. The whole length of the river wall is two miles eight hundred and twenty yards, exclusive of the openings.

Mortality in Manchester.—A curious paper has just been printed by order of the House of Commons: it is a return of the number of burials in Manchester from 1821 to 1830, specifying the number in each year, and the ages of those buried. The greatest number of deaths' each year is found to be of those under one, which has varied from 371, the number in 1821, to 240, the lowest number, in 1826; the last year of the return, 1830, gives 368. There are some of what would be called remarkable coincidences: thus, for instance, in 1825 and 1826 the number of deaths between one and two years is in each 137; in 1824, 1825, and 1826 exactly twenty-four died in their fifth year; in 1823-4-5, the number of deaths in their eighth year was seven each. The smallest average on the ten years of deaths is at the age of 13, being fifty-four for the whole ten years, not an average of five and a half each. In 1822, of this age only two died; and in 1830, only one; the highest number was, in 1824, ten. The next most healthy age, judging from these tables, is 12; the whole for the ten years of that age being 57; and 11, whole number 59; the number of deaths at 39 is, for the ten years, 69, not quite seven annually. The same average, 7 and 2-10ths (72 for the ten years) is afforded by the ages of 8, 41, and 51. It is not until the age of 86 that any blank occurs in the number, and that is in the year 1822; of 90 there died in the ten years 19; of 91, 3; of 92, 7; of 93, 9; of 94, only 2, both in 1827; of 95, 2; of 96, 2; of 97, 4; of 98, not one; of 99, 2, one in 1822, the other in 1830; of 100, 2, in 1828 and 1829; of 101, also 2, in 1821 and 1830; of 102, 1, in 1822, of 103, 1, in 1821. The register of Dissenters' burials does not give their ages; the number varies from 1726 in 1821, to 4383 in 1830; if we are to judge from this increase in the number of burials, of that of the Dissenters themselves, they must have increased in the ten years about 164 per cent. The whole number of deaths has varied from 3287 in 1821 to 5937 in 1830, and the number in the ten years has been, of all ages, 43,188, an average of 4313 and four-fifths.

Liverpool Parliamentary Reform Union.—At the meeting of the Union, a Report from the Committee, recommending the dissolution of the Association (the object for which it was formed having been happily accomplished), was submitted and approved of. It was then moved "That the Parliamentary Reform Union be now dissolved," which was carried unanimously, and the meeting separated.

SHROPSHIRE.

Antiquities.—On the 1st August a barrow was opened at Mackleford, by Captain Sabine. It

was a large tumulus, about fifty yards in circumference, composed entirely of rubble flints, to the height of about five feet above the level of the ground, and covered with a thin coat of earth. In the centre of the barrow some human bones were found, which are supposed to be part of a skeleton which had been discovered in an erect posture, and with its arms extended, by Captain Sabine's grandfather, about eighty or a hundred years ago, who immediately ordered it be again covered in. On a level with the ground, and under the centre of the barrow, a large stone appeared, of a triangular form, convex on the top, and nearly five feet from angle to angle. It was of so hard a nature, that the tools could make no impression on it. On removing this stone, which was with difficulty effected by six horses, it was found to be flat at the bottom, and about two and a half feet thick in the middle, decreasing to about one foot at the sides. It was supposed to weigh two and a half tons at least. Underneath was a quantity of rubble chalk, in which, at a further depth of about six feet, were the bones of a human being, and with them the head of a spear, with three rivets, and also a pin, about six inches long, with a double head. About a foot underneath, the chalk was no longer rubble, but evidently the native bed.

WARWICKSHIRE.

A public discussion has taken place in Beardsworth's Repository, Birmingham, between Mr. Attwood and Mr. Cobbett; the question being, "Whether a return to paper currency, or an equitable adjustment of taxes, rents, debts, contracts, and obligations now existing, would most tend to relieve the distress of the country." Mr. Attwood advocated the former, Mr. Cobbett the latter; and after two days' debate the meeting decided in favour of Mr. A. by a majority of 10 to 1.

SCOTLAND.

The Commissioners for the improvement of Glasgow have obtained an Act for a lottery to raise funds for the undertaking!

The weavers of Kirkintilloch have just published a statement of the depressed condition of their trade, and the reduced amount of their wages. From this statement it appears, that at the beginning of the present century the hand weaver could earn from 18s. to 20s. a week. The weavers of Kirkintilloch now declare that their averaged earnings for the last six months were 4s. 9d. per week; from which, deducting 1s. for loom-rent and other incidental expenses, there will remain for the weaver only 3s. 9d. for all the necessaries of life!

IRELAND.

Dr. Doyle has addressed a letter to the Marquess of Anglesey on the subject of the present passive resistance to the payment of tithes in Ireland, which he justifies, and declares will be persevered in. He says, "We give to the tithe law the obedience which is due to the law, and which, if we withheld, it would be your excellency's duty to enforce; we permit the agents of it to enforce its penalties against us, but we appeal to heaven and to our neighbours to witness

the injustice done to us, and to manifest their indignation at the wrongs we suffer. We bless those who sympathize with us—we shun those who co-operate in the enforcement of an odious law against us; but if any one resort to violence or intimidation, whilst our goods are taken from us, him we disown. Unless your Excellency can change our nature, you will not alter our purpose—it is fixed and immovable. Is it then prudent, is it wise, is it politic, for a Government to announce to Parliament the extinction of this system, then retract their own promise and arm in its defence? Is it wise or prudent to uphold laws which cannot be justified by any argument save an appeal to the bullet or the sword?"

Very great alarm seems to be excited among some persons connected with the Irish provision trade, from the introduction into the new Customs Act of a clause authorizing vessels proceeding on foreign voyages to take on board, without payment of duty, warehoused goods, for the purpose of being used as stores on the voyage. It is contended that, under this clause, ships will be supplied with foreign provisions, to the destruction of the Irish trade; and it is a matter of charge against Government that the clause was smuggled into the Bill, and that not the slightest intimation of a measure so vitally affecting the interests of Ireland was given to any of the Members representing that country.—This latter assertion is distinctly contradicted by the *Conrier*, which adds, that in the opinion of persons well acquainted with all the bearings of the question, the clause of which there is so much complaint will have no effect on the price of Irish provisions, whilst, on the other hand, it will confer great benefit on the shipping interests of the country, and do away with a system of fraud, which has been almost universally resorted to in the evasion of the old law.

Another conflict has taken place between the military and the peasantry in that country. It appears that the Rev. Mr. Gaum proceeded to value the tithes of the parish of Wallstown, near Donerale. To protect the proctors, a detachment of the 14th Regiment of Infantry from Buttevant, and a large force of police from all the neighbouring stations, were brought to the spot, all under the direction of several Magistrates, among whom were G. B. Low, Esq., Garret Nagle, Esq., Admiral Evans, and General Barry. The process of valuation had scarcely commenced, when the people, to the number of between 1200 and 1500, began to manifest indications of hostility; whilst, on the other hand, the authorities evinced a steady determination to resist any attempts to frustrate the valuation. The people, as they increased in numbers, became more resolute and exasperated; stones were thrown at the military, the orders to fire upon and charge the peasantry were given by the Magistrates, and a speedy discomfiture of the unarmed peasantry was the result. They instantly retreated, but were met shortly afterwards by a company of a Highland regiment, on their way to the scene of action from Castletown-roche, whereupon another conflict ensued. Altogether four of the peasantry were killed, ten or twelve badly wounded, and eighteen or twenty made prisoners.

An inquest has been held on the bodies of the four men killed by the soldiery. It appeared from the evidence that the Magistrates who were present on the occasion exerted themselves with a most becoming earnestness to dissuade the wretched people from the course they were pursuing, and it was not till all entreaties for them to disperse had been used in vain, and the Riot Act read, that orders were given to fire. The Jury, after a long deliberation, returned a verdict of "Justifiable Homicide."—That something must be done to meliorate the evils which unhappily prevail in Ireland, more particularly as regards tithes, there can be no question; for it is clear, that when Ministers of Religion are placed in such a situation, that, instead of being the soothers of angry and troubled spirits, they are found the constant source of brawls, riots, and murders—as in the case of the dreadful business above noticed—the system cannot be a good one. Earl Grey has made the patriotic and statesman-like declaration, that "he desired to cure disaffection by removing its cause." Let those, therefore, who wish well to Ireland have patience whilst he tries to realise the patriot hope.

The Rail-road to Birmingham, carried on to

Liverpool, as was intended, would have brought Dublin within twenty-four hours of London; this of itself would have been a stronger argument against a Repeal of the Union than any in Mr. Stanley's quiver. But this should not, nor will it be, the only line: another grand route will run through Berks, Wilts, Somerset, and Devon. The eastern counties,—Essex, Suffolk, Norfolk, Huntingdon, and Lincoln,—will be supplied with one grand artery, and Yorkshire and Scotland with another. By these roads all intelligence will pass; distance, as measured by time, will be more than half annihilated; and the three kingdoms, without losing an acre or an inhabitant, will have all the compactness, force, and efficiency invariably given by concentration. Waste lands will instantly acquire value when the rail-road strikes across them, as if by the touch of a magnet; the poor will all be wanted; they will flock to the banks of the rail-roads as new emigrants flock to the banks of the rivers of America. It is facility of communication that gives all the value to the great bed of the Mississippi, which, in a short time, the Americans expect will be the heart of its population, and the centre of its wealth and activity. A rail-road is the river of art; it is the nearest approach to creation that man has yet arrived at.

BANKRUPTS,

FROM AUGUST 24 TO SEPTEMBER 21, 1832, INCLUSIVE.

Aug. 24. T. BARNES, Jermyn-street, Westminster, tailor. C. L. BIRCH, Great Queen-street, Lancashire, coach-maker. E. CRICKET, late of Lombard-street, tobacconist. E. HOMER, Cambridge Well, leather seller. W. PEARSON, late of Lamb's Conduit-street, tailor. T. PRESTON, Cambridge, victualler. W. HURTON, Park, Derbyshire, stone-bottle manufacturer. R. LLOYD, Derby, Northamptonshire, hater. G. MILLETT and R. BLAKE, Liverpool. T. PARNHAM, East Bedford, grocer. J. PRETTY, Walsall, Stafford,

Aug. 25. R. GUTHRIE, Collier-terrace, Portland-town, tailor. R. GARDNER, Brom-street, Liverpool, baker. W. HODGES, Grosvenor-street, Portland-place, painter. W. and G. NICHOLS, Crown and Horseshoe Wharf, Upper Thames-street, coal-merchants. R. TAYLOR, Tottenham-yard, merchant. J. H. TAYLOR, Croydon, Kent, calico printer. J. F. WILKINSON and S. E. JONES, St. Paul's Churchyard, coffee house keepers. G. H. FOURDREIN, Brownhill, Earsdon, Staffordshire, paper-merchant. J. LEADBETTER and J. BARLOW, Manchester, cabinet makers.

Aug. 26. J. D. HAWKINS, High Holborn, auctioneer. J. HALL, Molewen-th-place, Kentish-town, dealer in pictures. W. H. SHORR, Bath's lane, broker. J. EMERSON, Chalk foot, Cuckfield, shoemaker. J. BLAKE, Hammersmith, market-gardener. M. and M. S. NEWTON, Kensington, boarding-house keepers. R. PEPPERELL, Farnley, butcher. W. JOHNSON, Worcester, coal-dealer. J. MADDOCKS, Wem, Shropshire, builder.

Sept. 4. J. FRASER, Leadenhall-street, ships'-hearth manufacturer. P. W. TUCKRIDGE, Southampton, coach maker. W. FRANCOIS, King-street, Bristol, builder. M. FOSTER, Liverpool, chemist and druggist. W. HEWES, Newark-upon-Trent, miller. W. PATTERSON, Heston Norris, druggist. F. and J. B. SHARP, Brighton, lodging-house keepers. J. WISDEN, late of Brightelmston, builder.

Sept. 7. W. D. BRADWELL, late of Gower-street, board and lodging-house keeper. H. G. BRAIN, East-street, Manchester-square, builder. W. A. BROWN, J. T. BAILEY, J. SMITH, T. PIERCE, and H. GRUBBER, Liverpool, oil and colour manufacturers. J. HUTTON, Gule, Lancashire, calico-printer. J. MATHIE, Hindley, Lancashire, innkeeper. G. SCHONSWAR, Kingston-upon-Hull, merchant. J. and W. SPENCER, New Sheffield, steel and file manufacturer.

Sept. 11. J. B. CURETON, Cannon-street, fishing and roanufacturer. M. CORP, Liverpool, cattle-dealer. T. TAY, Redditch, Worcester, victualler. W. J. DAVIES, Bristol, music-seller. J. SCOBELL, Prince's-street, Stamford-street, Blackfriars, high, builder.

Sept. 14. J. DAINES, High Holborn, trunk-maker. A. NIXON, Bath, milliner.

Sept. 18. J. CLARKE, Margaret-st, Spa Fields, ginger-bread dealer. J. B. STANLEY, King-street, Tower-hill, ship-chandler. W. ROWLEY, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn Fields, saddler and ironmonger. J. STONEHILL, Witney, Oxfordshire, slater. E. LEIGH, Ashton-under-Lyne, Lancashire, and Dukinfield, Cheshire, cotton-spinner. A. BLACK, Huddersfield, corn-dealer. J. HANLAW, New Bedford, Nottinghamshire, lace-manufacturer. W. BENTLEY, Fenry, Cornwall, flour-factor. G. WOODS, Portsea, saddler.

Sept. 21. T. COBB, Banbury, paper-maker. R. DENNIS, West Ham, Essex, victualler. J. FRY, Bath, carrier. J. HOLMES, Liverpool, wine-merchant. F. JAGGER, Kent-street and Lambeth walk, grocer. J. LANE, junr., Great Yarmouth, tailor. W. BATHORP, Oxford, grocer. W. SADLER, St. John-street, Clarendon, a-l Newgate-street, provision-merchant. G. SCOTT and J. TOMKINSON, Birmingham, stationers. J. SLOPER, Bath, shoemaker. E. O. SMITH, Bucklersbury, merchant. J. WALTON, Kingshorpe, Northamptonshire, maltster. J. WITHERBY and A. FOLLER, South Shields, ship-builders. J. H. WOOLBERT, Southampton-zow, jeweller. H. YOUNG, Southampton, builder.

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY-MARKET REPORT.

Although trade is still far from that state of activity and vigour which is requisite to give a healthy tone generally to the habits and condition of the manufacturing classes; there are unequivocal symptoms of amelioration; the Docks, during the last month, have presented a cheering spectacle of animation, and the woollen warehouses in the City have been kept in full employment.

The market for West India produce has been generally dull throughout the last month; the Foreign Markets having received extensive supplies of Coffee, Sugar, &c. direct from the East and West Indies, in addition to the stocks on hand shipped from this country. Another cause for the inactive state of our Export Trade in these articles is to be found in the circumstance of the late very productive Corn harvest in this country, which, by checking the demand for Grain from the Ports of the Baltic, has deprived the Foreigner of a principal source of his ability to purchase our Colonial productions.

The transactions in Sugar have been lately almost exclusively confined to the demands of the Grocers for home consumption; hence the prices of the finer qualities of Raw Sugar have been better maintained than the inferior; the latter may be generally quoted at 1s. to 1s. 6d. per cwt. below the prices of last month. By Public Sale, a small parcel of St. Lucia brought 50s. to 52s., and Barbadoes 52s. 6d. to 56s. By private contract the following prices have been realized:—St. Vincent's, low brown, 49s. 6d. to 50s.; good dry, 51s., and fine dry, 53s. 6d.; Demerara, fair quality, 51s. to 53s.; good strong Jamaica, for the Refiners, 50s. 6d. to 52s. The Stock of British Plantation Sugar in warehouse in the middle of the month, showed a deficiency of 15,000 casks, as compared with the corresponding date of last year.

East India Sugars are held firmly at former prices; but, in the present state of the market, no sales of consequence are effected.

The stock of Mauritius is deficient about 70,000 bags, but it suffers in the general depression; 6258 bags sold by auction, for 50s. to 50s. 6d. for brown, up to 56s. for white; and, subsequently, 2396 bags were allowed to go at 40s. 6d. to 54s.

There is a very considerable stock of Brazil and Havannah on hand; but there is no disposition to purchase at the prices at which they are held; 26s. to 27s. being demanded for good yellow Havannah.

The refined Market is in a state of unusual depression, arising, in a great degree, from the bounties given by the French Government for the encouragement of their Sugar-houses, and by means of which they are enabled to undersell us on the Continent. Common brown lumps will not bring 63s., and good strong have been sold for 63s. 6d.

The demand for British Plantation Coffee, throughout the month, without being brisk, has still been sufficiently steady to prevent any material decline in price; the following prices have been obtained for Jamaica, by public sale:—ordinary, 74s. to 75s.; good ordinary, 76s. 6d. to 77s. 6d.; fine ordinary, 78s. to 80s.; ordinary middling and middling, 81s. to 83s.; of the finer qualities none offered. Some small parcels of Foreign Coffee have been purchased for shipment to France, but in other respects there has been little or nothing done. By public sale, on the 21st ult. 225 bags of Ceylon brought 52s. to 52s. 6d., being a reduction of 6d. to 1s. per cwt. on former prices.

The Dutch Trading Company, in the declaration of their autumn sales, announce the following considerable quantities of Coffee—

At Amsterdam, Oct. 12th,
27,170 bags, Java.
At Rotterdam, Oct. 18th,
39,348 bags, Java.
8560 bags, Sumatra.
At Middleburg, Oct. 24th,
18,773 bags, Java.

In Spirits there is little variation, except a small advance in the price of Brandy, several parcels having been sold at 4s. 6d. to 4s. 9d. There is but a moderate demand for Rum for home consumption, but as it continues to be taken up readily for exportation, the holders show no disposition to relax in price. Proof Leeuwards may be quoted at 1s. 7d. per gallon. The recent animation in the Liverpool Cotton Market has produced a corresponding effect here, and prices have advanced generally from 3d. to 3d. per lb. The quantities sold during the last week, and the prices, were as under:—

100 Bengal, good, 5d.
1550 Surats, ord. 4d.; good fair, 5d.
1150 Madras, good fair, 5d.; good, 5d.
100 Dloved, good fair, 6d.; good, 6d.
100 West India, mid. 6d.; good, 6d.

Tobacco is held firmly at former quotations, and in Liverpool middling and good qualities obtain from 3d. to 3d. per lb. advance; the samples of the last importations being generally rough and not leafy.

The middling and ordinary descriptions of Indigo have been more in request lately; a stimulus having been given to purchasers by the spirit with which the public sales at Liverpool went off, realizing an advance of 2d. to 4d. per lb. on the prices obtained at the sales in the beginning of August.

In Silk and Wool there is no variation to note, but there is scarcely anything doing.

Since the sale which commenced on the 3d ult. there has been an unusually large delivery of Teas, and purchasers look forward with confidence to an advance in price.

Oil and Tallow are in moderate demand at former prices. 399 bales of New Zealand Flax, of good quality, lately produced 18s. 5s. to 18s. 15s. per ton.

Hops have lately been the subject of much speculation, and the doubtful appearance of the weather at the commencement of last month, led to the belief that a considerable portion of the crop would be got in badly; this, coupled with the fact of some exportation to Germany and Belgium, caused an advance in the price, which seems likely to give way again, the reports from all the districts being to the effect of the Hops having been uniformly well housed, although the crops are rather short. The duty is estimated at 150,000.

The trifling advance which took place in the price of Corn, from the reports of wet weather, particularly in the north of England and in Scotland, is not maintained; a reduction of 2s. took place in the price of Wheat last Monday, as compared with the week before, the trade being dull, and the supplies of the better qualities being extensive. Prices ranged from 50s. to 58s.; prime samples of malted Barley brought 38s.; good, from 32s. to 36s., and inferior from 28s. to 30s.

The Money Market has presented little fluctuation of late; Foreign Stock generally has

had a tendency to decline, and this depression has been confirmed, as to Dutch and Belgian, by the less equivocal indications of late of the necessity of recurring to force to bring the settlement of matters in dispute to a conclusion.

The half-yearly meeting of Bank Proprietors on the 20th ult., at which the usual Dividend of 1 per cent. was resolved upon, terminated more favourably for the Directors than was at onetime anticipated; indeed, the general impression seems to be, that they have faithfully discharged their duty to the Proprietors, and that, considering the peculiar position in which they have been placed, the public has little cause of complaint against them. Of course this leaves quite untouched the question of the policy of continuing a Charter which subjects them, and through them the public, to the mischievous influences of a weak, a capricious, or a corrupt Administration.

The closing prices, on the 25th, of the several National and Joint-stock Securities were as under:—

ENGLISH FUNDS.

Three per Cent. Consols, 83 seven-eighths, 84.
Three per Cent. Consols for the Account, 83

seven-eighths, 84.—Three per Cent. Reduced, shut.—Three and a Half per Cent. Reduced, shut.—New Three and a Half per Cent. 82 one-eighth.—Four per Cent. (1826), shut.—India Stock, 204.205.—Bank Stock, shut.—Exchequer Bills, 16, 17.—India Bonds, 8, 9.—Long Annuities, shut.

FOREIGN FUNDS.

Belgian Loan, 74 three-quarters, 75 quarter.—Brazilian Five per Cent. 61 quarter, three-quarters.—Chilian, 15 half, 16 half.—Colombian (1824), Six per Cent. 11 half, 12 half.—Danish Three per Cent. 69 quarter, three-quarters.—Dutch Two and a Half per Cent. 12 half, three-quarters.—Greek Five per Cent. 26, 27.—Mexican Six per Cent. 26 half, 27 half.—Portuguese Five per Cent. 47 half, 48.—Portuguese New Loan, 5 to 4 half dis.—Russian Five per Cent. 99 half.—Spanish Five per Cent. 14 three-eighths, 15 one-eighths.

SHARES.

Anglo-Mexican Mines, 71 10s., 71 10s.—United Mexican Mines, 21 10s., 31 5s.—Colombian Mines, 51, 61.—Del Monte, 171 10s., 181 10s.—Imp. Brazil, 47 10s., 48 10s.—Bolanos, 140 150.

MONTHLY METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL,

FROM AUGUST 23 TO SEPTEMBER 22, 1832.

August to Sept.	Lunations.	Thermometer Mean Alt.	Barometer. 0 hour.	Winds.		Atmospheric Variations.				Prevailing modification of Cloud.
				A M	P M.	9h A.M.	0 h.	3h P.M.	During Night	
Thurs 23	9 h. 44' P.M.	58.5	29.64	S.W.	S.W.	Clear	Cldy.	Clear	Fair	Cirrostrat. cumulus
Fri. 24		60	.90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sat. 25		60	.65	S.E.	—	—	Rain	—	—	—
Sun. 26		58	.50	W	N.W.	—	Clear	Shrs.	—	—
Mon. 27		55.5	.45	S.E.	S.W.	Cldy.	Rain	Rain	Rain	— nimbus cum.
Tues. 28	1 h. 30' A.M.	55.5	29.86	S.	S.	Cldy.	Cldy.	Cldy.	—	— nimbus.
Wed. 29		50	29.10	S.W.	N.W.	Rain	Rain	Rain	—	—
Thurs 30		53	.40	N.W.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fri. 31		55.5	—	S.W.	—	Clear	Cldy.	Cldy.	Fair	—
Nat. 1		61.5	—	—	S.W.	—	—	Shrs.	—	— cum. nim.
Sun. 2	5 h. 33' A.M.	55	.85	W.	—	Cldy.	—	Cldy.	—	—
Mon. 3		58	.46	N.W.	N.W.	Clear	Clear	Clear	—	— cum.
Tues. 4		58.5	30.00	N.E.	N.E.	—	—	—	—	—
Wed. 5		—	30.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thurs. 6		60	29.65	E.	E.	—	—	Cldy.	Rain	Com. cirrostr. cum.
Fri. 7	5 h. 33' A.M.	55	.70	N.E.	N.	Cldy.	Cldy.	—	Fair	Cirrostr.
Sat. 8		61	—	S.W.	W.	—	—	Clear	—	—
Sun. 9		61	.65	—	—	—	—	Cldy.	—	—
Mon. 10		61	.85	—	S.W.	—	—	Clear	—	—
Tues. 11		56	.99	—	N.W.	Clear	—	—	—	—
Wed. 12	8 h. 45' P.M.	—	80.05	—	S.W.	—	—	—	—	— cumulost
Thurs. 13		56	.95	—	—	Cldy.	Rain	—	—	—
Fri. 14		54	29.75	—	N.W.	Clear	Cldy.	Shrs.	—	— nimbus.
Sat. 15		—	.85	N.W.	—	Cldy.	Clear	Clear	—	—
Sun. 16		54.5	30.00	S.W.	W.	Cldy.	Cldy.	Cldy.	—	—
Mon. 17	8 h. 45' P.M.	65	.10	—	S.W.	—	—	—	—	—
Tues. 18		51	29.95	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wed. 19		60.5	30.10	—	N.	Clear	Clear	Clear	—	—
Thurs. 20		55	.40	W.	N.W.	—	—	—	—	—
Fri. 21		56.5	—	Var.	E.	—	Cldy.	Cldy.	—	Comud. cirrostr. Cirrostr.
Sat. 22		55.5	—	E.	—	Cldy	—	—	—	—

Mean temperature of the month, 56°.—Mean atmospheric pressure, 29.75.

Lightning and thunder p.m. on the 6th.—Metecors frequent on clear nights towards the latter part of the month.

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NOVEMBER 1, 1832.

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POLITICAL EVENTS.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Revenue.—Abstract of the net Produce of the Revenue of Great Britain in the Quarters ended on the 10th of October, 1831, and the 10th of October, 1832, showing the increase or decrease on each head thereof:—

	Qrs. ended Oct. 10,		Increase.	Decrease.
	1831.	1832.		
	£	£	£	£
Customs	4,339,741	4,696,129	356,388	.....
Excise ..	4,370,697	4,668,188	297,591	.....
Stamps ..	1,691,746	1,657,759	.....	33,986
Post office	366,000	333,000	.....	33,000
Taxes ...	510,576	656,959	146,383	.....
Miscel. .	93,080	81,551	.....	11,529
	11,316,789	12,094,596	770,362	73,515
Deduct Decrease ..			73,515	.....
Increase on the Qr.			696,847	.....

Abstract of the net Produce of the Revenue of Great Britain in the Years ended on the 10th of October, 1831, and the 10th of October, 1832, showing the increase or decrease on each head thereof:—

	Years ended Oct. 10,		Increase.	Decrease.
	1831.	1832.		
	£	£	£	£
Customs .	15,577,687	15,201,299	.....	376,388
Excise ...	14,896,821	14,956,407	59,786	.....
Stamps ..	6,434,580	6,529,814	44,263	.....
Post-office	1,893,011	1,313,000	.....	580,011
Taxes ...	4,945,110	5,032,324	77,314	.....
Miscel. ...	430,179	387,040	.....	43,139
	43,734,389	43,408,812	181,363	308,330
Deduct increase ...			.....	181,363
Decrease on the Yr.			.....	327,574

The promising aspect of the Financial
3 F

Accounts for the Quarter ended on the 10th of October is thus highly gratifying. The excess of the last three months is 696,847*l.*, or nearly 700,000*l.* above the income of the corresponding three months of 1831. This improvement extends not to one branch of national income alone; it arises from no accidental circumstance, like an increase of the duties on corn; but it pervades the whole sources of our revenue, and seems to depend on general and permanent causes. The Customs and the Excise share it in nearly equal proportions. The Assessed Taxes have likewise increased, and only two of the considerable branches of our national income show any deficiency. The increase on the Customs is 256,348*l.*; on the Excise, 297,591*l.* and on the Assessed Taxes, 116,363*l.* The deficiency is 23,986*l.* on the Stamps, and 33,000*l.* on the Post-Office. The latter is easily accounted for from the general election, or the more active correspondence incident to a time of political excitement which swelled the Post-Office revenue last year.

On the whole year, or between the 10th of October last year and the 10th instant,

there has been a falling off of 327,576*l.*—a sum which will no doubt be fully compensated by the improved revenue of the ensuing quarter.

The result is the more gratifying, as it falsifies more than one sinister prediction, and gives us the assurance that if all the great interests of the nation are not in the most thriving condition, at least its vital resources remain unimpaired. When this state of the Revenue is coupled with the reduction effected in the expenditure, the prospect becomes more cheering. The national gain from this source, in the present quarter, may be estimated at 500,000*l.*—more than making up for the deficiency on the revenue of the whole, and actually raising the improvement of this quarter over the corresponding quarter of last year, to more than a million sterling.

At the Court at St. James's, the 12th day of October, 1832, present, the King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council, it was ordered, by his Majesty in Council, that the Parliament, which stood prorogued to Tuesday, the 16th of October instant, be further prorogued to Tuesday, the 11th day of December next.

THE COLONIES.

EAST INDIES.

Accounts respecting the ravages of the plague in Bushire are of a most dreadful description. The disease had almost wholly depopulated the district, the deaths having amounted to from 150 to 200 a day. It commenced by great weakness, and the sufferers were then attacked with swellings in the groin, the arm-pits, and back, the pain arising from which was excessive, and continued until death put an end to their misery. At one time there were 2,000 bodies unburied in the streets. The sufferers when attacked crowded to the mosques, where most of them died, and it was not until decomposition had commenced that they were buried. Men were hired at high wages to perform this duty, and at one time 100 persons were so employed. In most of the houses from one to four dead bodies were left unburied for some days. In the Residency Court dead bodies were left exposed. Notwithstanding the existence of this dreadful state of things, several thieves had pilaged the houses. The Residency had been broken open, and everything valuable stolen. Whole families were swept off by the disease, and the utmost distress prevailed.

Accounts from Calcutta, to the beginning of April, state that the weather was extremely hot. It appears there was an unusual scarcity of money among the native merchants, and that the market was in consequence in an inactive state. Indeed, imports were at a depressed rate scarcely ever before known, and of piece goods but very few sales could be effected, although they were offered at very losing prices. Freight to London was 6*l.* to 6*l.* 6*s.* Complaints had been received from different indigo districts lamenting the want of rain, while in others too much had fallen; but nothing had occurred materially to alter the prospects of the crops, which still remained extremely favourable.

WEST INDIES.

The recent accounts from Jamaica state that the Earl of Mulgrave, the new Governor, was making a tour through the most important districts of the island, and doing his utmost to allay the irritated feelings of the two great opposing parties. The blacks on three of the estates at Savannah le Mar had again risen, but, by the timely assistance of the military, were put down without much bloodshed; only two lives having become forfeited. In the papers

there is published a patent of land from the Crown to the colonists of Jamaica, which imposes upon them, as the means of validating the grant, the absolute necessity of having four negroes for every hundred acres of land for five years from its settlement. Accounts from St. Lucia represent that island in a state of great discontent and distress, in consequence of the rigid enforcement of the Orders of Council by government.

MAURITIUS.

The arrival of Mr. Jeremie, at the Mauritius, as the bearer of the Order in Council of November last for the regulation of slave labour, had thrown the colony into a state of excitement altogether without a parallel since the period of its acquisition by this country. A desperate determination seems to have been adopted, on the part of the inhabitants, not to allow that Order in Council to be carried into execution. Meetings were held, and the governor was besieged with addresses to induce him to suspend its promulgation. As a further indication of the feeling of the inhabitants, the shops were shut, the works suspended in the sugar plantations, and business of every kind put a stop to. Unable to bear up against this extraordinary state of things, the governor at length gave way, and it was publicly announced that Mr. Jeremie had taken his departure for England; in consequence of which, the shops all re-opened, and establishments of every description resumed their occupations on the 14th of July. Even those legal functions with which Mr. Jeremie had been invested on leaving England were invalidated. The Court of Justice was summoned to meet on the 14th, for the purpose of registering the commission of Mr. Jeremie, as Procureur and Attorney-General, but it was declared illegal by the Judges for one individual to hold both these situations. Mr. Jeremie is the author of a pamphlet on Slavery, and his sentiments on this subject are the cause of the shameful and illegal conduct of the planters towards him. By their proceedings on this occasion, the planters have set at defiance the British Government.

More recent accounts state that the governor had issued a proclamation to the negroes, to disabuse them of the mistake that the King had granted them liberty. The proclamation further enjoined that they should obey the law, and perform

their duties to their masters. On the other hand, the "Council," as the Committee of the Colonists called themselves, put forth the following "order," as it is termed:—"Order of the 5th of June, 1832:—No longer acknowledge the tribunals; keep the shops shut—stop all business. Do not recognize the Protector nor his assistants, nor pay any imposts. Let the Assessors go no longer to the Court—stop the sale of all arrack so long as Jeremie and Thomas shall be in the colony." *

NEWFOUNDLAND.

In the Newfoundland "Royal Gazette" has been published a proclamation for summoning a general assembly, by which also the colony is divided into districts, and the qualification both of the electors and members is determined. These are placed on an extremely liberal footing. Every man who has attained the age of twenty-one years, and has occupied any house within the island, either as owner or tenant, for two years preceding the election, is eligible to become a member of the assembly. The qualification of an elector is precisely the same, except that an occupation for one year previous to the election is declared to be sufficient. This proclamation had given much satisfaction to the colonists, who had been led to expect, from the terms of the governor's commission, that the privilege would be limited to freholders.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Accounts from Sydney state that a discovery of some valuable districts in the interior has been made by George Clark, a bushranger, who had been committed to the gaol of Sydney. He had succeeded in attaching himself to the aborigines, beyond Bathurst, so as to be adopted as a member of the different tribes with whom he travelled. He spoke confidently of the discovery of a great river far to the north, and of a rich tract of country eligible for settlers to a great extent on the northern side of the river, extending to the sea-coast.

* A Packet recently arrived from the Leeward Islands has brought a Circular addressed by the Governors of the West Indian Islands to the Legislatures, announcing officially that the recommendation to adopt, as a law, the Order in Council of the 2d of November last, is not for the present to be pressed upon.

With respect to the Crown Colonies, the Government still continues firm. A very able dispatch from Lord Goderich to the Governor of Trinidad, explanatory of the course which the mother country is pursuing, has been published.

FOREIGN STATES.

FRANCE.

The French Ministry is at length formed, and has been thus officially announced in the *Monteur* :—

Marshal Soult, Duke of Dalmatia, and President of the Council of Ministers, Minister of War, in the room of M. Casimir Perier, deceased.

The Duc de Broglie, Minister of Foreign Affairs, *vice* Sebastiani.

M. Humann, Minister of Finance, in the room of M. Montalivet.

M. Thiers, Minister of the Interior, in the room of Baron Louis.

M. Guizot (Deputy), Minister of Public Instruction, *vice* M. Girod de l'Ain.

M. Barthe (Deputy), Keeper of the Seals, and Administrator of Ecclesiastical Affairs.

Admiral de Rigny remains Minister of the Marine—and M. D'Aigout of Commerce and Public Works.

In addition to this nomination of Ministers, the *Monteur* has published other Ordonnances by which the Chambers are convoked for the 19th November, and Baron Louis and M. Girod de l'Ain are created Peers of France. The latter is also appointed President of the Council of State (a tribunal resembling that into which our Privy Council resolves itself to hear appeals.) A variety of minor arrangements are also announced in the *Monteur*. We find among them, that the Prefects and other Civil Functionaries, and the National Guards, are placed under the authority of the Minister of Commerce and Public Works.

Marshal Soult has addressed a "Circular" to all the Authorities Civil and Military of France, calling upon them to support him energetically, should occasion arise, in repressing disturbance. The Marshal ascribes his appointment to the Ministry, partly to the good-will of his Sovereign, partly to the recollection of some late services which he has had the honour of rendering to his country: and the policy which he means to pursue is stated to be one of vigour and decision, and characterized at once by a regard to the cultivation of internal tranquillity and of external peace. It promises, first, to put an end to all foreign questions which are at present unsettled; from which it may be easily gathered that no means will be left untried, nor any expense or exertion spared, to settle the affairs of Belgium; secondly, it promises to re-establish and to maintain peace and order at home, by supporting the friends of the Government, on the one hand, and putting down by

force, if necessary, its enemies, on the other, be they Carlists or Republicans; and, thirdly, it declares that in all matters the system of M. Perier shall be persevered in, and the glory of France, so long dear to the Marshal, be the first consideration of the new Cabinet.

In addition to this "Circular," the official Journal publishes a Royal Ordinance, with a list of the names of *anyone* individuals created Peers of France.

HOLLAND.

The Speech of the King of Holland at the opening of the States-General, on the 15th October, expresses his disappointment at his inability to announce the termination of the difficulties occasioned by "the revolt in Belgium." He alludes to the moderation he has displayed, which instead of leading to a final adjustment, had only increased unreasonable demands. He alludes to the amount and efficiency of his land and sea forces—to their experience and discipline—to the conduct of the local authorities, in calling out and organizing the militia—to the readiness of the recruits to join their brothers in arms—and to the provision made for the families whose supporters should become martyrs to the public cause. The speech concludes in the following terms :—

"Heavy, however, are the burdens which the nation must yet bear; and the future remains still clouded. But the sense of honour and patriotism, which unanimously pervades the whole nation, makes her bear those burdens with an universal good will, and contribute with enthusiasm to the maintenance and protection of her national character.

"Those feelings, Noble and Mighty Lords, must give us confidence. A nation who do not forget the glory of their ancestors, and who render themselves so eminent in the present day by their attachment to law and good order, has a claim to respect from foreign countries. In the unanimity of the people, and in the justness of our cause, we find the strongest support, and by a mutual participation in the exigencies of the State, we have the firmest hope that, with full confidence in the Omnipotent Ruler of the world, in proper time, we shall be enabled to let our fellow-countrymen reap the fruit of the noblest perseverance."

It appears to be at length determined to bring the Belgian question to a final settlement, by compelling the King of Holland to execute the Treaty of 1831 agreed to by the Five Powers. For this purpose orders have been issued for the assembling at Spithead, with as little delay as is practicable, of a powerful squadron, to be placed under the command of Sir P. Malcolm, to proceed to the Scheldt,

and of acting in conjunction with a French fleet, in enforcing compliance on the part of the King of Holland with the wishes of the Five Powers.

The English Government has been very reluctant to adopt any measure of coercion; but since the King of Holland has proved by his late conduct that he is resolved not to make peace with Belgium on any terms—that he is determined to embroil Europe, if possible, in order to gratify his selfish ambition by a Belgic conquest—and that rather than surrender his obstinate warlike purposes, he is prepared to bid defiance to all his Allies, a large English and French fleet is, with the full concurrence of the Allies, to be despatched to the coast of Holland, to blockade his ports, and bring him to his senses.

GREECE.

The young King of Greece was proclaimed and installed at the Palace of Preysing (Davaria) on the 8th instant.

CHINA.

Late advices from China announce that a revolt had taken place in that empire. It appears that the rebel forces had taken a very strong position, being a species of amphitheatre, surrounded by mountains, and only accessible through narrow passes among the hills. These passes were entirely occupied by the rebels, under the command of a youth of eighteen, who assumed the title of King Le, and issued his mandates in the first year of his reign. Owing to these local advantages, they had worsted all the troops sent against them. The Governor of the province of Hoo-nam who at the commencement of the revolt had proceeded to the scene of action with all the disposable force of the province, had been obliged to retire precipitately, in consequence of the rebels having made demonstrations to attack his flank and rear. The troops of the Emperor are reported to be much dispirited, in consequence of the general belief that the revolvers were leagued with evil spirits, and protected by them; and this superstition was likely to cause the rebels' progress to be for some time unimpeded.

TURKEY.

Accounts from Constantinople, dated the 10th of September, state that the last remnant of the Turkish army was defeated at Bylau, and that Ibrahim occupied Adana.

The successive defeats, by sea and land, which the Sultan has recently experienced from the ruler of Egypt, have been as rapid as they were unexpected. As an explanation of the military and naval superiority

of Egypt over Turkey, it may be observed, that Muhammed Ali, the Pacha of Egypt, has been before-hand with the reforming Chief of the Ottoman Empire in the introduction of European improvements in the equipment, dress, and tactics of his army and navy, and in the education of his officers. For some years past the Pacha of Egypt has not had less, we believe, than sixty or eighty of his subjects, of all ages, in France, and forty or fifty in England, sent and maintained in these countries at his own expense, for the purpose of receiving an European education. These pupils are destined for various professions; they are educated for ship-building, house-building, military and civil engineering, as surgeons, artists, watchmakers, millwrights, machinists; in short, for all the professions in the arts and sciences known in Europe. We mention this to show the system, the industrious activity, and the foresight of the Pacha of Egypt.

PERU.

By a decree, dated February 20, 1832, various articles, before prohibited, are declared admissible into the territories of the Republic, subject to duties of importation, viz.: wearing-apparel made up, boots, shoes, chairs, upholstery, furniture, carriages, thread, leather, and cigars, subject to a duty of 90 per cent. *ad valorem*, of which 50 per cent. must be paid in silver, the rest in notes. Barrels of flour, weighing less than eight arrobas each, will pay nine dollars duty. On Cuba and other West India tobacco, sixty dollars a quintal; snuff, six reals per lb.; wine, in casks, two dollars the arroba; wine, in bottles, three dollars per dozen, except champagne, which will pay six dollars per dozen; tallow, one real per lb.; olive oil, in barrels, five dollars per barrel; in bottles, four dollars per dozen; wool and silk hose, four dollars per pair; straw hats, made either in Europe or Asia, five dollars each. The following articles are prohibited:—Coarse woollens, flannel, and baize, gunpowder and saltpetre, sugar, soap, brandy, rice, vegetables, hog's lard, and tallow candles; these may, however, remain four months in the port where they are landed; but if not exported at the end of that time, they will be seized, and the owner fined according to their value. Another decree declares that after the 1st day of March, 1832, Callao shall become a port of deposit, in which goods may remain four months, without paying any deposit duties, after which those not prohibited may remain twenty months, paying storage, unless their decay should have rendered it necessary to eject them before the termination of that period.

CRITICAL NOTICES.

Memoirs of General Lafayette, and of the French Revolution of 1830. By B. Sarrans, Secretary to General Lafayette. 2 vols.

We live in an age of revolutions. The antagonist powers of good and evil—of despotism and liberty—of arbitrary domination and just government—are conflicting for the political regeneration of the civilized world. The clamour raised against revolutions is, for the most part, as senseless as it is unavailing; the cry should be directed against the tyranny, the oppression, and the crimes which render them necessary. Where is there an instance of a whole people cashiering their rulers, bringing them to condign punishment, and changing the form of their government, who were not first driven to desperation by the systematic and accumulating wrongs which rendered their social condition odious and intolerable? It is admitted that revolutions are calamities of appalling magnitude; but they sink into nothing when compared with the evils of a long-established despotism. Perhaps the strangest case that can be made out against the character of revolutions, considering the atrocities which sometimes mark their progress, and their apparent failure, is that of France, in the year 1789; but a very little knowledge of the history of Bourbon tyranny will suffice to prove that, whatever were the horrors which accompanied its annihilation, they are chargeable, not upon the Revolution, but upon the monstrous system which, as a whirlwind, it swept away. Revolutions are mild, or otherwise, according to the moral materials with which they have to work. When tyranny is absolute, and carried on for many years through all the departments of a government corrupted to the core, it is impossible to conceive its stupifying and demoralizing influence upon the understandings and principles of a community. Bad governments make bad citizens; and we agree with one of our ablest contemporaries:—"We believe it to be a rule without an exception, that the violence of a revolution corresponds to the degree of misgovernment which has produced that revolution. Why was the French Revolution so bloody and destructive?—why was our Revolution of 1641 comparatively mild?—why was our Revolution of 1689 milder still?—why was the American Revolution, considered as an internal movement, the mildest of all? There is an obvious and complete solution of the problem. The English under James the Second and Charles the First were less oppressed than the French under Louis the Fifteenth and Louis the Sixteenth: the English were less oppressed after the Restoration than before the Great Rebellion; and America, under George the Third, was less oppressed than England under the Stuarts. The reaction was exactly proportioned to the pressure,—the vengeance to the provocation."

General Lafayette, in his own person, and the halo of moral glory which he has shed around him, is the bright, and, we believe, the only living representative of three revolutions, all of

them necessary, if it be necessary that men should breathe the air of freedom. The first and the last of these require no vindication; they at once and for ever glorify themselves. The happy results of one, half a century has developed in every form of civilisation and improvement; and if Louis Philippe, in the very madness of misrule, should exchange the glory of the other for the ignominy of an unchartered throne, he will provoke, as he will assuredly deserve, the execrations and vengeance of insulted millions. It is the great revolution of 1789 which Lafayette has lived to illustrate, whose principles he has fairly developed, and whose beneficial results he has maintained and justified with a truth and eloquence which few will hereafter be hardy enough to gainsay.

On one occasion, in the Chamber of Deputies, of which he was a member, and surrounded with aristocrats and the enemies of liberty, he nobly exclaimed, "Gentlemen, the crimes and disasters which we all execrate and deplore, are no more to be set down to the account of the revolution, than the massacre of St. Bartholomew is to be laid to the charge of religion, or the eighteen thousand judicial murders of the Duke of Alva to that of monarchy. The revolution was the emancipation and development of the human faculties, and the restoration of nations. This is so true, that the friends of liberty have always been, and still are, hated, by the adversaries of the revolution, in proportion to the efforts they have made to prevent its being sullied by crimes and excesses."

Provoked by expressions of regret at the destruction of the old system, Lafayette drew the following picture of it:—"Then disappeared that clerical corporation, which, while it exercised every description of influence, and refused to pay any share of public contributions, was incessantly increased. No part of its immense wealth was ever alienated; but all was distributed in its own class in an inverse ratio to labour. The law was a party in the exaction of vows too often compulsory, and France was covered with monastic orders, devoted to foreign chiefs. The clergy levied at once the contributions of opulence and mendicity; and in its secular organization was so wholly devoted to worldly indifference, that the labouring ministers were but an insignificant portion of what was called the first order of the state.

"We saw the disappearance of that corporation of sovereign courts in which the power of judging was venal by law, and hereditary and noble in fact; in which feudal judges were chosen and revocable by their lords; and in which the diversity of codes, and the jurisprudence of decrees made a cause be lost in one court which would have been gained in another; in which every plaintiff, by purchasing the most insignificant place about court, could drag the adverse party from the farthest extreme of the kingdom to Paris; in which all the grievances arising out of *esprit de corps* were multiplied by the dependence of a host of lawyers; in which all rational ideas, all useful discoveries were formally proscribed, and which, even in a just cause, could not resist the express command of

the King except by a denial of justice to the public.

"We beheld the overthrow of that financial corporation, impoverishing France to the utmost by fiscal farming. This monstrous institution exceeded in expenditure and profits the receipts of the royal treasury. Its vast code, which no where existed in a collected form, was an occult science, which its agents alone had the power or means of interpreting, and which, by constantly putting a price on perjury and domestic treachery, exercised on all unprotected men a despotism boundless and unrestrained."

After particularizing several other enormities of the ancient régime, the very mention of which fills us with admiration at the patient endurance of mankind, M. Lafayette eloquently asks—

"What, then, have we to regret? Is it the system of taxation imposed by the King in accordance with the fancy of a finance-minister—a system I have seen changed twelve times in fourteen years, arbitrarily imposed on the provinces, and, I may add, arbitrarily upon individuals? Is it the criminal jurisprudence under which the accused could neither see his family, his friends, his counsel, nor a copy of the indictment? When delivered over to a magistrate, who made it his only merit to extort confession, he was merely confronted with the witnesses, who were previously interrogated in secret, and who could retract nothing without incurring the penalty of perjury?"

"Have we to regret the religious intolerance, which doomed a great portion of the population to a state of legal concubinage, to bastardism and disinheritation? or that legislative violation of all the laws of nature and morality which Louis XIV. established, and which the illustrious Prelate Bossuet styled, *the work worthy of his reign, the most assured sign, as well as the purest enactment of authority?*"

"Have we to regret the ecclesiastical and signorial imposts, which, levied on the lowest results of labour, were a burthen five-fold heavier upon the increase of the landowners than what was taken away in raw produce? Are we to regret the burdensome and humiliating feudal duties, whether they were collected in kind, or replaced by a tribute which indicated their origin? Are we to regret the laws which bound the vassals to feudal services? The laws of the chase, the captainships which delivered up the crops to the voracity of the game, and the labours of the held to the caprices and extortions of the guards; or the penalties amounting to condemnation for life to the galleys; which were dispensed in a tribunal nominated by the captain, who pronounced judgment on the bare statement of the accuser? Have we to regret the *lettres de cachet*, given blank to the Ministers, the commandants, and the intendants? or the decrees of superwedges which absolved the courtiers from the payment of their debts? or the substitutions and customs by which children were sacrificed to a collateral, and whole families to an elder relative? Have we to regret the sinecures, the reversions, and all that multiplicity of abuses and oppressions which find a place in written history, and even to this day, in the memory of all our contemporaries, foreign as well as national, who have directed any attention to the government of France?"

The Revolution of the Three Glorious Days,

as it is called, and the part which Lafayette acted through the patriotic and successful struggle, and up to the moment of his voluntary retirement from public life, occupy the latter portion of the first and the whole of the second volume. These memoirs will be read with deep and awful interest. Freedom in France may yet need the aid of her veteran martyr, and it may yet be his doom who has shed so much of his noble blood in the holy cause of liberty, to consecrate it with his death. But, however his life may close, Lafayette is equally above praise and censure. He belongs to the great and the good—the lights that must shine for ever.

The Spanish Novelists. A Series of Tales, from the earliest periods to the close of the Seventeenth Century. Translated from the original, by Thos. Roscoe.

Mr. Roscoe is to prose what Dr. Bowring is to poetry. His extensive knowledge of the languages of other lands has opened to him a rich mine, in which he may dig and delve, and from which he may bring up wealth, without the slightest dread of his store being exhausted. The Italian and the German have been here followed by the "Spanish Novelists;" and, if the rare and the curious are more desirable than the wild and the beautiful, the latter volumes will be more widely successful than the former. Of the romantic writers of Spain, we know very little, yet are they full of humour: their adventures as singular, their descriptions as graphic, and their characters as *unique*, as any lover of the marvellous can possibly desire. To the general reader, "Gil Blas" and "Don Quixote" are the only keys to the manners and people of Old Spain; but though the best, they are not alone. There are many other sources from which we may draw amusement and information. Mr. Roscoe has introduced us to such as are doubtless the most attractive; and he has administered to our gratification in no slight degree. From his abundant *matériel*, he has evidently made the most judicious selection. The Tales are all of them remarkable, and many of them admirable. We go on from "concerning what happened" to Don this, to "concerning what happened" to Don that, with exceeding delight; and feel ourselves quite at home among the cavaliers, the monks, the mendicants, the robbers, the *alguazils*, the *duennas*, and the gay knights and black-eyed damsels with which the volumes so plentifully abound. The third volume is, however, the best. The stories are more brief and striking, the plots and incidents less scattered, and they open to us scenes and personages less familiar to our memories. On the whole, the book is one of a novel, pleasant, and profitable character; and will prove a valuable addition to our literature.

Prometheus. Agamemnon. From the Greek of Æschylus. By Thomas Medwin, Esq.

Time was, when, if an author sought fame and fortune, he could scarcely have taken a surer road than through a vigorous and spirited trans-

lation of some classical author. That time is gone by; and if now a writer exercises his pen on such a topic, our apprehension is, that he is not attracted to it by an ambitious or selfish motive, but by the pure love of the subject, and by a strong admiration of the mighty Greek or Roman whom he desires to clothe in an English dress. Such is our judgment of Mr. Medwin.

"My object," says the translator, "in making a version of these plays, has been to present them to the public in such a shape that may prove interesting even to those who are not conversant with the originals." This, of course, is the only legitimate object of translation. They who are conversant with the originals do not want translations. It is a silly notion of a blustering political writer, who, because he does not know himself, fancies that he knows everything, that it is needless labour for any one to study the classics, because no one can form for himself a better translation than those already printed and published. Now, the fact is, that he who enjoys classical literature does not enjoy even *his own* translation, and has an apprehension of a poetic beauty which he cannot convey in English words: he sees elegancies of expression which he cannot make visible to one who is unacquainted with the original language. Scarcely any translator, therefore, can satisfy those who are familiar with the original; and that not from any fault in the translator, but from the national untractableness of the language. Mr. Medwin has made his translation tolerably close, and has thrown considerable spirit into his version; they who do not understand Greek, but wish to know something of Æschylus, will do well to betake themselves to these two tragedies translated by Mr. Medwin. The other plays will follow, if these two should be well received. Let us take a specimen:—

"Jove! sovereign power! thou fondly night!
 Creatress of our glories bright;
 Who, at thine hour of slumber deep,
 For us o'er Troy a watch didst keep;
 Enclose her round us in a cloud—
 Enwrap her in a funeral shroud—
 A net of slavery!
 A net impalpable, whose height
 And meshes none should flee:
 Her young men, nor her men of might,
 Nor age, nor infancy.
 We offer up our vows to thee,
 Great god of hospitality!
 Who hast, in thine own fitting time,
 Avenged on all, of one the crime:
 We thank thee, Jove! and bless thee in that
 name,
 That, keeping ever bent thy bow,
 Its shaft has laid the spoiler low,
 Nor glanced above the stars with idle aim."

Agamemnon, pp. 1b, 19.

Historical and Antiquarian Notices of
 Crosby Hall, London. By E. J. Carlos.

Though somewhat liberal in respect to political institutions, we must confess we are zealous Tories in matters of antiquarianism. Yes, at the same moment that we would cheerfully lend

our aid in extinguishing a "time-honoured" rotten borough, we would enlist, heart-and-hand, in the ranks of the conservatives of architectural beauties of our land. These we love, not merely because we can say, when beholding them with religious reverence, "Here, in old time, the hand of man hath been," but from the additional consideration, that the hand of man thus employed was employed in a good cause; not in rearing monuments, around which disastrous associations should cluster thick, but in preserving to after times specimens of that simple and yet beautiful taste, which might otherwise be forgotten amidst the fantastic innovations of the present age. The longer, then, such structures as the Ladye Chapel, Crosby Hall, and, we would add, the Palace of Eltham, can be retarded in their progress to extinction, the better; they form an interesting link between the past and the present; and we think it would argue badly for the taste and good feeling of Englishmen, if they looked with indifference on the severing of such links. The little work which has suggested the above remarks is well adapted to forward the cause it advocates. One thing surprised us as an omission, the extreme indefiniteness of the language as to the site of the Hall; we feel persuaded a stranger to London might feel himself puzzled, even after reading the work through, to tell in what part of London the object of his interest was to be found.

Blossoms of Hope, or a Soldier's Bequest to his Friends. By G. W. B., Private, 80th Regiment.

Sunshine, or Lays for Ladies.

We will not exclaim—"The age of poetry is gone," because we do not believe it; but we will say that the Muse of England seems at present contented with the laurels already won, and unanxious about any accession of glory. This will generally be the case, we imagine, after any great conquest; and such a conquest was that achieved by Byron, to whose victories we do, in a considerable degree, attribute the present tranquillity,—from whose abundance arises the present dearth. We are living in the period of the tide's revulsion. Let us not be misunderstood: we imagine not that the number of poets, or of persons susceptible of poetical impressions, is diminished,—we should rather judge the contrary to be the case; but the success of the eminent poet just mentioned, together with the lofty character of the efforts of Wordsworth, Coleridge, Southey, Shelley, and Keats, must assuredly intimidate those who are not conscious of first-rate abilities from entering the path where they have trod. But

"Fools rush in where angels fear to tread;"

and hence almost all the *soi-disant* poetry of the day is the product of men who desperately enter on a competition which cannot but be ruinous in its issue to them; who forget, too, that though such recreations may be "sport" to them, they are "death"—aye, and with a prelude of torture—to their readers. These remarks may seem a somewhat severe introduction to a short notice of two works which are by no means worse than

most of those that at present make their appearance. We cannot wish to blight the "Blossoms of Hope," but we candidly tell the author that the possession of the ability to write verses which friends may approve, and album-keeping ladies covet, is no argument at all for a man's boldly venturing before the world as a claimant of the poetic wreath which the high tribunal of Taste awards to the genuine bard. The present candidate possesses no credentials which warrant such pretensions; and we are of opinion that his "uncultured, woodland flowers" would have diffused more fragrance over their native vale than they are likely to do over the dusty path of the world's business. Yet would we not too severely censure the attempt. We were much pleased to observe that so large a portion of the volume is devoted to the cause of social and domestic affection. The life of a private soldier is, we imagine, but little favourable to the indulgence of the heart's sympathies in their due degree of purity. We give one short specimen of the soldier's skill in verse-making:—

"*Ocnus est lingua animæ*"
 "Breathes not the lover's soul and sigh
 In that impassioned, glowing eye?
 The mother's soul—is it not seen
 In those soft eyes' expressive beam?
 The moping idiot's vacant stare—
 Does it not tell the world that's there?
 And is not hopeless passion read
 When all within the eye is dead?"

"Sunshine" we were at first glance tempted to pronounce "all moonshine." After having ventured, however, a little way, and looked about us, we found we had rambled into a very pleasant region, and that there was more real warm life stirring than we at first perceived. These "Lays for Ladies" are so much the better in our eyes, that there is no cant of pretension about them. The author does not call himself a poet, and pen dismal ditties about "lyres" and "muses" and Apollo, &c.; nor does he profess to be a demonstrator of the heart's anatomy. Of the very many who undertake this business, there are very few competent to it, and, besides, it has been already done. Our author very wisely keeps to the surface, and troubles himself very little whether men and women have hearts or not. he sees them make love to one another, magnify trifles, and treat important matters as trifles; talk nonsense, make excursions, go to balls and concerts, flirt, affect the sentimental, &c.; and he accordingly "says his say" thereupon in lively, easy, thread-paper lyrics, which are much more amusing, at any rate, than the ten-thousandth edition of sonnets to "the Moon," or (we beg to say we have no particular allusion) "to Mary." Here is "The Coquette," as a short, but not the most favourable, specimen of the "Sunshine":—

"A hint that you don't mean to marry,
 A vow that your heart shall be free,
 On your bosom a buckler you carry,
 And will ne'er be found bending the knee.
 Say, 'Women are heartless and cold,
 That you never saw one worth the choosing;
 Either too backward or bold,
 Either too talking or musing.'
 Dress in your very best style,
 Flirt with a dozen or two;

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Say, 'Merely the time to beguile,
 With what right is she questioning you?'
 Laugh if she talks about love,
 Joke if she hints at a passion;
 Say, 'It's all very sweet in a dove,
 You don't like to be out of the fashion.'
 Show her letters and rings by the score,
 Lockets with hair by the dozen;
 Yawn out, 'Love's a terrible bore,
 And women, how easy to cozen!'
 Read her a batch of love-letters,
 Till you put her quite into a pet;
 Then boast how you're free from all fetters,—
 She's yours, if an arrant coquette."

Craven Derby; or, the Lordship by Tenure. 2 vols.

We must discuss this book very briefly. It is in the old, but happily obsolete, style of novel-writing. The first paragraph of the first chapter is quite enough:—

"The castle clock had just tolled eleven heavily upon the air; the night was dark and stormy; the rain was descending in sheets; and the wind whistled mournfully through the trees, when Agatha," &c.

Qanoon-e-Islam, or the Customs of the Moosulmans of India. By Jaffur Shurreef (a native of the Deccan), and translated by G. A. Herklots, M.D.

This is a most interesting volume, written by a native Mahomedan of the Duk'hun (vulgarly written Deccan), for the information of Europeans and others, alien to the country. It somewhat resembles the recent work of Mrs. Meer Hassan Ali, but it is more minute and systematic in the details. Until the latter work had appeared, we were in England remarkably uninformed as to the manners and customs of our Mahomedan subjects: at present we have little to complain of in this particular. The plan of the work is so well described in the Preface, that we cannot do better than transcribe a paragraph from it:—"He (the Author) traces an individual from the period of birth (and even before it) through all the forms and ceremonies which religion, superstition, and custom, have imposed on the Indian Moosulman. The account begins with the ceremonies observed at the seventh month of the mother's pregnancy; details the various rites performed by the parents during the several periods of the lives of their children as they grow up to maturity, and the almost endless ceremonies of matrimony. Then follow the fasts, festivals, &c. which occur in the different months of the year. These are succeeded by an account of vows, oblations, and many minor subjects, such as the pretended science of necromancy, exorcism, or casting out devils, detecting thieves, determining the most auspicious times for undertaking journeys, other enterprises,—all of which are almost daily occurrence; and the work concludes with an account of their sepulchral rites, and the visiting of the grave at stated periods during the first year after death." The information under all these heads is of a most interesting character: the most amusing department is that which relates to necromancy and ex-

orcism, where the gravest directions possible are given for the performance of these arts. We have magic squares and circles, magic figures of the most demoniacal aspect, as amulets and lamp-charms, both for causing the devil's presence and casting him out, together with smoke charms, to effect the same important purposes, and formulæ of incantation of every variety of phraseology. There is a singular resemblance in all the matter of this part of the work to the notable nonsense contained in the *Libellus de Mirabilibus Naturæ Arcanis* of Albert the Little, where those whose taste lies that way may revel in talismans and cabalistical mysteries. It would seem that their thief-catchers are proficient in their art: our candidates for Botany Bay would stand but poor chance if exposed to the method of detection by assafætida, or that of measuring sticks, or that of magic squares; but, above all commend us to the following, which the author tells us he has performed himself at his own house. He kindly adds, "People may believe it or not as they please." A girl had taken a nose-ornament of his sister's, hid it in a drinking-cup, and covered it with a small tray. He resolved to attempt the discovery of the thief, and accordingly assembled a number of boys, and having applied a little lamp-black to the bottom of a cup, directed them to place their hands, one by one, upon it. As soon as one of the boys in his turn had done so, the cup began to move, on which our author put his hands on those of the boy, and directed the cup to guide them to the hiding-place of both thief and plunder, which it at once did, to the extreme satisfaction of the operator and the confusion of all sceptics. This method, indeed, we are told is "certain." We are afraid it would lose its virtue in our unbelieving island. The translator, we observe in his Preface, alluding to the Hindoo customs, &c. talks of the "comparative simplicity and rationality of the Mahomedan system of religion." We cannot but consider such expressions unguarded. The terms simplicity and rationality should not be even mentioned in reference to such a complicated ritual and tissue of superstition as fetter the intellect of the Indian Moosulmans: with this exception we most cordially recommend the volume.

The Poetic Negligée. By Caleb.

We notice this work only to warn those who might be allured by its title and handsome exterior, of the worthless character of its contents. The unblushing effrontery which could insult the public eye by such trash as this requires to be rebuked in the very outset of its career. If morality and purity of feeling must be exterminated from the heart, let them fall by a worthier hand than this. But we dismiss, with contempt, this mass of conceit and ribaldry.

Oriental Scenes: Sketches and Tales. By Emma Roberts.

Although Miss Roberts has lately wandered among the bright and glowing "Eastern Land," her name has often come before us, attached to some varied and excellent prose and poetry.

Her last work before her departure for India was, we believe, "Memoirs of the Rival Houses of York and Lancaster;" and we remember having been much pleased with her graceful style, and ease of composition and arrangement, united to that extensive information which must have cost her much time and much labour.

The present collection of poems are literally Oriental, varied in subject, and highly interesting as pictures of the country, feelings, customs, and habits of "a peculiar people." The first poem is called "The Sacrifice;" the next, "A Scene in the Doab," of which Miss Roberts says in a note, that "those persons who have traversed the Doab, or the neighbouring district of Bundelkund, or who have navigated the Jumna, which separates these provinces of Upper India, will acknowledge the fidelity of the description,—fortresses, in the last stage of decay, being as plentiful as the ruined villages of which we read in the Persian tale." It must, indeed, be a dreary and desolate waste where

"A crumbling mosque, a ruined fort,
Hastening alike to swift decay,—
Where owl and vampire-bats resort,
And vultures hide them from the day,—
Alone remain to tell the tale
Of Moslem power and Moslem pride,
When shouts of conquest filled the gale,
And swords in Hindoo blood were dyed."

There is one simple and beautiful custom amongst the females of Rajpoot, the knowledge of which we thank Miss Roberts for communicating: it has so much of the spirit of ancient chivalry about it, that we must extract the note; while we regret that both our space and regulations prevent our transcribing so long a poem. The word *rakhi*, we must premise, signifies a bracelet. "It is customary for the Rajpoot females to secure defenders by the gift of a bracelet. The acceptance of this gage, manifested by the return of a vest, *hathli*, imposes the highest degree of fraternal devotion from the *Rakhi-band-Bhai*, or bracelet-bound brother. The connexion is one of the purest kind; for though vowed as a knight unto the death, the parties never meet, nor have any other intercourse. A festival is held in Rajesthan in honour of this custom."

Oriental poems, in general, remind us (very unpoetically) of a huge cask of molasses, from which we shrink in pure dread of being suffocated with sweets. So much of love and dove-of roses, and bulbuls, and the costly attar—that we deem it expedient to lay by the volume which records them, and let the leaves sleep on, undisturbed by our rude breath. But this is not the case with the volume presented by our fair traveller: it is a living, not a dead book; and cannot fail to be popular, even amongst those who know little and care less about Eastern climes. Before concluding our notice, we would particularize one little poem, for its graphic beauty and picturesque effect, as our peculiar favourite: it is called "The Brahmin."

Edinburgh Cabinet Library. British India. Vol. III.

The merits of the two former volumes of

British India had disposed us to expect no less gratification from a view of that part of the work devoted to the miscellaneous information connected with its subject. We are happy to find our anticipations fully equalled by the contributions to the volume before us, which contains more valuable papers upon important and interesting topics than we have space to notice, as they severally deserve. Mr. Hugh Murray's introductory chapter upon Indian Zoology is clever and concise, and worthy of preceding the more luminous and extensive essay, on the same subject, supplied by Mr. Wilson. Perhaps the best abstract of the Botany of India yet published is that furnished by Dr. Greville; who, from his personal friendship with Dr. Wallich, has had access to the highest sources of information, and has given sufficient proof of his ability to avail himself in the most able manner of this advantage. Considering the limited information yet obtained upon the Geology of Hindoostan, Professor Jameson can hardly be said to have had a very favourable field for displaying his skill in his own peculiar department of science; and we are surprised to find his treatise embracing so many novel particulars, while the difficulties attending their collection are so numerous. He has evidently left no authority unconsulted, which could be rendered available for the improvement of his excellent dissertation. We pass over the papers upon Climate and Hydrography, remarking, merely, that they appear ably and clearly drawn up—a remark which is equally applicable to Dr. Ainslie's, medical communications; although we may observe, in reference to the chapter on Spasmodic Cholera, that he has not given us a very favourable specimen of the skill of Indian practitioners in his extract of the remedies recommended in the Madras Report. On the subject of Hindoo Mathematics and Astronomy, the Inquirer will find much that is satisfactory. Bailly, Sir William Jones, and Mr. Colebrook have been extensively consulted. The errors of the first-mentioned ingenious and unhappy speculator have been ably confuted by Professor Wallace, backed by Delambre and Mr. Bentley's contributions to the Asiatic Researches. The learned Professor's excursion upon the geometrical and algebraic acquirements of the Hindoos are not less valuable; and he has laid his reader under an additional obligation by an account of the trigonometrical surveys carried on under the direction of Colonel Lambton. A paper on the navigation between England and the East Indies, with copious instructions to passengers on the outward voyage, from the pen, we presume, of Captain Clarence Dalrymple, will be found as replete with interest as utility. He has also considered the question of steam navigation by way of the Red Sea with considerable acumen. In taking leave of this portion of the Edinburgh Cabinet Library, we have only to observe, in addition to former commendations, that three more serviceable volumes cannot be placed in the hands of all connected with the interests of our Eastern Empire, while at the same time those who are personally unconcerned in its complicated relations to society at home, may find in their contents, abstractedly considered, many hours of profitable reading.

Vortigern; an Historical Play, with an Original Preface. By W. H. Ireland.

This work possesses an adventitious interest; its claims, *per se*, are, we are disposed to think, very slight. The wonder, to our minds, is, that any one could ever have dreamed that the Vortigern was an offspring of Shakespeare's. It is no exaggeration to say, there is nothing in common but the form in which it is moulded. Yet while we would speak impartially of its merits, and decide upon them from the work itself, we cannot but think that the author of it has been, and is, an injured man. He has bitterly paid the penalty of his violation of truth; and we do not see that it is just that those whom he deceived should persecute him with the venomous hostility of which he complains in his Preface. It is clear, that their enmity has arisen, not so much from consideration of the moral crime involved, as from the galling thought of their having been the dupes of a boy of seventeen. The Ireland Forgeries form an interesting incident in our literary history; and we therefore recommend those who would gain information upon it to refer to the pamphlet before us. We cannot imagine why this play was ever called Vortigern and Rowena, seeing that Rowena is scarcely mentioned in it, and speaks in all only ten lines. By-the-bye, we may inquire who the Sir Horace Walpole, mentioned in the Preface, was?—we do not remember his acquaintance.

A Collection of Indian Tales. By John Shipp, author of Memoirs of himself, &c.

These Tales are not in the first style of storytelling, though they are interesting and somewhat characteristic. Compared with the "Memoirs," they serve to illustrate Byron's assertion,—*"Truth is strange—stranger than fiction,"*—for many of the incidents of these Tales are brought about by the most awkward and inconsistent means. This, however, is not the principal defect of the volume. It wants decided character. The scenery is indeed Oriental, so are the names, and so are the offices of most of the personages introduced, but the style of thought is most emphatically English. We have none of the delightful transformations which charm us in "Anastasia" and "Hajji Baba in England." You might change the scenery and names in many of the tales, and the language and incidents even would be perfectly suitable to an English story. The effect of this is, that however interesting may be the individual with whom we become acquainted, and however ingeniously invented the incidents, we feel that we are totally independent of the operation of the fiction in which the stories originate; that they are related by the story-tellers of Hindoostan. We have been most pleased with the following:—"The Fakir," "The Bhattee Robber," "The Fortune-Teller," "The Deserter,"—purely on account of their association with scenes and events essentially Oriental. A whimsical account is given, in the tale of "The Bhattee Robber," of the manner in which these marauders are trained to their "profession." We give the following extract, and recommend the work to those who wish to pass away a quiet hour pleasantly:—

"Among other essential accomplishments in which the young Bhattee is expected to perfect himself by unremitting practice, the following may be mentioned as absolutely indispensable: he must acquire the art of bleating like a sheep, barking like a dog, crowing like a cock, braying like an ass, and, in like manner, of imitating all kinds of animals. He must also be able to throw himself, as occasion may require, into every kind of attitude, to crawl along, or lie as flat as possible, on the ground, to run like a goat or dog, to stand on his head with his legs extended widely, so as to appear in the dusk like the stump of a tree, &c., &c. With reference to the last-mentioned acquirement, I recollect to have heard a sentinel of the Fourth Bengal Cavalry tell his officer, that when he was on duty on a certain occasion, he heard something move about the head-ropes of his horses. On looking round, he saw what he supposed to be a large dog, which ran between his legs, and nearly upset him. The sentinel, however, had heard of the ability with which many of the natives could imitate different animals, and was not satisfied with this explanation, and the noise that had at first excited his attention. He still suspected that some roguery was on foot; and, the better to detect it, he placed himself behind what appeared to be the stump of a tree at a short distance from the spot on which he had been previously standing. On this supposed stump he hung his helmet; and, bent on the most attentive scrutiny, he placed his head between the two limbs of the stump, so as, unperceived, to command a direct view of the quarter from which the noise had originally proceeded. This, however, was too much for the thief (for such in reality was this pseudo tree-stump), who unable to restrain his laughter, and finding his situation somewhat critical, suddenly executed a somersault, upset the astonished soldier, and made clear off with his helmet."

Progress of Discovery on the more Northern Coasts of America. Edinburgh Cabinet Library, Vol. IX.

Messrs. Fraser Tytler, and James Wilson, have here compacted for us a delightful volume, equally interesting to young and old, learned and unlearned. The work is to be regarded as a sort of sequel to the Polar Seas and Regions before published; and describes the expeditions of the Cabots, the Contreuil, Verazzano, Ulloa, Behring, Cooke and Clarke, Vancouver, &c., down to the recent undertakings of Franklin and Beechey. The information, though of course not new, possesses an intrinsic value in its present state, which, perhaps, it was without in the diffused verbosity of the original sources. It has been sifted and examined by the evidence of many witnesses, and therefore claims the attention of those who are anxious to have the naked truth. The narrative is, however, not destitute of the interest derivable from a lively and perspicuous style, and from the introduction of judicious anecdotes. The Sketches of Natural History, by Wilson, are truly delightful. As all the volumes of the Edinburgh Cabinet Library have been universally acknowledged to reflect the highest credit on the care and exertions of

the publishers, we cannot help thinking that the commendation bestowed by this latter party on their own work and its compilers, in the Preface, is somewhat injudicious and certainly unnecessary. "Good wine," says the proverb, "needs no bush." The public have not to learn from Messrs. Oliver and Boyd that the work does them credit.

The East India Sketch-Book. By a Lady. 2 vols.

The "Lady" has turned her residence in India to good account. She has gathered together a vast number of pearls, and has strung them with considerable taste and skill. Her chapter "Introductory" is the only chapter in the volumes to which our compliment may not apply. She had evidently contemplated a poem on India, and—like some silly persons who eat too much, rather than let a dish be "wasted"—thought it expedient to force the said poem into her book,—a very mistaken notion, and one that will terrify many a reader from cutting more than the first twenty leaves. We can promise them, however, that if they proceed they will be rewarded. Indian manners are portrayed with a brilliant fancy; but that fancy is grounded upon minute observation, much experience, and sound judgment. Several of the Tales are excellent, highly dramatic, and all illustrative of the most striking peculiarities of the East. Those who peruse the book for amusement will find ample recompense, and those who consult it for information will be rewarded with pleasure and profit.

Geraldine Hamilton; or, Self Guidance. A Tale. 2 vols.

This is a fashionable novel, and not *only* a fashionable novel. Its merit is not of a very high order, nor are its pretensions great; but it is well calculated to cheer and gladden one of the long and weary evenings that November is about to bring us. Several of the characters are ably and skillfully drawn: the heroine herself is a very agreeable personage—and those who cultivate her acquaintance will have no reason to regret the introduction. From the beginning to the end the story progresses pleasantly, the various persons of the drama act the parts "set down for them" in a creditable and respectable manner, and poetic justice is liberally awarded at the end. This is all we can say on behalf of "Geraldine Hamilton." It is not likely to satisfy the author, but it must satisfy our readers.

[We have received such of the various Annuals as are published. But as they have not yet all made their appearance, we postpone our notice until next month. We have another motive for this arrangement. The Annuals (which profess to be Christmas presents) have been issued to the public ridiculously early: they are in reality Autumn and not New Year's Gifts, and we imagine will shortly become Easter Offerings. This is a very foolish and injurious plan, and one which, if not altered, is likely to remove the class of works altogether from our literature.]

THE DRAMA.

The two great houses have opened since our last, and both have, in their new arrangements and productions since their opening, shown a becoming degree of enterprise and spirit: two indispensable qualities for commanding success, but which, when standing wholly alone, (as they seem to do in the present cases,) command nothing but a more signal degree of failure than if they were absent. Laporte, in the audience part of his arrangements, has made three material alterations, all of which are improvements; he has converted the dark, stony corridor, adjoining to the dress-circle, into a light, warm, carpeted, and furnished apartment, into which it is quite a *comfort* to retire between the acts, or to lounge in before or after the performances, freed from the pollutions and blackguardisms of the saloons and lobbies. This excellent improvement is, however, sadly incomplete for want of an *entire* disconnection from the parts of the theatre just alluded to; the "company" appertaining to which occasionally lose their way into this part of the house, and there is nothing to remind them of their error, but their own "taste," or the "discretion" of the box-keepers! Refreshments, cheap and of good quality, (as supplied by Jarrin at the King's Theatre,) is the only other desideratum to this portion of Laporte's new arrangements. The other two improvements that we have alluded to are, the arrangement of eight or ten centre boxes of the lower circle into stalls, and the introduction of a splendid chandelier. This latter, like the arrangement of the new saloon, is a half measure only, and, therefore, of little value. What was wanted was, to get rid of the numerous *small* chandeliers, which distract the eye, and thus greatly injure the *coup d'œil*; and, what is of much more importance, make the audience part of the house much *too* light, and thus remove or break up the attention from the stage-performances, and in so doing fritter away the habitual interest that would otherwise be excited by them. At present, the English people go to the theatre quite as much to see and be seen by the *audience*, as to witness the performances which are the ostensible cause of their coming; and where this is conspicuously the case there can be none of that real taste and earnest love for the drama on which the actual condition of that drama mainly depends. This is a secret that English managers will never discover or be taught, because they are as obstinate in clinging to their established errors, as they are ignorant of

all the principles on which their art and its attractions rest. We had hoped better things of Laporte; but all that we see teaches us to look for still further disappointments at his hands,—and, above all, in that department which includes the most important of his duties. For instance, though he began well by opening his theatre with two novelties, instead of following the established blunder of commencing with a piece literally chosen for its *want* of attraction,—yet conceive the principal of his opening novelties to be "a new tragic actor," whose pretensions must make him the laughing-stock of every country barn that he is destined to enter! Yet such was the "Shylock" with which we were treated on the opening night of Covent Garden Theatre. The other opening novelty was not so bad, yet far from good; and it included the singular want of judgment of introducing Laporte himself—decidedly one of the most original and distinguished comic actors of his day—in a character so entirely below his merits, as to make its failure certain and its effect ridiculous. Laporte himself was among the best cards he had to play, had he known when and how to place it; but thus to fling it away on the first round, was the height of folly, and gives him all his work to do over again. "HIS FIRST CAMPAIGN" (the new piece produced at this theatre on the opening night) belongs to a very pleasant and attractive class of drama—that which takes one or more historical anecdotes of some distinguished individual, and clothes them in a dramatic form, allaying them to numerous collateral circumstances; and thus forming a whole, *doubly* attractive, from its moral, or intellectual, or picturesque interest, and its actual and historical truth. The French stage is constantly putting forth pleasant trifles of this kind, and "His First Campaign" is either an imitation of them or an adaptation; probably the former, for our neighbours are not too apt to hold up to admiration *our* military heroes, however they may do by those of other nations. The hero of the present drama is the great Marlborough, and the incidents refer to "his first campaign," which was performed under Turenne and the Duke of Monmouth, both of whom are introduced, and the former with good and characteristic effect. But by far the best portion of the piece is the comic portion; which is easy, natural, lively, and sufficiently connected with the rest of the drama to form a strictly component part of it. The French Corporal, however, of Laporte, is (as we

have hinted) a total failure,—on the part of the author we mean, for no one else could have played it better, but twenty might have played it quite as well: a fact decisive of its total inadequacy to the talents of a first-rate artist like Laporte. The character of a little dandy drummer was capitally done by Miss Poole; and Mitchell (whom we are much pleased to see on the regular boards) played a sort of Irish Moll Flaggon with great truth and spirit. The piece was quite successful; but it is not among the most happy of Mr. Planche's productions. The second novelty produced at this theatre is even more signally indicative of a defective judgment *somewhere* in the management than the ridiculous failure of the Shylock of the opening night. It is among the miracles connected with the miraculous career of Shakspeare, that in an age when almost the only subjects and incidents, especially sought after by dramatic poets, were those belonging to a class which are now specially and most justly interdicted from the acted drama, Shakspeare adopted and treated *one* of those subjects only. In an age the characteristic of whose drama is, next to the surpassing beauty of its poetry, the hideous impurity of its subject-matter, Shakspeare alone, while he united in himself the beauties of all his contemporaries, is almost wholly free from their besetting sin. Generally speaking he is

"Pure as the thought of Purity;"

and even his impurities have the spirit of purity within and about them, and are objectionable in form alone. *One* drama, however, he has given us, that while it is wholly exceptionable in point of subject, has little or nothing to recommend it in any one other particular; as would naturally happen when he was treating a subject that was no less alien to his poetical tastes than repugnant to his moral feelings:—and *this* is the drama, ("All's Well that End's Well,") which the management of Covent-garden have "revived," and foisted into it some of Shakspeare's own exquisite verses; married the latter to some paltry modern music; and—worst of all—stuck into it (like a beautiful and sweet-scented flower stuck by a baby's hand upon a dirt-heap) a fragment from the loveliest and purest of all his other productions, the "Midsummer-Night's Dream!" We shall abstain from criticising this act any further than to say, that the success of the experiment is just what it deserved to be. We must add, however, that it would have been more signal, but that the play was made the medium of bringing back to the stage our old favourite Jones, in the only cha-

acter worth preservation in the piece—Parolles. He played it, as he does everything else, with a wit, a brilliancy—a pure and masterly conception of character, which are as rare as they are amiable. His return to the theatre is like the return of the old and great Age of Acting—as such we hail it!

The other and most conspicuous novelty at this theatre is a play founded on "Waverley," and brought forward in connexion with a Pageant or Masque, written by Sheridan Knowles, in commemoration of the genius of Sir Walter Scott. The play is agreeably written, and includes two or three comic scenes that are very amusing and effective; but as a drama it is deficient in that consecutive interest which is, after all, the leading feature of the original story and of all its illustrious fellows. The play of "Waverley" gives us *indications*, but no *developments*, of character; it gives us many detached scenes that are not ill-managed, but no union of those scenes into a consistent and coherent whole; but it has, in common with the novel itself, the merit of affording a stirring and graphic picture of the times in which its incidents occur; and what is, perhaps, best of all at the present moment, it vividly recalls those incidents to the memory, at a moment when they come back to it invested with a peculiar interest: for of all the novels by "the Author of Waverley," Waverley itself will ever remain the most popular, if only in virtue of the name which it bears,—and in bearing has made immortal. There is no acting in this piece to call for particular mention, unless it be that of Abbott, in the drinking scene at the Baron of Bradwardine's; which was capital.

The above piece was followed, on its first performance, by a Masque written by Sheridan Knowles, in honour of the genius and writings of Scott; but we are not able to say that it was worthy the genius of the great bard, or the talent of the mediocre one. It is sufficiently inartificial—commencing with a lament, by the writer himself *in propria persona*, over the tomb of the illustrious dead, followed by a similar lament from the genii of Scotland, England, and Ireland, &c., and concluding by the calling up, at the bidding of Immortality, a series of *Tableaux Vivans*, representing some of the most remarkable scenes in the novels and poems. The recitation part of this representation labours under the singular mistake of being written in blank verse,—a perfect anomaly in allegorical composition, and one which totally destroys that lyrical and poetical effect, in the absence of which an allegory is an impertinence. In other respects, the

piece is well enough suited to its momentary purpose ; but, we must repeat, it is wholly unworthy of its writer,—how much more so, then, of its subject !

DRURY-LANE has not been behind-hand with its rival in the production of novelties ; and, upon the whole, they have been superior in pretensions to those of Covent-garden during the same period, but still prophetic of anything rather than the renovation of that national drama to which they vainly aspire to belong. The chief of them is a tragedy entitled “The House of Colberg.” It is from the pen of Mr. Serle, whose “Merchant of London” gave promise of something more lofty and permanent than this, in some respects, meritorious production. As, however, this is not the place to offer remarks on anything but what is immediately before the public, we shall pass on to the next production of this Theatre—“The Factory Girl,”—a piece whose name alone should be fatal to it, and its object still more so ; for it is idle, and even injurious, to attempt to do good by wrong means. “The Factory Girl” is like one of the late Rev. Mr. Plumptre’s moral dramas—a sermon put into dialogue ; and as Mr. Jerrold, its author, is a much cleverer man than the reverend writer of “The Butcher,” “Mrs. Jordan and the Methodist,” &c., while the moral lesson taught is not a whit more likely to take effect than in the cases just alluded to, the unconscious farce of the effect is nearly avoided ; which we hold to be an evil rather than a good. “The Factory Girl” contains some pleasing writing, and some useful morality, (to say nothing of statistics, casuistry, political economy, &c.,) worse than thrown away upon a subject which no treatment can make entertaining, and which, therefore, no talent can make otherwise than an impertinence—

we mean as a stage representation. Still we must in justice add, that the Play, such as it is, with its faults and its merits, more than ever convinces us that Mr. Jerrold *may* do something worth our hearty commendation, if he will but abandon the course he has so perversely adopted, against his own better judgement, and merely because it is one in which nobody else of any pretensions has preceded him ; a quite sufficient proof at this time of day that the course is a wrong one.

The third novelty at this house is decidedly the best. Don Trueba’s farce of “Mr. and Mrs. Pringle,” is a lively and pleasant adaptation to English manners and society of a still more lively and pleasant French piece ; the idea of which is simply that of an old bachelor marrying to secure a quiet life, and finding himself the undisputed head of a ready-made family, his lady not having thought it necessary to apprise him before-hand of her being the honoured parent of a blooming progeny. The despairing consternation, consequent on the successive advent of these blessings, is made highly amusing by the acting of Farren ; but, like all his acting lately, it was *too* real—too like the actual thing ; and, therefore, so far “from the purpose of playing.” This is a piece, however, that will retain its place on the stage beyond the season of its birth—a rare distinction now-a-days.

The only other novelty at this theatre, is the pageant in honour of Scott—which consists merely of a procession of the chief characters in his novels and poems—a conspicuous scene in each being set forth in dumb show, in the same manner, but even more *artificially*, and therefore less effectively, than in the Masque of Sheridan Knowles. The best part of this exhibition is Staunfeld’s view of Abbotsford.

FINE ARTS.

MODERN SCULPTURE.

It is not many years since, on the arrival in this country of the Elgin Marbles, whose introduction has deservedly immortalized the nobleman whose name they bear, and at the expressed determination of the Dukes of Bedford and Devonshire, the Marquis of Lansdown, Lord Egremont, and one or two other individuals distinguished for their refined taste and nobility of mind, to bestow a liberal portion of their attention and exertions to raise the drooping head of

sculpture in Great Britain, that the star of that majestic parent of art rose above the clouds of ignorance and prejudice. Since that fortunate period sculpture has been gradually progressing in the estimation of the many, and is becoming (if we dare to ennoble the expression by such an application) “the fashion of the day.” Still much remains to be done ere we *surpass* our neighbours, or *equal* the ancients, in the practice of that art which infuses everlasting life and soul into a cold, insensible, and adamant fragment—the

successful cultivation of which among any people places the stamp of perfection on their civilization, prosperity, and power. We have yet to overcome the almost insuperable obstacles unfavourable climate, mercantile habits, and economy of room in buildings, &c. &c., are continually presenting to its progress. We, therefore, hail with very sincere pleasure the publication of a work* which tends so materially to forward the great cause of sculpture among our fellow-countrymen. Before we enter upon minute remark on the work in question, we shall, while upon the subject, endeavour to point out some of the numerous difficulties with which the sculptor has to contend in the prosecution of his art, more especially in England—difficulties which, though generally felt by the struggling artist, are little understood or appreciated by the public at large. We shall thence draw the inference that the present but *partial* advancement of the art is quite as much attributable to the *innate* difficulties in its pursuit as to the want of that thorough refinement in manners and taste so powerfully indicated by a high state of cultivation of sculpture,—and explain the nature of the claims upon encouragement arising from those internal obstacles which seem exclusively to attend the prosecution of the noble art. While the painter may fairly consider himself possessed of all his principal necessary apparatus when he has acquired a moderately sized room with a high north light, a canvas, pallet, oils, colours, brushes, and mull-stick—all comparatively inexpensive and little liable to wear and tear—a sculptor, supposing him to have already toiled through his studies at the Royal Academy†, among his innumerable *necessaries*, must have much room, comprehending his “attelier,” workshops, with ground-floors and yard, to hold his blocks, &c. He must have

carving tools, drills, “pointing machines,” modelling stools, and “bankers,” for marble work, and be at a continual expense for clay and plaster of Paris‡, for assistants and workmen of many kinds, from the fine carver down to the mason and stone-sawyer; he must have a capital, more or less, to invest in the purchase of rough blocks of statuary marble and other stone imported to this country from Italy or elsewhere, which, when he comes to open and work he may find, from the quantity of “colour” (veins and spots) within, is utterly useless; or, if he would avoid such risk by having the stone previously opened, he must purchase it at an advance of from one to four hundred per cent. Add to the above, the almost impossibility of getting his works into a situation fitted for their reception with regard to light, which, by its modern admission through low windows, is totally destructive of the proper and intended effect of his production. Thus any attempt must fail to measure the feelings of a sculptor when, after many days and nights of toil to bestow a perfecting finish on some choice work, his anxiety for public notice and approbation, constrains him to condemn the cherished offspring of his warm imagination to the two or three months solitary confinement, yclept “Public Exhibition,” in the gloomy dungeon which the Royal Academy has been unavoidably forced hitherto to appropriate for the reception of the productions of this hallowed and venerable art. We have thus shown that there are other causes than the want of the spread of matured taste for the present comparatively backward state of the divine art. Those to which we have adverted do not comprehend a title of a sculptor’s drawbacks. We therefore think that Sculpture calls solemnly and loudly from beneath the weight of her oppressive difficulties, and has extraordinary claims upon the patriotism, and the prompt exertions in her favour of the great number, and we say it proudly, of individuals of both sexes, of science and taste in this and the sis-

* Illustrations of Sculpture, edited by T. K. Hervey.

† Under the present arrangements at the Royal Academy, made, we conclude, when the study of sculpture was but little attended to in this country, the student in this art, in both the living and antique schools, is obliged to stand at a great distance from the object he is copying, behind all the draughtsmen, his work lighted by a candle merely, with but rare opportunities of approaching nearer the originals for the examination of their forms, so indispensable to the sculptor. We notice this inconvenience with the certainty that the members of that body whose works have established our present high station in fine art, will take advantage of the opportunity when afforded them by their new academy, to make more suitable arrangements for the study of art in this as well as other departments in their institution.

‡ It may be as well to notice here that there exists much prejudice and injury to the professional practice of the sculptor of busts, owing to the erroneous idea generally entertained of the necessity for the sitter, previously to having a bust modelled, submitting to the operation of having the features covered over with plaster of Paris: this, we can assert, is by no means necessary or usual, except in *post mortem* likenesses, or when the whole head is taken for phrenological purposes; on the contrary, the sitter, not being forced to keep in one position, experiences less inconvenience than when having a portrait painted.

ter countries. But we must refer to Mr. Hervey's publication. Were we to allow our perception of some faults in this work to merge in the exceeding admiration it has excited in us, we should not say a word in the way of objection; but as we, in our capacity of reviewers, have a duty to perform to the public and to our own critical character, we must look at the dark as well as the light side of the picture, and point out what appears to us its inequalities. In the first place—and we rid ourselves of the ungracious part of our task—to one of the works of our revered countryman, the divine Flaxman,—the greatest sculptor since the days of ancient Greece, hardly excepting Michael Angelo, who, though possessed of more fire, yet lacked his true sculptural purity, simplicity, and grandeur,—to one of Flaxman's best works we cannot admit that justice has been done. Seeing the exquisite beauty of the other two plates, we are the more forcibly struck with the want of care and attention evinced in this by the stiffness in the left arm, the absence of likeness to the original in the face, and the bloated appearance of the abdomen of the Pandora, the want of breadth, the polished silvery appearance of the back, and the total absence of drawing, anatomical knowledge, and likeness, in the legs and left arm of the Mercury, and the hard, black, and spotty abruptness of the shadows. In our opinion, also, and we are borne out by several artists, the choice of light is incorrect and at variance with the sculptor's intention, who doubtless never contemplated a light that would throw the most interesting parts of his group into shadow: such would not have been the case had the light been admitted from the opposite side. To arrive at entire perfection in this branch of his art (namely, copying on a reduced scale from works in sculpture), the artist should (we speak with deference) pay the strictest attention to the theory of light and shade—we mean on the general scale; and to the fact that it rarely occurs that effects which look well in a large piece of sculpture, will appear similarly happy (without what is technically called "treatment") in a small copy, although it may have been reduced in the strictest proportion. The masses of shadow in the engraving before us are much too ponderous, out of proportion, and obtrusive. We were rather disagreeably reminded of the want of a faint shadow behind the lower part of the left side of the group of the "Happy Mother," which, though a part least interesting, is thereby made hard, cutting, and offensively obtrusive on the eye, and disturbing the calm, enchanting repose of the group which

is its principal and pervading excellence; the absence of a plinth, too, gives it an unfinished appearance, and can answer no apparent good end. With these exceptions, comparatively trifling, we think it, as a faithful and well-executed engraving, one of the most perfect specimens of its kind, equally honourable to the engraver, Mr. P. W. Tomkins, and deserving of the highest approbation of the sculptor and a tasteful public.—The engraving of the "Dancing Girl" is effective, clear, and well drawn, and, above all, is like the marble (a merit equally conspicuous in the foregoing.) It is one of Mr. W. Finden's happiest specimens in this style. Although we think there is too much shadow beneath the right arm and between the upper part of the limbs, yet, upon the whole, we can afford to it, with justice, our most unequivocal approval and admiration. Mr. Hervey, in his remarks on this figure, we conclude has been more influenced by diffidence, and by the absurd nonsensical cant of the Countess Albrizzi and M. de la Touche that pervades nearly the whole of their *letter-press* to Canova's works, than by the result of his own unbiassed consideration of the statue. Had not this been the case, he must have seen that no human being, "after past excitement and toil," would or could "*repose*" upon *tip-toes* of one foot, and with the other *off* the ground; unless indeed it were some Bramin or Hindoo devotee, whose long-practised austerities would be hardly attributable to the "sweet and voluptuous" character of the Italian danzatrice. Assuming for a moment that she is at rest, how can Mr. Hervey's "relaxation and abandonment of the limbs," or the Albrizzi's expressions, "the right foot is *carelessly* thrown over the left, which is *planted* against the ground and gives *firminess* to her posture," be in any way applicable to a figure, which, as we before stated, is on *tip-toes* of one foot, with the other *suspended* against the supporting leg? But this difficulty seems to have been got over by a *simple touch*; and our worthy French commentator, who answers to that cognomen, has settled the matter at once by nailing our agile and slippery subject up against the stump of a tree, that the artist has in this, as in most cases, reluctantly been forced to encumber his figure with, to strengthen the lower limbs, otherwise incapable in marble of supporting the superincumbent weight. But M. de la Touche, who, like the Albrizzi, flourishes away with all the frenzy yclept "enthusiasm" of a legitimate inventor of "meanings never meant," shall speak for himself:—"Apuyée sur un tronc d'arbre, elle cherche

un moten n'de repos. Mais ses pieds, qu'on voit, pour ainsi dire, *s'agiter encore* — et dont l'un *dédaigne* de poser sur la terre." How different is all this to the concise, manly, elegant, and scientific observations of "the *friend*, fellow-countryman, and biographer of Canova," the Count Cicognara!—we will attempt to translate them as literally as possible. Having spoken of one of the other dancing girls, he says, "the second is of a character totally different; she holds one finger to her chin, and presents in the soft charm of the *motion* (or *movement*) that graceful, undulating line on which Hogarth founded too exclusively his system of beauty—it is more applicable to that of *grace*. The most delicate attractions are combined in this figure: the inclination of the head, the exquisite form of the arm, the *step**, the drapery, &c." But we will not degrade the great sculptor of the work in question by assuming for an instant that his intention is, in the slightest degree, equivocal to the individual who has the opportunity of examining the original or casts from it—the action is intelligence itself; for, independent of the before-described position and *action* of the feet, the lines of the drapery, though not indicative of such strong motion as is that of the Hebe and the Girl with the Cymbals by the same artist, are composed upon the same principle and are somewhat similarly arranged.

Whatever are the faults in Canova's works, and there are many, yet we repeat that the want of intelligibility in the actions and intentions of his figures cannot be reckoned among them. Again, it is well known, that if a human figure stand erect upon both feet on tiptoes, and viewed in profile, the juncture of the collar bones at the bottom of the neck will "plumb" or hang directly over the centre of the toes, and if one leg be lifted up so as to throw its weight in front, the aforesaid juncture will plumb further *behind* the toes, in direct proportion to the projection of the uplifted limb. The above rule invariably obtains with a figure in *repose*; and the first thing that this figure must naturally do to put itself in motion or a running action, is to throw itself forward and place the juncture of the collar bones *over* the front of the toes; consequently the body is out of its equilibrium, and has a tendency to fall forward, which can only be prevented by the *sudden advance* of one of the feet for its support. Any person who will take the trouble to "plumb"

the Dancing Girl in profile, will find the aforesaid juncture projecting about two or three inches over her toes in front; which proves beyond a doubt a motion forward, and the necessity for the instantaneous projection for support of the already uplifted foot, which seems to have been caught up, and will meet the ground with lightning-like rapidity, to repeat the spring or bound which the wild *Italian antelope* is making, doubtless to encounter her companion, whom Canova has represented as advancing in all the majesty of grace to meet her half way. But that our limits will not permit, we would endeavour to bestow praises of the highest order on the descriptive poetry, by Mr. Hervey, in this work; which is perfectly in character, chaste and elegant, evincing a charming and varying fitness of style to the subject which it illuminates. We anticipate the highest gratification from the forthcoming numbers, seeing the selection of subjects Mr. Hervey's taste has so judiciously made, and we hope he will redeem his pledge "not to neglect the work-room of the solitary artist." If, as phrenologists say, and few doubt, there be an organ of *Benevolence*, this pledge of Mr. H.'s must be a pure emanation from it. The heart of many a "solitary" occupant of a "work-room," literally speaking, will beat with hitherto almost unknown pleasurable anticipations of his long-neglected and unlooked-at offspring emerging into the light of competition with the works of his more fortunate, and perhaps not more accomplished, brethren in art.

Mr. Hervey's work is, upon the whole, got up with much propriety and purity of taste; the frontispiece is designed with classical elegance and fitness by Mr. Corbould. We tender to the Editor our most grateful thanks for the highly-important benefits his work must eventually confer upon the art of sculpture, especially in this country. We heartily wish him success, and trust that the public will do their duty to him and to themselves.

We shall hereafter find occasion to speak more at length of the literary merit of the publication.

PUBLICATIONS.

The Procession of the Flitch of Bacon. Painted by T. Stothard, R.A.; engraved by James Watt.

* The use of the word *posse*, instead of *atto*, is decisive as to Cicognara's idea of the intention and action of the figure.

"The Procession of the Flitch of Bacon," which has, we believe, been in the hands of the engraver for several years, is at length published, and fully answers the high expectations we had formed of its merit and value. We have rarely

seen a more exquisite specimen of art; it is indeed unsurpassed both in design and execution, if we except the Canterbury Pilgrimage, which it somewhat resembles in style and shape, and of which it is meant to be the "companion." In those decorated chambers, where taste may have sitting influence, although the expenditure is of necessity limited. Those who find the purse not full enough to procure pictures may be well satisfied that such delicious copies are placed within their reach. We believe the Pilgrimage to Canterbury is considered the *chef d'œuvre* of the venerable Stothard. In some respects it is not equal to the print before us—the grouping of this is decidedly happier, less confused, and more clear and natural. The figures are portrayed with greater distinctness; and the eye more immediately takes in the intent of the design, and the purity and beauty of the whole arrangement. A longer study and detailed inspection will render us more delighted with the former; but the merits of the latter strike us more at first. We are, in truth, hardly certain which has most pleased and satisfied us; and although our prejudices are in favour of our older acquaintance, we can scarcely bring ourselves to determine that it is now without a rival.

Mr. Watt, the engraver, enjoys a high reputation. The productions of his burin have, however, heretofore, been of comparative insignificance. His present work will at once place him among the foremost of his profession. The print is executed with exceeding care, and very minute finish, but also with much of the masterly ease and grace that manifest an intimate acquaintance with what is just and true in art, together with the capability of transferring his knowledge to the copper. He has well deserved the success which, we doubt not, will follow his exertions. As an engraving it is undoubtedly superior to the popular work—at once its "companion" and its rival—to which we have referred.

The subject of the picture is sufficiently known to render description almost unnecessary. A youthful pair, who, a year and a day after their marriage, have been enabled "to declare upon oath that during that period they had never on any occasion repented them of their contract; nor desired to change their partners for others 'farer no fowler, richer no poorer, ne for others descended of greater linyage; sleeping or waking, at no time:' and, moreover, that if they had been still single they would have chosen each other 'before all persons in the world,'"—are described as proceeding, accompanied by their friends, and the "constituted authorities" with the "bacon fyke" which is their recompense. The cavalcade is in truth a gay and happy one; music precedes the fortunate couple, and flowers are strewed in their way by graceful damonels, who doubtless anticipate a similar compliment at no distant period. The cortege includes about thirty persons, and among them is the venerable Stothard himself, whose portrait will be immediately recognised.

Altogether, we have rarely or never seen a more agreeable print, or one more creditable to both the painter and engraver.

We understand it is not yet published,

and that consequently we have enjoyed the gratification of inspecting it some time before that pleasure can be shared by our readers.

Engravings from the Works of the late Henry Liverseege. Parts I. and II.

Poor Liverseege died too soon; yet not until he had obtained much reputation. It was, however, but the promise of a fame far higher. Few who have died so young have left behind them so many proofs of extraordinary genius. We are much pleased to find his works collected and published. Here are several beautiful sketches,—any one of which might make a character,—yet they are few compared to the mass of finished and unfinished productions that evidence the power of his mind, the richness of his fancy, and the extent of his labour. They are finely engraved in mezzotinto; and issued in a tasteful and elegant form. It is the hand of the painter, like that of the poet, that best executes his own monument.

Lady Peel. Engraved by Samuel Cousins, from a Painting by Sir Thomas Lawrence.

With this beautiful portrait, by the late President of the Royal Academy, we are already familiar. It was published in an early volume of the "Keepsake." Mr. Cousins—who stands at the head of his profession as a mezzotinto engraver—has, however, produced a work of far higher pretension and value. It is in truth exquisite.

John Kemble as "Hamlet," and Mrs. Siddons as the "Tragic Muse." Engraved by John Bromley.

As re-engravings, upon a smaller scale, of two well-known and highly interesting prints, these are entitled to notice. They are now placed within the reach of the less ambitious purchasers of works of art; but as engravings, they may fairly vie with the fine prints to which they have succeeded.

Landscape Illustrations to the Works of Lord Byron.

Messrs. Finden are proceeding with this series of prints in a very spirited manner. There has been no falling off in their quality; on the contrary, they have improved as they have progressed—several of Turner's finest drawings having been already engraved for the collection. We shall hereafter notice the work at greater length.

Engravings of Ancient Cathedrals, Hotels de Ville, &c. &c. By John Coney. Part VIII.

This splendid work is now finished; Part the

Eighth, containing a preface, index, title-page, &c. completing it. We have upon more than one occasion referred to its claims upon public patronage; we are much deceived if they have not been widely acknowledged. To the architect and the man of letters it is an invaluable acquisition. It is scarcely possible to conceive the minuteness with which every point in every building has been delineated. But if accuracy be its chief merit, it has other advantages—the grandeur of the whole is equal to the care and

nicety of the parts. In the greater number of prints some episode has been introduced characteristic of the peculiar customs or habits of the country; and the descriptive letter-press affords us a clear though a brief insight into the nature and history of the structure, with the condition of the city or town in which it stands. A more welcome or more valuable visitor will seldom find its way into the library or the studio of those to whom the grand and beautiful in art is ever a delightful theme to dwell upon.

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

ROYAL SOCIETY.

We are indebted for the following interesting notice, to a paper by Dr. W. F. Carter, of Abington, which has been read before the Royal Society. The MS. from which our extracts are made, is accompanied by some clever drawings of the objects which it endeavours to describe—namely, an aboriginal Peruvian Indian, in a state of preservation closely analogous to that of a mummy, together with an adult head, and an infant, similarly preserved. The objects themselves were found in the same place of interment—a slope at the foot of a hill, to the south of the Morro, at Arica, which is a remarkably white headland, on the west coast of Peru. They were dug up by some persons connected with the Potosi Mining Company, and lay considerably above the level of the springs, in a dry, sandy soil. This naked and desolate spot, according to the tradition of the place, had been an aboriginal burial-ground. The mummies are at present deposited in the Museum of Natural History at Haslar.

“The pseudo-mummy, if it may be so termed, which is the subject of the above remarks, has been inhumated, according to the custom of the Indians in that part of South America, in a sitting or squatting posture. The body is doubled up with the breast upon the knees, the arms folded over the abdomen, the face depressed downwards, and the whole enveloped in two coverings. An opening has been made, by which the cranium and facial bones have been exposed; and also, a portion of the coverings of the outer and upper part of the right leg, showing the muscular parts. The inner envelope appears of a finer texture than the exterior, and to have been formed from white cotton, woven or spun, with blue stripes. The outer wrapper is a kind of poncho, of a dark brown colour, of a coarse nature, made from the wool of the “Came-

lus Vicugna,” an animal formerly much domesticated in Peru. It is strong, and well woven, and appears to have been dyed of a dark brown colour. At present, it yields a crisp, cineritious substance, and woollen odour, in burning. The body has been compactly put together in a square form, so as to occupy as small a space as possible; and is strongly confined by several turns with “Bejucos,” tough and luxuriant, creeping oziars, naturally twisted together, and knotted at regular rhomboidal distances. The bands of the neck and insteps have been several times passed round to strengthen and confine those parts; which are also strongly connected together by other bands, passing down from the neck to the space above the ancles. The face, as at present exposed, is still covered in part over the temples and cheeks, with a dark-coloured skin, having the appearance of dried leather, and the hair on the scalp and upon the sides of the head, is still visible, with its long, black, plaited tresses well preserved, and doubled into the chest. The teeth are wanting in the front of the alveoli, and the lower maxilla seems to have been detached from the head, which appears flattened posteriorly as seen through the coverings. The outer and upper part of the right leg, which is exposed, appears in a state resembling in consistence, and dark, reddish-brown colour, hung-beef, and is covered with a mouldy-saline efflorescence. The gastrocnemii and peroneal muscles are distinctively marked, and are pervious to a scalpel. The bones of the upper extremities appear to be only covered with muscles in part, and the carpal bones to be detached from each other. Within the lap were contained a considerable quantity of leaves of unknown, lateral-nerved plants, matté, and several heads of Indian corn, pods of capsicum, and two little globular vases. The mummy

f the child, which apparently was an infant about six months old, was also enveloped in two coverings, but in a pale red cotton, of a finer texture. From being found in the same Guacho with the female subject, it may be conjectured to have been her infant, and by the demise of the nutritive parent, to have been inhumated at the same time, a prevalent custom in Peru. The body is wrapped up in an upright position, and is tightly confined together by stems of some parasitical plant, twisted in lozenges, and within the coverings of the abdomen are also placed two little globular vases, and a quantity of leaves of some herb, probably the capsici. The muscles appear excoriated as far as can be observed, and the bones to be detached from each other, with some portion of the integuments still adhering to the bones of the face. The detached head appears to have been that of a female Indian, probably from the peculiar care with which it has been preserved, the wife of a Cacique. It has been originally separated at the occiput, and was found enveloped in two thick napkins, now partially detached. The hair is still glossy, and in good preservation, very black, lank, coarse, and firmly plaited. Some portion of the integuments, and portions also of the temporal and masseter muscles, still cover the facial bones. The teeth are loose, though remaining in their alveolar processes, exhibiting no marks of decay. The cranium appears to have been emptied of the brain by the occipital hole, and to have been filled with some bituminous matter, and then covered by a cotton wrapper, of a light brown colour, striped and bordered with red, blue, and yellow, and secured behind with bands. The outer wrapper is composed of a peculiar brown wove woollen material, which covers the whole head and face. Over this, a broad, thick, knitted yellow woollen band passes from the front of the face over the crown of the head, and under the base of the cranium. This band is curiously worked in dark lozenges, in regular and opposite directions, of the form of the letter Alpha. It overlaps in the front, and is secured by two fillets of yellow and dark brown plaited woollen cords, across the head and face, and obliquely over the yellow band, terminated by knotted fringes of divers-coloured worsted, symbolical substitutes for writing or recording the history of the defunct—the “Quipa” of the Peruvians, an art used for oral tradition. Within the coverings, and under the base of the head, and within the cavity of the mouth, were deposited a quantity of leaves, and pieces of bituminous matter, having the characters of Storax, Tolu, and Croton

Sanguineum, with several very thin quadrangular plates of gold and copper ornaments, with a cord attached at one angle, and which seem to have been originally suspended from the ear, or worn round the neck by the Peruvian females. This head appears, at least as far as can be distinguished through the coverings, much flattened posteriorly, and the frontal bone depressed, as also is to be seen at Haslar in some Peruvian crania, picked up at Chorillos and Hilo, examples of the habits so general among the Indians to create an artificial deformity in their bodies, and by none more conspicuously displayed than by the aborigines of South America, as the compression of the heads of their progeny most remarkably testifies.

* * * * *
 “Captain Basil Hall, in 1821, mentions having seen a curious mummy or preserved figure which had been brought from a Peruvian village to the northward of Lima. It was that of a man in a squatting position, with the knees almost touching his chin, the elbows pressed to the sides, and the hands clasping the cheek bones; the mouth half open, exposing a double row of fine teeth; the body, though shrivelled up in a remarkable manner, had all the appearance of a mummy, the skin being entire, except on one shoulder. In the countenance, there was an expression of agony very distinctly marked. The tradition with respect to this and other similar bodies is, that at the time of the conquest, many of the Incas and their favorites were persecuted to such a degree, that they actually allowed themselves to be buried alive, rather than submit to the fate with which the Spaniards threatened them. They have generally been found in the posture above described in pits dug more than twelve feet in the sand; whereas the bodies of persons known to have died a natural death, are invariably discovered in the regular burying-places of the Indians in a recumbent posture, with the face towards the west. There was seated near the same spot, a female figure, with a child in her arms; the female crumbled into dust on exposure to the air, but the child remained entire. It was wrapped in cotton, woven very neatly, composed of a variety of brilliant colours, and quite fresh. Parts of the clothes also which the female figure had worn, were equally perfect, and the texture strong. The body of the male figure is now deposited in the Museum of the Royal College of Surgeons, and is still in a good state of preservation, extremely light, weighing about eight or ten pounds, hard and coriaceous, and bears evident marks of having been once enveloped in some kind of coverings, by the reticulated impressions on

several parts of the integuments covering the prominences of the articulations.

"With respect to the causes which have operated in thus so wonderfully preventing the dissolution of the bodies so frequently found in the South American Continent, and more especially as relates to those which are the subject of this paper, no doubt the influence of the climate and the geological nature of the surrounding medium, as composed near the sea-shore of a secondary formation, with strata of mountain limestone, shells, lamellar gypsum, and containing extensive beds of earthy and saline bodies, in such abundance on the coast as to appear like an efflorescence on its surface; with these taking into account the almost total absence of humidity (except in the form of dew every night by the great power of radiation of caloric), the heat of an equatorial climate, the prevalence of hot and arid Pamperos, the proximity of the Pacific Ocean, and the neighbourhood of volcanic regions, may all tend to operate on dead animal bodies, so as to transform them into the state resembling the artificial mummy; and which is exemplified in the bodies of the aboriginal Indians dug up near Lima, on the river Rimac, in Peru, where rain seldom falls, and where the soil is so perfectly dry, heated, and saturated with saline particles, that the affinities of dead organic matter (by the exclusion of all humidity, external atmospheric influence, and generated heat) are not allowed to operate. Its firmness and cohesion remain, the combinations constituting the process of putrefaction do not take place, hence the soft parts of these bodies, as composed principally of fibrin, decay very slowly. From all these united causes, may we not satisfactorily explain the mode by which these once animated beings are naturally preserved, and converted into a state of pseudo-mummy? As observes a celebrated traveller also, 'On ne peut pas accorder le nom de momie qu'aux corps véritablement embaumés; enfouis dans les sables brûlans du côté d'ouest du Pérou, ou dans les climats tempérés, où les circonstances sont bien moins favorables, le contact, ou le voisinage de matières absorbantes, l'absence presque complète de l'air, et quelques terrains favorisent la naissance de véritables momies naturelles.'

"On this supposition also, the carcases of those animals and human beings found dead on the sea-shore, and in the passes of the mountainous regions, and the victims of the late sanguinary war, during the long siege of Callao, near Lima, under Redil, and superficially deposited under the surface of the earth, after a lapse of many years, were daily presented to the traveller's eyes, and dug up as in a rei-

cently interred state, though rather shrivelled and exsicated, yet, in such a stage of conservation that their features are easily recognizable, proving, as with the subjects of this memoir, that they are, as it were, naturally salted and dried (as the sands of Egypt embalm bodies, by the exhaling and drying up of their humidity), and present the singular effect of atmospheric and local influence, without calling into aid the idea of their artificial embalment.

"As to the probable antiquity and identity of these natural mummies, may it not be conjectured, from the sources of information in the subjoined transcripts, the locality and traditional customs of the aboriginal inhabitants of Peru, as to their mode of interment of their dead, that they were inhumated somewhere about the fifteenth century? Bodies in an analogous state are now to be found, as handed down traditionally from the Jesuits, and known to have been deposited under ground and under similar circumstances, about the time of the first arrival of the Spaniards in Peru, in 1530."

At a recent meeting of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Southampton, Mr. Bullar delivered an interesting lecture on the discoveries recently made of the remains of the very ancient city of Petra, the capital of Idumea. The kingdom of Idumea or Edom, was of the most remote antiquity; and it continued to flourish till some years after the Christian era. In the time of its prosperity it was the centre of a most extensive commerce. It has been, however, for many ages utterly deserted; but its ruins, which till lately have remained unvisited and uninvestigated, are still of a magnitude and character to excite surprise and admiration. They at once attest, by the most unequivocal characters, the long duration of the power of Idumea, and its former opulence. The principal object of the lecture was to show the minuteness with which the ancient Hebrew prophets had described the state of Idumea and its capital, and the wonderful coincidence between their predictions and its present desolate condition.

University of London.—The University of London has opened with an introductory lecture by Dr. Elliottson. We quote his conclusion:—"The University is now prospering. Great advantages have resulted from the establishment of a Committee of Management within the Council, and of a *Senatus Academicus*. All labour assiduously—all are animated with the liveliest desire to promote the institution. One good feeling pervades us all; and each is willing to postpone his own immediate advantage to the general good."

VARIETIES.

Slaves.—The following may be looked upon as a tolerably correct estimate of the number of human beings held in slavery by powers calling themselves Christians :

British Colonies	809,000
French Colonies	200,000
Cuba and Porto Rico	500,000
Other Foreign Colonies	75,000
United States	1,650,000
Brazil	2,000,000
	5,325,000

Population of the Towns in Great Britain and France compared, in 1831—From a late Number of the *Revue Britannique*.

—The following tabular comparison of the population of France with that of England will be examined with considerable interest. In arranging it, we have availed ourselves of the latest census of each country. The population of any town containing less than 15,000 souls has not been inserted, as there are few places where manufactures are carried on to any extent in which the numbers will be found less. The result of our researches shows that in Great Britain (including England, Scotland, and Wales, —for the returns have not been made up for Ireland), there are seventy towns with a population of upwards of 15,000 souls, and in France only sixty-one.

The following is the order in which we have placed them :—

GREAT BRITAIN. Inhabitants.	FRANCE. Inhabitants.
1 containing above 1,000,000	1 containing above 700,000
2 .. 200,000	3 from 100 to 145,000
6 from 103 to 180,000	2 .. 80 .. 87,000
1 above 90,000	1 above 69,000
2 .. 75,000	1 .. 59,000
4 from 61 to 67,000	5 from 40 to 49,000
5 .. 50 .. 50,700	6 .. 32 .. 39,000
.. 40 .. 48,000	5 above 29,000
6 .. 31 .. 39,000	12 from 21 to 28,000
15 .. 21 .. 28,000	2 above 20,000
8 above 20,000	4 .. 19,000
4 .. 19,000	.. 18,000
2 .. 18,000	5 .. 17,000
3 .. 17,000	5 .. 16,000
2 .. 16,000	8 .. 15,000
4 .. 15,000	

It will be seen that, on the aggregate, the parallel thus drawn is not favourable to France, except where the numbers are under 30,000; but at that number stop the great seats of manufacture and commerce. As to the numbers under 30,000, it will be at once seen how much more numerous they are in Great Britain; and this proves her superiority in manufactures and commerce over France. In order that the reader may judge more

easily for himself, we give the name and population of each town respectively in both kingdoms, according to the returns of 1831 :—

GREAT BRITAIN. Towns.	Population.	FRANCE. Towns.	Population.
London ..	1,824,034	Paris ..	774,338
Manchester ..	270,961	Marseilles ..	148,116
Glasgow ..	202,436	Lyons ..	138,716
Liverpool ..	185,175	Bordeaux ..	109,467
Edinburgh ..	162,156		
Birmingham ..	146,906		
Leeds ..	123,293		
Halifax ..	109,809	Rouen ..	68,086
Bristol ..	103,886	Nantes ..	37,161
Sheffield ..	91,692	Lille ..	69,073
Bradford ..	78,900	Toulouse ..	69,630
Plym. & Devon ..	75,534		
Oldham ..	67,579	Strasbourg ..	49,712
Stockport ..	66,610	Amiens ..	45,001
Holton ..	63,054	Metz ..	44,416
Norwich ..	61,110	Nîmes ..	41,266
Blackburn ..	59,791	Orleans ..	40,161
Rochdale ..	58,441	Troyes ..	39,143
Aberdeen ..	58,019	Caen ..	39,140
Paisley ..	57,466	Reims ..	35,974
Nottingham ..	50,680	Montpellier ..	35,825
Wolverhampton ..	48,080	Saint Etienne ..	33,064
Bury ..	47,629	Angers ..	32,743
Dundee ..	45,355		
Newcastle-upon-Tyne ..	42,760		
Brighton ..	40,631	Avignon ..	29,899
Leicester ..	39,306	Brest ..	29,860
Bath ..	38,036	Nancy ..	30,733
Stoke-upon-Trent ..	37,220	Reims ..	29,690
Hull ..	35,332	Beaune ..	29,167
Ashton-under-Lyne ..	33,097	Versailles ..	28,477
Huddersfield ..	31,631	Toulon ..	28,410
Exeter ..	28,201		
Merthyr-Tydvil ..	28,083	Clermont ..	28,257
Prescot ..	28,064	Limoges ..	27,070
Greenock ..	27,571	Dijon ..	25,552
Leith ..	25,945	Montauban ..	26,460
Tynemouth ..	24,778	Dunkerque ..	24,937
Greenwich ..	24,555	Grenoble ..	24,888
Wakefield ..	24,538	Arras ..	23,419
Macclesfield ..	23,129	Tours ..	23,235
Dudley ..	23,043	Poitiers ..	23,128
Cheltenham ..	22,942	Aix ..	22,575
Lancaster ..	22,394	Boulogne ..	20,356
Chester ..	21,363	Arles ..	20,226
Shrewsbury ..	21,227		
Yarmouth ..	21,115	Lemans ..	19,792
Cambridge ..	20,917	Bourges ..	19,730
Kidderminster ..	20,865	St. Omer ..	19,344
Wigan ..	20,774	Abbeville ..	19,163
Ipswich ..	20,454	Valenciennes ..	18,953
Oxford ..	20,434	Douai ..	18,798
Leigh ..	20,038	Cherbourg ..	18,443
Perth ..	20,016	L'Orient ..	18,322
Carlisle ..	20,006	La Guillotiere ..	18,294
Dewsbury ..	19,854	Roubaix ..	18,187
Deptford ..	19,795	Tarcoing ..	17,973
Southampton ..	19,324	St. Quentin ..	17,696
Warrington ..	19,155	Cambray ..	17,646
Worcester ..	18,610	Carcassonne ..	17,394
Kilmarnock ..	18,032	Perpignan ..	17,114
Woolwich ..	17,661	Beziers ..	16,769
Sunderland ..	17,060	Dieppe ..	16,616
Dunfermline ..	17,068	Castres ..	16,418
Chatham ..	16,483	Leval ..	16,388
Colchester ..	16,167	Niort ..	16,176
Reading ..	15,506	Colmar ..	15,442
Malden ..	15,387	Angoulême ..	15,186
Northampton ..	15,351	Nevers ..	15,068
Walsall ..	15,068		

The civil departments of the Navy, formerly called the Admiralty, Navy Office, and Victualling Office, are now consolidated in Somerset House, and doors of communication have been made from one office to another, and controlled, not as heretofore, by three Boards, (the Admiralty, Navy, and Victualling,) but by the Lords of the Admiralty, assisted by five superior officers or heads of departments, called Accountant-General, Surveyor of the Navy, Storekeeper-General, Physician-General, and Comptroller of Victualling and Transports. This consolidated office is called the Admiralty, but is divided into the "Admiralty," as formerly existing, and the "Admiralty, Somerset House." With the consolidation of the duties of the Navy, Victualling, and Admiralty, a portion of the duties of the Navy Pay Office has also been consolidated; namely, all remittances, either of half-pay, widows' and other pensions, (except Greenwich out-pensions,) seamen's wages, &c.; all prize claims and duties, except the actual payment of prize-money; all claims to the wages of petty officers of the Navy, seamen, and marines, &c.; in short, all duties except the receipt and payment of money. This arrangement has not been extended to the Greenwich out-pension department, which, being carried on in a separate office at Tower Hill, and being of a peculiar nature, and the arrangements well adapted to the particular class of persons for whom it was established, has not been disturbed. There is every reason to believe that these arrangements will be highly beneficial, infuse new vigour into the whole Navy, and, by greater simplicity in the details of the general business, produce greater dispatch. Moreover, the accounts will be in future kept on the mercantile plan, be regularly audited by the audit office, and an annual balance-sheet be laid before Parliament, showing whether the sums voted under each head of service have or have not exceeded the votes of Parliament for each specific head. There is another advantage resulting from this arrangement: the business will be done with fewer hands, and, we hear, that as a saving may be hoped for of nearly 27,000*l.* per annum; but as the pensions to reduced officers will amount to 20,000*l.*, the immediate saving will be only 7000*l.* a year. It is sincerely wished this arrangement will insure every possible success, and there is little doubt of it. It is the first effort in this country to carry the mercantile principle into the public accounts, and in no distant period it will be applied to other departments. The Navy leads the van. It is ultimately intended to have but one pay-office for the

Army, Navy, and Ordnance: this will effect a great saving. The Army Pay-office has never been looked into, and the monies for the Army are always voted "in the aggregate," while those for the Navy are voted "separately;" thus one branch of the service has been thoroughly sifted, and the other has not been inquired into. Under the new arrangement it is impossible for any cashier to become a defaulter. Public naval letters are always to be addressed to the Secretary to the Admiralty, but the name of the service on which the letter is written is to be marked on the left hand lower corner, such as "Navy Pay," "Victualling," "Medical," &c.

There is at present in the garden of Craig, near Edinburgh, one of those beautiful exotics from Virginia, the Yucca, or Adam's Needle, in full blossom. The height of the plant, from the ground to the summit of the stem, measures 11½ feet; the circumference at the ground one foot; the height of the stem from where the flowers take their rise, eight feet; the circuit of the same place, six inches. There are only fifty branches extended from the main stem, all of which appear to vie with each other in luxuriance and beauty, holding forth to the eye of the spectator, the amazing number of 1330 beautiful bell-shaped flowers, of a pure white within, and a fine cream colour without. It was planted in its infant state, in the open border, in 1816, where it now stands, claiming the priority over all Flora's productions.

The Highest Mountain in Scotland.—Ben Nevis has, till very lately, been considered the monarch of Scottish mountains, but it now appears, from the trigonometrical survey lately made by order of Government, that he must yield the palm to *Ben Macdui*, a mountain in Aberdeenshire, who o'ertops him by about twenty feet. The height of Ben Nevis is 4370 feet; of Ben Macdui, 4390 feet. Thus Ben Macdui is the loftiest mountain, not only in Scotland, but in Great Britain.

Comparative Mortality.—A paper has been circulated, ordered by the House of Commons, showing the comparative mortality in many large towns, &c., of the kingdom, from 1813 up to the present year. Among the towns included in this comparative calculation of mortality are—Leeds (town), Bradford, Holbeck, Beeston, Wigan, Preston, Norwich, Bolton-le-Moors, London, Bury (Lancashire), Essex, &c. The result of the investigation of mortality may be concisely stated as follows:—Of children born there die, in

Leeds, 53 per cent. under 5 years of age, and 62 per cent. under 20 years of age; in Bradford, 47 per cent. under 5, and 59 per cent. under 20 years of age; in Beeston, 39 per cent. under 5, and 52 per cent. under 20 years of age; in Norwich, 42 per cent. under 5, and 50 per cent. under 20 years of age; in Bolton, 49 per cent. under 5, and 61 per cent. under 20 years of age; in Wigan, 48 per cent. under 5, and 59 per cent. under 20 years of age; in Holbeck, 50 per cent. under 5, and 62 per cent. under 20 years of age; in London, 33 per cent. under 5, and 46 per cent. under 20 years of age; in Rutland, 29 per cent. under 5, and 37½ per cent. under 20 years of age, &c. It further appears that in Essex, Rutland, and the metropolis, persons live to an advanced age in a greater extent than others.

Classes of Persons excluded from the Elective Franchise.—Aliens, idiots, lunatics, and females.—British Peers, Ministers of State, Lord Lieutenants, and Governors of Counties.—Persons convicted of perjury or bribery, or subornation of perjury.—Felons convicted under sentence of punishment.—Persons excommunicated in the Ecclesiastical Courts.—Outlaws in criminal proceedings.—Persons holding no religious belief.—Bankrupts and insolvents, in certain circumstances.—Receivers of alms within a year, in cities and boroughs.—Persons who receive parochial relief, ditto.—Commissioners, collectors,

supervisors, gaugers, or other officers employed in collecting the Excise duties.—Commissioners, collectors, comptrollers, searchers, or other officers employed in collecting the Customs' duties.—Commissioners, officers, distributors, or other persons employed in collecting the Stamp duties.—Commissioners, officers, or other persons employed in collecting the duties on salt.—Surveyors, collectors, comptrollers, inspectors, or other persons employed in collecting the window and house duties.—Postmaster-general, postmasters or deputies, or other persons employed in collecting the post-office revenue.—Captains, masters, or mates of ships or packets employed in conveying the mails.—Justices, receivers, and all other persons belonging to the London police, are excluded from the franchise in the counties of Middlesex, Surrey, Hertford, Essex, and Kent, and from Westminster, Southwark, and the new boroughs in the metropolitan districts. Counsel and all agents of elections, for fee or reward, are excluded from voting at the same, but not from being registered.—Mortgagees and trustees, not in possession of the estate, or in receipt of the rents and profits.—All these, and such others as were excluded by the former laws, are excluded under the new Act, the 75th section of which declares all former election laws to be in full force, and applicable to all cases, except where they are repealed, altered, or superseded by that Act.

FOREIGN VARIETIES.

The German papers contain the following remarkable intelligence, dated from the Lake of Geneva, August 18:—"The extraordinary heat which has prevailed, almost without interruption, for nine weeks, has produced phenomena in the countries bordering our lake to which there is no parallel on record. At Geneva, a spontaneous combustion took place in the churchyard of Plain Palais, though in a rather damp plain (*plana palus*). The high grass on the graves, the cypress, and fir-trees took fire, and it was necessary to bring the engines to extinguish it, which was effected, but not without difficulty. A more remarkable event took place in Savoy, near the village of Magland (province of Faucigny). All at once the alarm-bell was sounded, not only in the village, but the whole surrounding country, and in the whole valley, to summon the inhabitants with all speed to extinguish a dangerous fire, of a kind hitherto unheard of; for it was not

houses, or trees, or heath that was burning, but the roots of the trees, two feet under the ground. This strange fire began at Seine (in the commune of Arache): nothing appeared on the surface; the furze and bushes were untouched, till at once several trees fell, and were then consumed by the fire that burnt from their roots. The people, indeed, felled the wood, that the fire might not spread, and would willingly have turned up the ground to extinguish the fire that was burning the roots; but, in the terrible drought, where were they to get water? This subterraneous fire, therefore, consumed two hundred and fifty acres of fine forest. The fear of the subterraneous fire had such an effect on the inhabitants, that many villages (for instance, Colsane) were wholly deserted; and as the people were also afraid of going into the forest, they remained exposed to the scorching rays of the sun (generally 40° of Reaumur) in the naked plain, where

the wells began to dry up. This subterraneous fire is doubtless closely connected with the flames which at the same time issued from the earth in several places in Lausanne. The rain which came a few days ago, and considerably lowered the temperature, seems to have checked this fire, though many persons fear that the rain was by no means of sufficiently long continuance to penetrate so deep into the earth as to remove all danger of the fires beginning again on the return of hot and dry weather, such as seems to be setting in."

Letters from Coblenz of the 22d of August mention a great improvement of the navigation of the Rhine, by the explosion of the rocks forming the well-known danger of the passage called the Binger-loch, between Coblenz and Mentz, which was happily effected in the presence of Prince Frederick of Prussia, and a great concourse of spectators, the rock being bored in different places, charged with powder, and fairly blown out of the water. This interesting spectacle lasted two hours. The vessels on the Rhine were decorated with the Prussian flag and innumerable other colours, and the shores lined with music and rejoicing multitudes. Every trace of danger is now obviated: steamers and ships deeply laden can now pass, notwithstanding the lowness of the water, during the heat of the summer.

French Budgets.—The "Quotidienne" gives the following table of the annual budgets from the year 1801, said to be drawn from official documents:

1801..	549,620,169fr.	1816..	895,577,203fr.
1802..	490,957,845	1817..	1,036,810,583
1803..	632,279,523	1818..	1,114,453,736
1804..	894,431,655	1819..	869,312,572
1805..	700,000,000	1820..	875,342,252
1806..	903,148,499	1821..	882,821,254
1807..	731,725,696	1822..	949,174,982
1808..	772,744,445	1823..	1,682,096,283
1809..	786,740,214	1824..	951,992,200
1810..	785,000,145	1825..	946,948,442
1811..	1,000,000,000	1826..	976,948,919
1812..	1,065,014,000	1827..	915,729,742
1813..	1,150,000,000	1828..	923,711,602
1814 (the last 9		1829..	1,021,746,938
mtths.)	608,394,625	1830..	1,177,000,000
1815..	798,390,869	1831..	1,172,197,435

The "Quotidienne" adds, that the above sums only represent the regular budgets, but in order to form a just estimate of how much the Revolution of July had cost the country, the loans already contracted, and the deficit concealed by a large issue of Treasury bills, should be taken into account.

The Queen of Madagascar has given the Missionaries liberty to preach and teach, and has granted her subjects permission to act according to their own con-

victions in religious matters. Two native Christian churches have been founded, one at Ambodinandahalo, when 37 Madagascas were united in Christian fellowship; the other church is at Ambatonakanga, when 19 adult natives were baptized on the 12th of June. The printing of the Old Testament had proceeded up to Joshua in the Madagascasee language. The New Testament had found its way to villages sixty and eighty miles distant from the capital. The Queen has issued a command by which none of the scholars are allowed to dispose of the Testaments with which they are furnished.

The following most extraordinary phenomena in animal magnetism have lately been observed at the hospital Della Vita, at Bologna. A patient in the hospital is subject, every third day, to violent convulsions, during the continuance of which, he loses entirely the use of all his senses, and can neither hear, see, nor smell; his hands also become so firmly clenched that it would be impossible to open them without breaking the fingers. Nevertheless, Dr. Ciri, the physician, under whose charge he is placed, has discovered that the epigastric region, at about two fingers-breadth above the navel, receives all the impressions of the senses, so as to replace them completely. If the patient be spoken to while the finger is placed on this spot, he gives answers, and even, on being desired, opens his hands of his own accord. If any substance or matter is placed there, he can describe its form and quality, its colour and smell. As long as the finger is kept on the stomach, the convulsion gradually diminishes till it entirely disappears; but if the finger be placed on the heart, the convulsion returns with increased violence, and continues as long as the finger is kept in that position. If a flute be played while the finger is kept on the stomach, the patient hears the music; but if the finger be taken away for an instant and placed on the heart, and then taken back again to its former position, the man asks why they play by intervals, though the flute has never ceased. These experiments have all been made in the presence of the professors and students of the hospital.

Number of Slaves in America.—The slaves in the United States forty years ago were somewhere about 700,000 or 800,000. According to the last census, they amounted to above 2,100,000; and looking to the natural increase, and to what may have been secretly introduced from Cuba, &c. they may now amount to "two millions and a half," or nearly four times the whole number in the British West Indies.

RURAL ECONOMY.

Teasel.—The present season has been the most productive in this important article of produce in the West of England ever remembered; and the crops have been harvested in the best possible condition.

The teasel, a species of thistle (*dipsacus cardiacus fullonum*), is propagated by sowing the seeds in March upon a well-prepared soil. About one peck of seed is sufficient for an acre, as the plants must have room to grow, otherwise the heads will not be large enough, nor in great quantity. When the plants come up, they must be hoed in the same manner as is practised for turnips, cutting down all the weeds and thinning the plants to about eight inches distant; and as they advance, and the weeds begin to grow again, they must be hoed a second time, cutting out the plants to a wider distance, so that they may finally stand a foot apart. The second year they will shoot up heads, which may be cut about the beginning of August. They are then to be tied up in bunches, and set in the sun, if the weather is fair; or if not, in rooms to dry. The common produce is about one hundred and sixty bundles or staffs per acre.

In Essex, the seeds of the teasel, caraway, and coriander are sometimes sown together early in the spring: the mode of cultivation is rather singular—the farmer engaging with some labourer to share equal profits: the former provides the land, ploughs it, pays all parish rates, and also for the seed; the latter sows it, keeps it clean by frequent hoeings, cuts, threshes, and prepares it for the market. This connexion generally lasts three years, sometimes longer. Mr. Griggs informs us, in his "General View of the Agriculture of Essex," that "in the first year the several seeds come up, and when of sufficient growth are set out with a hoe; and the coriander, which is annual, is ripe before harvest, and produces a return from ten to fourteen hundred weight an acre: in the second year, the teasel, most of which will run now, yields a load, or six score staffs, of fifty heads each staff; and the caraways from three to six hundred weight of seed: the third year the teasel declines and the caraway is in perfection, and will yield an equal bulk with the coriander: and most of the teasel that did not run last season will produce heads this, and afford a fourth or fifth part of the crop it did the preceding season, by which time the plants are generally exhausted, though a fourth and even fifth year of caraway has been known to succeed."

The coriander and caraway must be

handled with great care when ripe. Women and children are generally employed to cut it plant by plant, which are afterwards placed in cloths, and commonly threshed on sail-cloth in the field. The teasel is also cut by women, who leave a stalk with the head six or eight inches in length, by which it is bound in bunches or gleans, of twenty-five heads each. Fifty gleans make one staff.

The teasel is of singular use in raising the nap upon woollen cloth. For this purpose the heads are fixed round a large broad wheel, which is made to revolve, two men holding the teasel-frame, as it is called, and work the cloth as it hangs up in a vertical position, drawing it down in portions as they proceed. The whole forms an instrument resembling a curry-comb, and which is used in a similar manner to draw out all loose ends of the fibres of the wool.

Employment of Agricultural Labourers.—An Agricultural Employment Institution has been formed and founded, the object of which is to obtain waste and other land by gift, grant, lease, or purchase; to divide the same into smaller portions where advisable; and, by means of letting it to the poor, to bring the same into a state of profitable cultivation, whereby all expenses, whether of outlay or otherwise, may be gradually repaid, and a small rent charged upon the occupier, leaving a comfortable subsistence for himself and family, until the outlay and current expenses are satisfied; and afterwards, the means, by industry and frugality, of acquiring a competency; and also to furnish implements, instruction, and other means to the occupiers to attain these desirable objects. Whatever may be the opinions of the advocates for emigration, it is a bounden duty on all to "encourage our peasantry in honest industry, and to render them valuable members of society, instead of degraded and miserable paupers, and objects for a prison, which they readily become by imbibing habits of idleness and dissipation. We have fifteen millions of acres of waste land, with thousands of persons producing nothing; and surely, if an additional produce can be obtained by the mere operation of bringing the labourer and the soil in contact, and thus add to the national stock, the advantages must be unbounded, in addition to the benevolent feeling of reinstating our pauper population in the independent state they once enjoyed. Several public bodies and individuals have

taken up this "fertilizing benevolence," as it may justly be called, and we trust their labours will reap an abundant harvest. The Bishop of Bath and Wells, in a letter addressed to the Secretary of the Society, thus expresses himself:—"After an experience of thirty years, I feel myself

justified in asserting, that I know of few plans better qualified to promote the temporal, and, at the same time, the eternal happiness of the poor, than the giving to the labourer a small allotment of land, to be cultivated at his leisure hours."

USEFUL ARTS.

Sheathing for Ships' Bottoms.—A new metallic sheathing, the invention of Baron Wetterstett, has recently been introduced for covering ships' bottoms, and which possesses many practical advantages for this purpose over copper. To prevent the rapid corrosion and decay of this metal when in contact with sea-water, has long presented itself as a desideratum in practical inquiry, and it was for this purpose that Sir Humphry Davy proposed the use of protectors, or the contact of some more easily oxidisable metal, as zinc. Although the practice founded upon his ingenious theory proved unsuccessful, yet it was satisfactory to the inquirer, as it pointed out the course of remedy necessary to be adopted; as by the electric influence of certain metals when in contact, it is only that chemical action can be prevented. Alloys of copper have been proposed, and are not so susceptible of being acted upon by chemical agents as pure copper; but they are destitute of that tenacity and elasticity which is necessary to adapt them to the circular forms of the bottom of the vessel. All these defects in practice are found to be obviated in this new invention, which possesses some peculiar advantages for this and many other purposes, to which its use may be extended. Whilst the surface is perfectly clean, there is no adhesion of barnacles, shells, or other marine productions, which proved so seriously detrimental to the success of the experimental trials with the protectors. This new compound is highly tenacious and elastic, and possesses a peculiar and advantageous power of adapting itself to surface, so much so, that by a violent strain or blow it readily yields to the force of the percussion. This power of adapting itself to surface will not only be found advantageous on first sheathing the vessel, but will also prevent the evil effects of any subsequent strain or blow, and even tend to preserve it from any external injury. The price is considerably less than that of ordinary copper sheathing, whilst it is found to be far more durable.

Paper Manufacturing.—Mr. Solomon Stimpson has lately taken out a patent for

an improvement in this branch of science, the particulars of which are these:—the machine for clearing the pulp consists of a tub, which may be two feet in diameter; within this is placed a metal cylinder, or curb, which fits close to the bottom of the tub. This may be twenty inches in diameter, and eight in width. Around the upper edge of it there are longitudinal openings to admit the pulp to pass through. The pulp is pumped up from the chest, and is admitted through a tube into the inside of the curb. Arms with dashers revolve within this curve, and drive the pulp against the openings where the finer parts pass through, whilst the knots are retained. A spout leading from the space between the curb and the tub conducts the prepared pulp to form the sheet. There is a cover to the whole to prevent the pulp from being dashed over.

To regulate the quantity of pulp which shall be supplied, the tube which conducts it into the curb is in the form of a funnel; the pulp pumped into this keeps it filled, and any surplus runs over, and back again into the chest. A stop-cock in the tube, between the funnel and its inner end, regulates the quantity which shall pass in.

Improvement in the Construction of Lamps.—This improvement by Messrs. Schulze and Hull, of Middlesex County, Massachusetts, is intended to adapt the Argand burner to lamps of the ordinary construction; the interior as well as the exterior of the flame being supplied with air. The wick is divided into three or more parts, each having its appropriate tube. These tubes are segments of an annulus or ring, and, when placed together, assume a form resembling that containing the wick in the Argand lamp. An opening is made in each tube for picking up the wicks as in common lamps. The air is admitted to the outside of the flame under the glass burner, it being elevated on knobs for that purpose, and to the inside of the flame through the spaces between the tubes, they not being in contact with each other. The three separate flames are made to unite into one by a conical ferule or ring placed just

above the tubes; this inclines the flame inwards; the inner current of air is thrown upon the flame by means of a button. The apparatus appears a very ingenious one.

Improvements in Pens.—Mr. Perry has recently received a new patent for his improvement in the original construction of his steel pen. The patentee has here described circular, square, elliptic, and eccentrically-shaped stop-holes, which are placed at the upper extremity of the main slit, that slit which is essential to all pens, whether of the quill or of the artificial tube. He has connected these stop-holes with other slits extending from the edge of the pen, beneath the shoulder upwards, on both sides of the stop-hole; others he has arranged above, or on a level with the shoulder, and has not united them with the stop-holes. It is enough to say, that these minute improvements sometimes consist of not fewer than seven slits, and one or two stop-holes. Any modification of this principle Mr. Perry claims; the invention being so simple. The pens are merely two or three inches of the bole, (to be fastened on to a wooden or other handle): they are of the common and well-known shape, like a portion of the quill cut off. They have invariably the main or centre slit, and from two to four others placed so as most to increase the flexibility of the instrument.

The stop-hole appears essential to prevent blotting, and secure an equal flow of ink. Sometimes they are ranged like the eyes of the lynx—looking at the centre slit; sometimes to longitudinal openings, like the machicolations of a turret; sometimes a solitary orb, like the eye of a cyclops; sometimes in the shape of a compressed diamond, like a fusil in heraldry; and, in short, it appears that any hole of any shape connected with the main slit, or with any given number of smaller slits, diverging in any direction on the bole of a steel pen, are parts of Mr. Perry's invention, or form part of the principle he claims. He recommends fine-tempered steel, of a spring temper, to be used in preference; but inferior metals will answer the purpose.

PATENTS LATELY GRANTED.

William Joyce, of Bow, in the county of Middlesex, Harness Maker, for his improvements in the making of collars for horses and other animals.

Daniel Horton and George Horton, of the Lays Iron Works, in the Parish of Kingwinford, in the County of Stafford, Iron Masters,

for an improved puddling furnace, for the better production of manufactured iron, in the process of obtaining it from the pig.

George Jones, of Wolverhampton, in the County of Stafford, Iron Master, James Foster, of Stourbridge, in the County of Worcester, Iron Master, and John Barker and John Jones, of Wolverhampton, Iron Masters, for an improvement in the process now in use for producing or making malleable iron.

Caroline Eliza Ann Burgess, of Beauport, in the County of Sussex, Spiuster, for an improvement or apparatus for sketching, drawing, or delineating.

John Osborne Mosley and George Bell, both of Primrose Hill, Salisbury Square, in the Parish of St. Bride's, in the City of London, Dye Sinkers and Embossers, for their improvements in the making and manufacturing of pill and other boxes from pasteboard, paper, or other materials; which improvements are applicable to other purposes.

Nicholas Troughton, of Swansea, in the County of Glamorgan, Copper Smelter, for his improvements in producing a cement applicable to building and other purposes, which he denominates metallic cement.

Pierre Frederick Fischer, of Chester Place, Regent's Park, in the County of Middlesex, Gentleman, for certain improvements in planifortes. Communicated by a certain foreigner, residing abroad.

John Brown, of Heaton Norris, in the County of Lancaster, Cotton Manufacturer, and Thomas Hays, of the same place, Book-keeper, for improvements in the machinery used for spinning cotton, silk, flax, and other fibrous substances, commonly called throstles.

Richard Badnell, Jun. of the Town of Douglas, in the Isle of Man, Gentleman, for improvement in the construction of the trams, or rails, or lines of rail, or tram roads, upon which locomotive engines shall or may work.

Richard Whytock, of the City of Edinburgh, for an improved method or manufacture which facilitates the production of regular figures or patterns on different fabrics, particularly velvet, velvet pile, and Brussels, Wilton, and Turkey carpets.

Richard Trevithick, of Camborne, in the County of Cornwall, Engineer, for his improvements on the steam-engine, and in the application of steam power to navigation and to locomotion.

John Howard Kyan, of Gillingham Street, Pimlico, Esq., for an improved mode of preserving paper, canvass cloth and cordage for ships and other uses, and the raw materials of hemp, flax, or cotton from which the same may wholly or in part be made.

Joseph Gibbs, of the Kent Road, Engineer, and Augustus Applegarth, of Crayford, in the County of Kent, Calico Printer, for improvements in machinery for cutting out wood for carriage wheels, and for cutting and shaping the wheels.

LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MEDICAL.

Professor Leerig's Anatomical Demonstrations, for Colossal Illustrations of the Human Body, folio, Part II. sewed, 8s. 6d. plain; 12s. coloured.

NOVELS, TALES, &c.

Edgeworth's Novels and Tales, Vol. VI. Fashionable Tales, Vol. I. 12mo. 5s.

Geraldine Hamilton, 2 vols. 8vo. 21s.

THEOLOGY.

Bishop Hall's Three Centuries of Meditations and Vows, Century 1st, or Part I. 32mo. 1s. cloth.
Christ our Example, 12mo. 6s. 6d.
Christian Amusement, by a Country Curate, 18mo. 2s. cloth.

JURISPRUDENCE.

Sanlez's Theory and Practice, 12mo. 2s. 6d.

BIOGRAPHY.

Dove's Life of Andrew Marvell, 12mo. 2s. 6d.

HISTORY.

Lardner's Cyclopaedia, Vol. XXXV. Spain and Portugal, Vol. IV. 12mo. 6s. 6d.

POETRY.

The Diadem, a Selection of Poetry, royal 32mo. 3s. 6d.

Vortigern, a Play, with an original Preface, by W. H. Ireland, 8vo. 3s. 6d.

Pilgrim of Erin, 12mo. 4s.

The Ocean Gem, by William M. M. Davis, 12mo. 4s. 6d.

Beauties of Percy Bysshe Shelley, 18mo. 3s. 6d.

Whistle-Blinkie, a Collection of Songs, 32mo. 1s.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Wild Sports of the West, 2 vols. 8vo. 1l. 8s.

Pollock's Attempt to explain the Phenomena of Heat, Electricity, &c. 8vo. 5s.

The Book of the Constitution, fcp. 8vo. 6s.

Owen's Description of Old Aberdeen, fcp. 8vo. 3s. 6d.

Useful and Ornamental Planting, Library of Useful Knowledge, 8vo. 3s.

Edinburgh Cabinet Library, Vol. IX. Northern Coasts of America, 12mo. 5s.

Grandineau's Conversations Familiales, 18mo. 4s. 6d.

Ligston's Synopsis of Stenography, on sheet, 6s.

The Landscape Album for 1832, 8vo. 15s.

Edinburgh Atlas, completed, folio, 6l. 6s.

Lachlan's Narrative of the Conversation of Cook, Mr. Paas's Murderer, 18mo. 3s. 6d.

On Circulating Credit, and the Banking System of Britain, by a Scottish Banker, 8vo. 5s. 6d.

Valpy's Classical Library, No. XXXIV. Euripides, Vol. I. 4s. 6d.

Horticultural Transactions, Vol. I. Part II. New Series, 4to. 1l. 1s.

Twenty-six Illustrations to the Picturesque Annual, proofs, in a portfolio, 2l. 2s.; India proofs, 3l. 3s.; before letters, 4l. 4s.

Twenty-six Illustrations to the Keepsake, in a portfolio, proofs, 2l. 2s.; India, 3l. 3s.; before letters, 4l. 4s.

Landscape Annual, 1833, 21s.; green morocco, large paper. 2l. 12s. 6d. Illustrations to do. proofs, 2l. 2s.; India proofs, 3l. 3s.; before letters, 4l. 4s.

Goldsmith's Statistics of France, 8vo. 12s.

A Key to the French Genders, 18mo. 9d.

LITERARY REPORT.

The late Mr. Flaxman's Studies in Anatomy, for the Use of Painters and Sculptors, will appear in the course of November, with nineteen plates.

Immediately will be published, a Memoir, by Lieutenant-General Sir Howard Douglas, Bart. containing a Review and Refutation of the Principal Essays and Arguments advocating Mr. Clark's Claims, in relation to the Manoeuvre on the 12th of April, 1782, 8vo.

A cheap Periodical Publication of no ordinary promise and interest, supported by the most distinguished literary men of the day, is about to appear in Edinburgh, from the press, and under the management of Mr. Aitken, well known as late Editor of "Constable's Miscellany," the "Cabinet," &c. &c.

A new Novel, by Miss Brown, the daughter of the founder of the celebrated Brownian System, will appear in a few days; it is called "Reason and Passion."

"A Portraiture of Modern Scepticism; or, a Caveat against Infidelity: including a Brief and Practical View of the Principal Evidences which show the Scriptures to be a Revelation from God." Intended as a Present to the Young. By John Morison, D.D.

"The Lives and Exploits of celebrated Banditti and Robbers in all parts of the World," by Charles Macfarlane, Esq.

"A Treatise on Inflammations," by Mr. Geo. Rogerson, of Liverpool; being an extension of "a Dissertation on Inflammation of the Membranes," to which the Jacksonian Prize for 1823 was awarded by the London Royal College of Surgeons.

The first volume of the Works by the Author of "Corn Law Rhymes," embellished with a likeness of the Author, containing the "Splendid Village," the "Exile," &c. &c.

Mr. Gorton's New Topographical Dictionary, complete, with fifty-four 4to. maps.

A new edition, with additions, of "Hints on Picturesque Domestic Architecture, in a Series of Designs for Gate Lodges, Gamekeepers' Cottages, and other Rural Residences," by T. F. Hunt Architect.

Mr. Slade, who had the singular advantage of performing a Tour in the Black Sea with the Capitau Pasha, and who has just returned to England, is about to publish the result of his observations, under the title of "Records of Travels in Turkey, Greece, &c."

The Author of "The Usurer's Daughter" has a new Novel in the press, entitled "The Puritan's Grave," which is intended for immediate publication.

A new Novel, entitled "Golden Legends, containing the Bracelet, the Locket, and the Signet Ring," is preparing for publication.

BIOGRAPHICAL PARTICULARS OF CELEBRATED PERSONS, LATELY DECEASED.

SIR WALTER SCOTT, BART.

Sir Walter Scott was the son of Walter Scott, Esq., Writer to the Signet, by Anne, daughter of Dr. John Rutherford, Professor of the Practice of Medicine of Edinburgh. His ancestry, both paternal and maternal, was distinguished by martial reputation. His father was not remarkable for literary talents; but his mother was not only intimate with Allan Ramsay, Blacklock, Beattie, Burns, and other eminent men, but was herself, says one authority, "a poetess of taste and genius;" this, however, has been denied, though it seems to be admitted that her character of mind was such as to exert great influence on the taste and intellect of her son.

Sir Walter was born at Edinburgh on the 15th of August, 1771. He was the third of a family, consisting of six sons and one daughter. The eldest son, John, attained to a captaincy in an infantry regiment, but was early obliged to retire from service on account of the delicate state of his health. Another elder brother, Daniel, was a sailor, but died in early life. Of him Sir Walter has often been heard to assert, that he was by far the cleverest and most interesting of the whole. Thomas, the next brother to Sir Walter, followed the father's profession, and was for some years factor to the Marquis of Abercorn, but eventually died in Canada in 1822, in the capacity of paymaster to the 70th regiment. Sir Walter himself entertained a fondly-high opinion of the talents of this brother; but it is not borne out by the sense of his other friends. He possessed, however, some burlesque humour, and an acquaintance with Scottish manners and character—qualities which were apt to impose a little, and even induced some individuals to believe, for some time, that he, rather than his more gifted brother, was the author of *The Novels*. When an infant Sir W. was ailing and weak; from an early age he was lame of the right foot—whence this deformity arose, whether from any organic disorder, or, according to another account, from falling out of the arms of a careless nurse, is a matter of some dispute; of the reality, however, of the affliction there can be no doubt, and it is remarkable that the two greatest men of the day, Byron and Scott, should have been lame. It is, too, remarkable how much influence the calamity seems to have exercised on the character of the one, how little on the other. With Byron it was a constant source of torment; with Scott

a trouble, certainly, but not of particular intensity. But to return. Sir Walter, picturing his own childhood, in one of the introductions to *Marmion*, writes:

"Well the lonely infant knew
Recesses where the wall-flower grew,
And honey-suckle loved to crawl
Up the low crag and ruin'd wall;
I deemed such nooks the sweetest shade
The sun, in all its rounds, survey'd;
And still I thought that slatter'd tower
The mightiest work of human power."

His taste for the romantic was not, as appears from the following lines, the main business of his infantile exertions:—

"For I was wayward, bold, and wild,
A self-will'd imp, a grand-dame's child;
But half a plague, and half a jest,
Was still endured, beloved, carest,"

like most other children. Sir Walter, indeed, was not distinguished in his early years above his comrades, excepting by one qualification, and that was—story-telling. To tell tales of "knight-errantry, and battles, and enchantments," drawn sometimes from recollection, and sometimes invented, and continued from day to day as opportunity offered—such was the dearest luxury of the future romance writer. This is to our mind a very characteristic trait. We are told no such thing of Byron. He entered the High School of Edinburgh in 1779, and so far was he from thriving in his class, that, it is said, the twenty-fifth place was no uncommon situation for the future author of the *Waverley Novels*. As a scholar, indeed, he never became remarkable for proficiency. There is his own authority for saying, that even in the exercise of metrical translation, he fell far short of some of his companions; although others preserve a somewhat different recollection, and state that this was a department in which he always manifested a superiority. It is, however, unquestionable, that in his exercises he was remarkable, to no inconsiderable extent, for blundering and incorrectness; his mind apparently not possessing that aptitude for mastering small details, in which so much of scholarship, in its earliest stages, consists. About this time an attempt was made to teach him music, but his instructor soon abandoned him, with the declaration "that he had no ear."

Though unsuccessful in music, he seems to have discovered a taste for drawing, being very fond of copying landscapes from nature. We are not told that his progress

* Query, does the sun ever "survey a shade?"

was very great. Local circumstances seem to have had considerable influence in disposing his mind to a love of the romantic and antique. "The whole land," says Allan Cunningham, "is alive with song and story: almost every stone that stands above the ground is the record of some skirmish or single combat; and every stream, although its waters be so inconsiderable as scarcely to moisten the pasture through which they run, is renowned in song and in ballad. 'I can stand,' said Sir Walter, one day to me, 'on the Eildon Hill, and point out forty-three places famous in war and verse.'"

After having been two years under the Rector of the High School, he was placed in the University of Edinburgh, October, 1783. It would appear that Sir Walter did not proceed regularly through the academical course. He was matriculated, or booked, in 1783, at once, for the Humanity or Latin class under Professor Hill, and the Greek class under Professor Daltz; and for the latter, once more, in 1784. But the only other class for which he seems to have matriculated at the College, was that of Logic under Professor Bruce, in 1785. Although he may perhaps have attended other classes without matriculation, there is reason to believe that his irregular health produced a corresponding irregularity in his academical studies. The result, it is to be feared, was, that he entered life much in the condition of his illustrious prototype, the Bard of Avon—that is, "with a little Latin and less Greek."

His reading about this time was miscellaneous and very extensive, especially in works of fiction. His taste resembled much that of Milton's early days. He soon commenced studying for the bar, to which he was called as an advocate in 1792. The effect of his legal studies is seen in his works,—to so great an extent, indeed, that Gifford made it a matter of reproach that all his plots were law pleas, and that he had too much of the Court of Session in his composition. The young barrister began life in an elegant house in the most fashionable part of the town, but it was not his lot to acquire either wealth or distinction at the bar. He had, perhaps, some little employment at the provincial sittings of the criminal court, and occasionally acted in unimportant causes as a junior counsel, but the emolument derived from professional sources was very inconsiderable. At all events, his success was not so flattering as to draw him off from the pursuit in which his heart was more especially engaged. He had while at school "perpetrated" a poem of six lines on a thunder-storm; an unsparring criticism on which, by an

apothecary's wife, drove rhymes so effectually out of his head, that he tells us, "for ten years he had not indulged the wish to couple so much as *dove* and *love*," when finding Lewis, the author of *Tales of Wonder*, in possession of much reputation on account of his translations and imitations from the German, he was excited by the desire to imitate this style himself. In this circumstance originated his first work, *The Chase*, and William and Helen, from the German, published in 1798. It was by no means successful; he tells us himself, "a great part of the edition was condemned to the service of the trunk-maker." His second publication was a tragedy, translated from the German of Goethe, entitled *Goetz of Berlichingen*. Ballad poetry was his favourite at the time, and his first original attempts are in this style—*Glenfinlas*, and the *Eve of St. John*. Previous to this, in 1797, he had married Miss Carpenter, a young lady of the isle of Jersey, by whom he had two sons and two daughters. Lady Scott died in 1826. In 1799 he was appointed Sheriff of Selkirkshire. In 1802 appeared the *Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border*, a work which laid the foundation of Sir Walter's fame. The materials for those volumes were collected by actual research amongst the inhabitants of the border, from whose lips many of the ballads were taken down.

In 1803, Sir Walter resolved upon abandoning his profession, of which he says, in the words of *Slender*, "there was no great love between us at the beginning, and it pleased Heaven to decrease it on further acquaintance." This resolution gave birth to the *Lay of the Last Minstrel*, which appeared in 1805. It was sold by him for 600*l*. In 1806 he was made Principal Clerk of Session, a situation of which the profits were seldom much below 1200*l*. a year. *Marmion* appeared in 1808, and obtained 1000*l*. for its author. A new edition of *Dryden*, *Sadler's State Papers*, *Somers's Tracts*, *The Lady of the Lake*, *Rokeby*, *The Lord of the Isles*, *The Bridal of Triermain*, and *Harold the Dauntless*, followed in rapid succession; all previous to the appearance of *Waverley*, which, though partly written in 1805, was not published until 1814. To *Waverley* succeeded, in 1815, *Guy Mannering*; in 1816, *The Antiquary*, and the First Series of the *Tales of my Landlord*, containing the *Black Dwarf*, and *Old Mortality*; in 1818, *Rob Roy*, and the Second Series of the *Tales of My Landlord*, containing the *Heart of Mid-Lothian*; and in 1819, the Third Series of *Tales of my Landlord*, containing the *Bride of Lammermoor*, and *A Legend of Montrose*. In 1820 came *Ivanhoe*, then in the same year the *Monastery*, and the *Abbot*; in the begin-

ning of 1821; Kenilworth; making twelve volumes published, if not written, in as many months. In 1822 he produced the *Pirate* and the *Fortunes of Nigel*; in 1823, *Peveril of the Peak*, and *Quentin Durward*; in 1824, *St. Ronan's Well*, and *Redgauntlet*; in 1825, *Tales of the Crusaders*; in 1826, *Woodstock*; in 1827, *Chronicles of the Canongate*, first series; in 1828, *Chronicles of the Canongate*, second series; in 1829, *Anne of Geierstein*; and in 1831, a *Fourth Series of Tales of My Landlord*, in four volumes, containing two tales, respectively entitled *Count Robert of Paris*, and *Castle Dangerous*. These novels, with those formerly enumerated, make up the amount of his fictitious prose compositions, to the enormous sum of seventy-four volumes!

Throughout the whole of his career both as a poet and novelist, Sir Walter was in the habit of turning aside occasionally to less important avocations of a literary character. He was a contributor to the *Edinburgh Review* during the first few years of its existence, though, for the last twenty years, perhaps, he had not so much as opened the work. To the *Quarterly Review* he was a considerable contributor, especially for the last five or six years of his life, during which, that periodical was conducted by his son-in-law, Mr. Lockhart. To the Supplement of the Sixth Edition of the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, he contributed the articles *Chivalry*, *Romance*, and the *Drama*. In 1814, he edited the *Works of Swift*, in nineteen volumes, with a *Life of the Author*, a heavy work, but which, nevertheless, required a reprint some years afterwards. In 1814, Sir Walter gave his name and an elaborate introductory essay to a work, entitled *Border Antiquities*, (two volumes quarto,) which consisted of engravings of the principal antique objects on both sides of the Border, accompanied by descriptive letter-press. In 1815, he made a tour through France and Belgium, visiting the scene of the recent victory over Napoleon. The result was a lively traveller's volume, under the title of *Paul's Letters to his Kinsfolk*, and a poem styled *The Field of Waterloo*. In the same year he joined with Mr. Robert Jameson and Mr. Henry Weber, in composing a quarto on *Irelandic Antiquities*. In 1819, he published an *Account of the Regalia of Scotland*, and undertook to furnish the letter-press to a second collection of engravings, under the title of *Provincial Antiquities and Picturesque Scenery of Scotland*, one of the most elegant books which has ever been published respecting the native country of the editor. In 1822 appeared his dramatic poem of *Halidon Hill*; and in 1823 he contributed a smaller

dramatic poem under the title of *Macduff's Cross*, to a collection by Miss Joanna Baillie; and, to conclude the enumeration of his poetical works, *The Doom of Devorgoil*, and *The Auchendrane Tragedy*, appeared in one volume in 1830. As an historian, Sir Walter is known by the *Life of Buonaparte*, which appeared in 1827, and produced him, it is said, 12,000*l.* being at the rate of 33*l.* a day for the time he had been engaged on it. He contributed also the *History of Scotland*, in two volumes, to *Lardner's Cyclopædia*; nor must the *History of Scotland*, in the *Tales of a Grandfather* (the better work of the two, in our opinion) be forgotten. He, on one occasion, presented the world with a single Sermon, which however did no particular credit to his talents in theology. He was created a Baronet of the United Kingdom in 1820, by George the Fourth. We must hasten over intervening events; and state that, in 1831, an indisposition, considered to have arisen from violent and protracted mental exertion, began to assume a settled character, and his physician recommended a residence in Italy as almost the only means of delaying the approach of a most dangerous illness. He in consequence set sail for Italy on October 29, 1831; but after an absence of nine months, returned to England in a more unfavourable state of health than when he departed. He lingered on until the 21st of September, when he expired at half-past one in the afternoon.

[We take this opportunity of acknowledging the extensive obligation under which we have lain, in compiling the above notice, to the memoirs by Chambers and Allan Cunningham, respectively contained in the *Edinburgh Journal*,* and *Athenæum*: both accounts are distinguished for good sense, careful selection of facts, and just appreciation of the character, both moral and intellectual, of the illustrious deceased. They were both among his most esteemed friends.]

MR. WILLIAM GODWIN.

Mr. William Godwin, a gentleman connected for some years with the Press, and one of the parliamentary reporters of the *Morning Chronicle*, died on the 8th of September of cholera, after an illness of a few hours. Mr. Godwin, the son of the author of "*Caleb Williams*," and the brother of Mrs. Shelley, possessed, as a writer, much of the literary power of his family. His essays in the periodicals, to which he contributed, were marked by more than ordinary liveliness and good

* We avail ourselves of this opportunity to recommend Chambers's *Edinburgh Journal*, as by far the best of the cheap weekly publications.

tact, and showed at the same time an extent of observation much beyond what could have been expected from his years and experience. As a son, he was tenderly attentive and respectful to his distinguished parent; and as a companion he must be long regretted by a large circle of acquaintance, to whom his inviolable candour and command of temper, united with much general information, rendered his society peculiarly acceptable. Mr. Godwin was in his 29th year, of robust constitution, and the most regular habits. Adhering, by choice, to that rational temperance which has been pronounced an infallible preservative from the epidemic, he offers a melancholy exception to the rule, as he could call to mind no excess that predisposed him to the fatal disease.

BARON DE CLIFFORD.

Died, on the 30th of September, at

Brighton, after a long illness, E. Southwell Clifford, Baron De Clifford of Westmoreland and Vesey, and of Clifford Castle, Hereford, D.C.L. His usual residence was at King's Weston Park, Gloucestershire. His Lordship was the second Baron of the realm, the creation being dated December 29, 1269. His Lordship was born June 23, 1767, and was, of course, in his 66th year: he succeeded his father, the late Lord, on November 1, 1777; and married, February, 1789, Mary Elizabeth Bourke, daughter of the Earl of Mayo, who survives him. His Lordship dying without issue, the Barony is in abeyance between the issue of his three sisters, Catherine, Sophia, and Elizabeth, viz.—Mrs. Russell (wife of John Russell, Esq.), son of Lord William Russell, and nephew of the Duke of Bedford; the two daughters of the late Viscountess Sydney; and Augusta, Viscountess Bury, son and heir of the late Countess of Albemarle.

INCIDENTS, ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS, APPOINTMENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

Alderman Sir Peter Laurie, Knt., has been elected Lord Mayor of London, and formally invested with the civic chain. The new Sheriffs, Messrs. Peck and Humphrey, have been also sworn into office.

Trafalgar-square.—His Majesty has signified his desire that the new square at Charing Cross shall be designated after this great naval victory, which has hitherto been passed over in the choice of names for public places. The area is about six acres, and it will add greatly to the salubrity and appearance of that part of the metropolis. On the north side will extend the new National Gallery, the façade of St. Martin's Church appearing in the angle. The west side is occupied by the College of Physicians and the Union Club. The east side is laid out in private houses and suites of apartments of a superior class, in the Parisian style, suited to Members of Parliament, &c. The south side is an irregular figure, formed by Northumberland House and the houses of Charing Cross. The removal of the last of the old buildings on the site of the square is proceeding rapidly, preparatory to the formation of the inclosure.

Notice has been given, in the Gazette, that application will be made in the ensuing Session of Parliament, for leave to amend and extend the powers of the Acts authorising the formation of the Thames Tunnel, and enabling the Com-

pany to raise money for the furtherance of the same.

Emigration.—Several large vessels have recently left the London and St. Catharine's Docks with respectable tradesmen and small capitalists, and their families, for Van Diemen's Land and New South Wales. Three ships sailed lately for these Colonies, with many hundred passengers of both sexes, whose respectability is guaranteed by the high price of the passage-money, from 15*l.* to 30*l.* each person.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

The Rev. Charles Henry Cox, M.A. of Christ Church, and Perpetual Curate of Benson, has been appointed one of the Lecturers of Carfax, Oxford, in the room of the Rev. George Taunton.

The Rev. Richard Gordon to the vicarage of Enfield.

The Rev. Edward Berens, M.A. has been appointed to the Archdeaconry of Berks, void by the death of the Rev. John Fisher; the Rev. Liscombe Clarke, M.A. has been elected Canon Residentiary of the Cathedral Church of Sarum, vacant by the death of the said John Fisher.

The Rev. Thomas Pickthall, M.A. Vicar of Broxbourn, Herts, to the Rectory of Wormley, in the same county.

The Lord Bishop of Lincoln has instituted the Rev. John Tomlinson Day, Vicar of Risleigh, to the Rectory of Bletsoe, Bedfordshire, vacant by the death of the Rev. John Leete.

The Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells has pleased to collate the Rev. John Noble Shipton, to the Vicarage of Othway, Somerset, vacant by the resignation of Charles Henry Lutwidge, the

last incumbent to the donation and collation of his Lordship in full right belonging.

The Rev. Henry Deane, B.C.L. Fellow of New College, and Chaplain to the Bishop of Salisbury, has been instituted to the Vicarage of Gillingham, Dorset, vacant by the death of the late Archdeacon Fisher.

The Rev. J. W. Phillpotts, M.A. to the Vicarage of Grimley, with the Chapel of Hallow annexed, Worcestershire, vacant by the resignation of the Rev. T. H. Lowe.

The Rev. T. Blackburne, B.A. of Brasenose College, Oxford, to the Rectory of Bygrave, Herts.

The Rev. L. Bellas, M.A. Fellow of Queen's College, Oxford, to the Rectory of Bramshot, Hants, vacant by the death of the Rev. W. Nicholson.

Sir G. Jenner to be Vicar-General and Official Principal of the City and Diocese of Worcester, void by the resignation of Dr. Arnold.

The Rev. Charles Martin Torlesse, A.M. to the Vicarage of Stoke-by-Nayland, Suffolk.

The Rev. Samuel Barker, Clerk, was instituted to the Rectory of Carlton St. Peter, in Norfolk, on the presentation of the King.

The Rev. Robert Howlett, B.A. to the Perpetual Curacy of the Church of St. James, of Dunwich, Suffolk.

The Rev. Joseph Gatty has, by the Mayor and Chamber of Exeter, been appointed Dr. Bodley's Lecturer for the year ensuing.

The Rev. Thomas Price, B.A., has been instituted, by the Lord Bishop of Worcester, to the Rectory of Shelsley Beauchamp, in that county, void by the death of the Rev. Henry R. Berkeley, LL.D.

The Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells has been pleased to nominate the Rev. John Keal Biging, M.A., to the Rectory of Penselwood.

The Rev. W. W. Weddall, A.M., to the Vicarage of Darsham, Suffolk.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

The King has been graciously pleased to appoint the Right Honourable Charles Augustus Lord Howard de Walden to be his Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Stockholm.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint David Davies, Esq. Surgeon in Ordinary to her Majesty's Household, vice Robert Keate, Esq.

Mr. T. H. Miller, Advocate, has been appointed Sheriff Depute of Selkirk, in the room of Sir Walter Scott, deceased.

Married.—At Kensington, Tighe Hamilton, Esq. to Miss Ponsonby, daughter of the late Major-Gen. Sir W. Ponsonby, who fell at Waterloo, and niece to Countess Grey, Lord Ponsonby, and Bishop of Derry.

At Luffness Castle, near Edinburgh, the Rev. Lord Henry Kerr, brother to the Marquis of Lothian, to Louisa, only daughter of Sir Alexander Hope, M.P. for Linlithgowshire.

At Chesham, Robert Gun Cunningham, Esq. of Newland Park, to the Honourable Arabella Eliza Pery, eldest daughter of Viscount Glentworth, and granddaughter of the Earl of Lime-
rick.

At Challey, Sussex, the Rev. C. Goring, second son of Sir C. F. Goring, Bart. of Highden,

Sussex, to Maria Arabella, eldest daughter of Gen. the Hon. F. St. John.

At Berne, at the Residence of the British Ambassador, Charlotte, daughter of Major-Gen. Sir John Foister Fitzgerald, K.C.B., to Otto Leopold Baron Ende, Chamberlain to his Majesty the King of Saxony.

At Twickenham, W. Ashford, Esq. nephew to the Duchess Dowager of Roxburgh, to Maria, daughter of Lieut.-Col. and the Honourable Mrs. Esplanade, of Twickenham.

At Halverstown, county Kildare, P. Fitzgerald, Esq., son of J. Fitzgerald, Esq., of Whestead Lodge, Suffolk, M.P. to Honoria, daughter of the late V. O'Connor, Esq., of Dublin.

At Knockdrin Castle, the seat of Sir R. Levinge, Bart., Viscount Forbes to Francis Mary, daughter of William Territt, Esq. of Chilton Hall, Suffolk.

At Richmond, the Rev. Philip Jacob to Anna Sophia, eldest daughter, and, at the same time, the Rev. James Money to Charlotte Christians, third daughter of the Hon. and Rev. Gerard Noel.

At St. Stephen's, Cornwall, the Rev. T. Jarrett, M.A. Rector of Trunch, Norfolk, Fellow of Catherine Hall, and Professor of Arabic in Cambridge University, to Margaret Sarah, only daughter of Mr. J. Daw, Saltash, Cornwall.

Latly, at St. Mary's, Wyndham Place, Edward Berwick Harwood, Esq. of the Inner Temple, youngest son of the Rev. Dr. Harwood, of Lichfield, to Maria Frances, only daughter of Henry Judis, Esq. of Bryanstone Square, niece of Viscountess Goderich, and grandniece of the late Lord Delaval.

At St. Mary's, Bryanstone Square, by the Rev. Dr. Dibdin, Elliot Robert Roberts, Esq. of Mountagn Square, to Elizabeth, widow of the late Captain Edwin Julius Johnson, of the Madras Service, and daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel E. Barton, Deputy-Quarter-Master-General, Cawnpore, India.

At Astbury Church, Sir Archibald Edmonstone, Bart. of Duntreath, Strlingshire, to Emma, daughter of R. Wilbraham, Esq. Rode Hall, Chester.

At Bath, William Leaf, Esq. of Manchester, to Miss Rose, sister of Sir George Rose, one of the Judges of the Court of Review.

At Derrynane Abbey, Charles O'Connell, Esq. of Bahosa, to Kate, second daughter of Daniel O'Connell, Esq. M.P. for the county of Kerry.

At Earl Soham, Suffolk, J. V. Smyth, Esq. of High Wood, Uttoxeter, Staffordshire, and of Hampton, Middlesex, to Emma Charlotte, second daughter of J. C. Aungie, Esq. late of Ducketts, Southgate.

G. P. White, Esq. M.A. of Trinity College, Cambridge, to Miss Dorothy Watford, youngest daughter of the late Alexander Watford, Esq. of Cambridge.

Ferdinand, youngest son of Alexander Brand, Esq. of Charlotte Street, Bloomsbury, to Mary Ann Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Vernon Abbott, Esq. of Gower-Street, Bedford-Square.

At Brockville, Canada, F. R. Foote, Esq. Assistant Commissary-General, son of Vice-Admiral Sir E. J. Foote, K.C.B. to Charlotte, daughter of Doctor Hubbell, M.D.

Died.—At her house at Richmond, in her 79th year, Lady Williams Wynn, relict of the late Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, Bart.

At his residence on Summer Hill, Dublin, Arthur James Lord Viscount Harburt, aged 79. The title devolves upon his next brother, the Hon. and Rev. John Pomeroy, vicar of St. Anne's parish.

At Brighton, in the 66th year of his age, the Right Hon. Edwd. Southwell, Baron de Clifford.

At Hanover Terrace, Regent's Park, Major-General Sir Alexander Bryce, K.C.B., of the Royal Engineers.

At St. Ann's Hill, Wandsworth, at the advanced age of 85, Robert Smith, Esq. F.R.S. and F.A.S., and formerly for many years solicitor to the Board of Ordnance.

At Hastings, Lieut.-Col. Edward Eardley Wilmot, of the Royal Horse Artillery, in the 63d year of his age.

At his seat at Swainstone, Isle of Wight, Sir Fitzwilliam Barrington, Bart. in the 75th year of his age. Sir Fitzwilliam has died without male issue, and the title, which was a creation of 1611, has become extinct; his estates descend to his eldest daughter, the wife of Sir Richard Simeon, Bart. Sir Fitzwilliam was a descendant of one of the most ancient families in this kingdom,

who held estates in Essex long before the Norman conquest, and of which estates Sir Fitzwilliam died possessed.

In the 76th year of his age, at his residence in the Borough Road, Henry Jacob, &c. the most celebrated Hebrew Scholar in Europe.

On the 8th inst. in his 81st year, the Rev. Robert Hamilton, D.D. of Kensington Square, Vicar of St. Olave's, Jewry, and St. Martin's, Ironmonger Lane, F.R.S. &c. &c.

At L'Orient, in France, in his 79d year, of an attack of cholera, Gen. Dalrymple, late of the Third Regiment of Guards, and son of the late Sir William Dalrymple, Bart. of Coulsland, Edinburghshire.

At Bath, aged, 74, James Stephens, Esq. late one of the Masters in Ordinary in the Court of Chancery.

Suddenly, at Queen-Square Police-office, G. Gregorie, Esq. brother to the magistrate of that establishment, aged 40.

The Rev. Henry Godfrey, D.D., President of Queen's College, Cambridge.

In Upper Norton-Street, Marylebone, in his 66th year; William Humby, Esq. one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the county of Middlesex.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES

IN THE COUNTIES OF ENGLAND, AND IN WALES, SCOTLAND AND IRELAND.

DEVONSHIRE.

Bideford and Okehampton Railway.—A meeting was held at Winkley, on the 25th September, for the purpose of resuming Mr. Hopkins's Parliamentary Report and Estimate on the above Railway. Mr. Hopkins was directed to state the amount required for the necessary estimates and plans, previous to an application to Parliament, which he engaged to prepare at the rate of 20l. per mile, and to lodge it with the Clerk of the Peace in due time for notice being given to Parliament for a Bill this year. Subscriptions to the amount of 250l. were at once entered into in the room, to meet this preliminary expense, and measures taken to raise the remainder. A resolution was unanimously passed, and signed by a number of gentlemen, expressing their approbation of Mr. Hopkins's Report, and recommending its adoption to the public. Mr. Hopkins informed the meeting, that, feeling assured the measures would have the support of the public, in consequence of its receiving the sanction of so large and influential a body, he would commence the Parliamentary Survey on his own responsibility, and hoped to have it in a state of forwardness by the 1st of November.

The workmen employed in clearing away the rubbish from the foundation of some very old houses in South-street, Exeter, near the Deanery walls, have found several Roman coins, chiefly copper, and some other antiquities; but the principal relic of antiquity found there is a large Medal in brass of the Emperor Domitian, thus described by W. P. Short, Esq. of Heavitree, a gentleman well known for his ability and

accuracy in antiquarian researches. It represents the head of the Emperor in strong relief, encircled with a laurel wreath, the hair being fastened back by a braided ornament, and the letters IMP. CÆS. DOMIT. AVG. GERM. COS. XI. CENS. POT. PP. perfectly plain; by which is signified—Imperator, Cæsar, Domitianus, Augustus, Germanicus, Consul XI. Censoria Potestate, Pater Patriæ; or, perhaps, Plus Princeps,—a name which his conduct greatly belied. Here we may observe, with reference to the title adopted by him as Germanicus, that it was common—in the age of the Emperors—not only to those who had gained victories over the Germans, but even to those who had made incursions on the borders only of that nation with an army; and Domitian, as we are informed by Suetonius the historian, applied that name to the month of September, in adulation to himself for giving peace to Germany, or rather buying it; though it appears he did succeed in subduing the Catti or people of Hesse (for which a statue was decreed him), and also overpowered L. Antonius, a rebellious governor of Germany. The Censorial power, in time, became merged in the Emperors, in like manner as the Consular and Tribunitian officers and those of the Pontifex Maximus, and they performed all its duties at their pleasure.

The reverse of this medal is remarkably curious, but not so perfect as the obverse, the only letters on it, that can be easily read, are S. C., for Senatus Consultu; which proves that it was coined at Rome, and that the Senate ordered the inscription by a decree. But it is to be admired for the perfection of four figures, in strong relief

within a neat circle, three of which are Roman soldiers; representing three legions quartered in Britain, standing in front of a small altar, and in the act of being addressed by the fourth, evidently the Emperor, attired in a robe; and, therefore, we shall designate the group *Adlocutio Imperatoris*; they have all three a neat helmet or morion on their heads, and the rear-most bears a small shield or scutum imbricatum. The inscription *EXER. BRITA.* is barely visible above these figures; it means the British Army. The three legions typified on this medal were the 2d, 9th, and 30th, who were quartered in this island from the period of the accession of Vespasian, A. D. 70, to the arrival of Hadrian, A. D. 120, who brought over the 6th legion; they were, therefore, here in Domitian's intermediate reign. On account of their long stay in this island they were called the *Britannic legions*, and are commemorated on a coin of Hadrian, mentioned by Camden. This medal is in the possession of Captain Baylee, of Alington.

A coin of Magnentius, and three coins of Constantius, were also found, and a very well-preserved coin of Constantine the Great, with the inscription exceeding plain—*IMP. CONSTANTINUS P. AVG.*—the head encircled with a laurel wreath; reverse, a male figure with the petasus, or Roman cap on his head, attired in a loose robe or toga, holding in one hand a cornucopia, in the other a laurel, and appears to be symbolical of Liberalitas. The only legible characters are, *PAT. ROM.*; we may, therefore, supply the word *ÆTERNITAS*, as coming before. This coin, perhaps, referring to the corn imported to Rome from Egypt, appears, by the letters *ALEXN.* partly monograms, to have been struck at Alexandria. The last coin found was one of Victorinus, and is, with the others, in possession of Mr. Hooper, of Paris Street. A quantity of Roman tessellated pavement was also found.

DORSETSHIRE.

Cranborne Chase and New Forest Road.—A numerous and highly respectable meeting of the trustees of the above road (for which an act was passed during the late Session of Parliament) has been held at Cranborne, the Earl of Shaftesbury in the chair. The trustees directed that the necessary steps be taken to carry the measure into immediate execution, by which an extensive and populous tract of country, lying between the eastern agricultural district of Dorsetshire and the New Forest, will be opened to the public, and a more direct general communication effected by this means through Shaftesbury, from most parts of the West of England, to Southampton, Portsmouth, and the Isle of Wight.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Crime in Herefordshire.—The number of criminals executed at Hereford County Gaol from its completion in 1786, up to the present year, a period of thirty-six years, was eighteen, giving an average of one only for every two years, out of a population of very near 111,000 souls. Of the above criminals seven were hung for murder, one for cutting and maiming, one (a boy) for arson, four for horse and sheep stealing, one for forgery, two for burglary, one for highway robbery, and one for rape.

LANCASHIRE.

Coal Mine.—A very abundant coal mine, it is stated in the "*Manchester Guardian*," has been discovered at Pendleton; and what renders this peculiarly interesting to geologists is, that the strata has been found under red sand-stone, and at the depth, severally, of 144 and 226 yards from the surface.

LEICESTER.

Extraordinary Oak.—Perhaps the most magnificent oak this country ever produced was lately felled at Teoley, in Leicestershire. It will hardly be credited, but it is nevertheless true, that this tree, when cut down, covered 3 roads, the ground on which it fell being immediately measured. The quantity of timber which it contained amounted to 1100 solid feet. The butt was about 10 feet long; and it had 5 large branches, one of which contained 200 solid feet of timber. The tree, when fairly butted, measured at the bottom 9 feet in diameter. It produced the enormous quantity of 3 tons 18 cwt. of bark. Another striking feature of this most wonderful production of nature is, the quality and beauty of the wood, which is allowed to be superior to anything of the kind ever seen; it bears a polish equal to the finest mahogany, and the grain is of a most curious and fantastical description. Nearly the whole of the tree has been manufactured into various articles of drawing and dining-room furniture, which now occupy the residences of several families of the first respectability in the neighbourhood, where, when standing, it had long been an object of admiration and wonder.

SUSSEX.

We are glad to learn that the provisions of the Act for the better employment of the agricultural labourers are already beginning to be taken into consideration in one part of the Weald of Sussex, and a string of resolutions adopted at a Vestry Meeting helden at a parish in the vicinity of Horsham, are forthwith to be presented to the Magistrates at their Petty Sessions, for their approval and sanction. We have reason to believe that other parishes are also about to bring the provisions of the Act into operation. The following is a copy of the resolutions above referred to:—

"That a rate for the better employment of the industrious and able-bodied labourers shall be levied at the rate of 4s. 6d. in the pound, for six weeks, to commence at such time as the vestry shall determine.

"That every rate-payer shall be allowed to work out the amount of his rate on the following scale of wages, or pay the balance to the overseers:—

For boys under 15 years old	6d.
For youths, 16 to 18	12d.
For single men, 18 to 20	18d.
For able-bodied men of 20 years old	24d.

"That every rate-payer shall, at the end of the period agreed on, make a true return of the christian and surname of every man and boy, with their ages, the place of abode, and wages paid to each that they may employ; but in no case will higher wages be allowed than this rate.

"That all labourers of servants who shall re-

side in, or belong to this parish, shall be included in these regulations.

"That all the money that shall be collected from this rate in lieu of labour shall be applied to the parish funds or as the Vestry may direct.

"That all sons of farmers of the before-mentioned age, actually employed as labourers by their parents, to be considered as similarly situated with other labourers.

"That in any cases where men who are not able-bodied labourers are taken into employment, no greater sum is to be allowed than is actually paid.

"That this agreement shall take place and be in force on the 15th day of October next.

"That these resolutions be laid before the Magistrates at their ensuing Petty Sessions, at Horsham, for their approval and sanction, ac-

cording to the provisions of the Act of Parliament before-named."

The Allotment system is now in full activity on the estate of Lord Churchill, at West Lavington, with the happiest effects. It is stated that the industry of the cottagers, and the advantages of spade husbandry, enable them to obtain full one-fourth more without a fallow, than land of the same quality adjoining, cultivated in the common way by the plough. There can be no doubt as to the advantage of letting small lots of ground to the cottagers, inasmuch as it tends to create industrious habits, good morals, and a little independence, amongst that useful body, the agricultural labourers of this country. There are at present upwards of sixty-six acres at West Lavington thus appropriated among one hundred and thirty-nine families.

BANKRUPTS,

FROM SEPTEMBER 25, TO OCTOBER 26, 1832, INCLUSIVE.

Sept. 25. G. W. ATKINSON, Fenchurch-street, grocer. T. HOLLINS, Stafford, saddler. G. WATSON, Liverpool, publican. H. M. FREESTON, Monckton Coombe, Somersetshire, chapman and dealer. J. BHTAIN, Ripon, Yorkshire, grocer. W. LEBB, Greenacre Moor, Oldham, Lancashire, cotton spinner. C. SHEAN, Widcombe and Lyncolnshire, Somerset, hatilla manufacturer.

Sept. 26. S. ASTON, sen., Nottingham, ironfounder. R. CRIPPS, Aldergate-street, wine merchant. J. DEMPHY, Whitehall, porter merchant. E. FLIGHT and Co. St. Martin's-lane, organ-builders. E. PRIMER, Southampton, dealer in tea. J. C. REIFFENSTEIN, Canberwell, merchant. H. SCHINELLE and Co., Tower-street, merchants. C. SHEARN, Lyncolnshire, Somersetshire, soap-manufacturer. J. WIDDOWSON, Fleet-street, goldsmith.

Oct. 2. B. BEWLEY, Wroughton, Wiltshire, dealer in corn, &c. W. G. CLOVER, Helborn, linen draper. J. CULLINS, Pulborough, Sussex, grocer and draper. H. PEARCE, Bishopsgate street Within, tavern keeper. S. POOLCE, Brighton, builder. F. COOKE, Birmingham, brass-founder. J. S. PEAKS, Cambridge, cordwainer. W. HUNTON, Leeds, linen and thread-manufacturer. W. HOYLE and R. EASTHAM, Lee Mill, Barup, Lancashire, woollen manufacturer. C. JONES, New-street, Birmingham, jeweller. W. and J. E. MARNHALL, Horton, Bradford, Yorkshire, worsted spinners. J. WEBSTER, Lancaster, scrivener.

Oct. 3. J. EARLE, Kingston-upon-Hull, stone-mason. MOHRMANS and KAHRS, Wentworth-st. Whitechapel, sugar vendors. J. BOOTY, Brighton, print-seller. M. CALLUM and BELL, Regent-st. tobacconists. G. and T. ASHBY, Derby, linen-draper. J. R. LANKENTEL, Woodbridge, Suffolk, brandy merchant. W. FORD, Birmingham, grocer. J. REID, Farnall, Yorkshire, victualler. T. ILEBOM, Willoughby, Farmer.

Oct. 5. J. HANDFORD, Rutton, Surrey, victualler. J. HECKENBELL, Oxford-street, wine merchant. J. OWEN, Little Bell Alley, bookseller. J. BLEW, Worcester, druggist. W. AGAR, Jun. York, currier. J. THOMSON, Liverpool, merchant. J. PARE, sen., Croston, Lancashire, draper. G. GREGORY, Repton, Derbyshire, coolmaker.

Oct. 12. J. MOSHAM, Mauden, Bedfordshire, sheep-dealer. J. ANKRETT, Walsall, grocer. J. BENNETTS and N. ROBIN, Unstead, Cornwall, granite merchants. H. HAWES, Birmingham, curry-comb maker.

Oct. 16. J. BLACKSTONE, Jun. Gainsford-street, Horseleydown, lighterman. T. G. THORPE, Margat-

street, Cavendish-square, fish-sauce manufacturer. D. NAYLOR, Manchester, carpet manufacturer. D. EDWARDS, Milford, Pembroke, butter-merchant. J. COUPLAND, Liverpool, tailor. J. ANDREWS, Strand, tailor. A. WELLS, Kennington-place, Vauxhall, surgeon. G. B. SMITH, Liverpool, builder. A. EDWARDS, Oldham, Lancashire, spirit dealer. J. JONES, otherwise J. PEENS, Liverpool, bricklayer. W. CLARE, Blackburn, Lancashire, draper. T. GILLER, Charlton, Pendleton, Manchester, publican. J. W. and J. H. WEST, Turner's-square, Hoxton, brewers. W. C. MERCEROT, Ludlow, balop, horse dealer.

Oct. 19. J. M. COLLINS, Knightsbridge, livery stable keeper. W. W. MARSH, Oxford-street, bookseller. J. CHANNON, Park-street, Grosvenor-square. E. POWIS, St. Helen's place, merchant. W. GELDARD, Denmark-street, Soho, currier. W. HULME, Manchester, draper. J. W. HODGSON, Wigton, Cumberland, common brewer. J. LYON, the younger, Salford, Lancashire, victualler.

Oct. 23. R. G. BUWYER, Brick-lane, Old-street, grocer. W. BRIND, Brook Green, Hammer-smith, bill-broker. J. C. BURCKHARDT, King-street, Golden-square, jeweller. C. CUMBERLAND, Sheephead, miller. J. DANBY and W. WOOD, Horn-rastle, drapers. B. DIXON, Salford, saddler. J. FENTON, High Holborn, glass-dealer. W. HALL, Nottingham, bobbin-maker. C. HENNER, Birmingham, victualler. J. JOHNSON, Salford, timber-merchant. T. F. LUCAS, Long Buckley, Northamptonshire, stage-coach proprietor. G. PHILLIPS, Bishopsgate street Within, ironmonger. J. SMITH, Walsall, factor. JOSEPH SMITH, Bristol, merchant. J. STEWART, Blackman-street, Southwark, hat-manufacturer. A. TAYLOR, Jun. Liverpool, bookseller.

Oct. 26. J. BARROW, Falscroft, Lancashire, victualler. D. BOULTER, Quadrant, Regent-street, tobacconist. E. BOWYER, Martin's-lane, Cannon-street, broker. J. DAVIES, Llanidloes, Montgomeryshire, dealer in coal. R. GARRETT, Shifnal, Shropshire, grocer. N. LUMSDEN, Swansea, merchant. J. and J. LUPTON, Walsall, commission-wood agents. J. PARKER, Webster-st., St. George's, Surrey, victualler. T. PIPER, Walsall, grocer. J. PROCTOR, Gault-square, Crutchedfriars, wine-merchant. W. REEVES and G. KING, Ludgate-street, jewellers. J. SANDFORD, Chorlton-row, Lancashire, shopkeeper. W. SAYER, Toxteth-park near Liverpool, stone-mason. R. W. SLACK, Hailey, Staffordshire, dealer in drugs. J. THORN, Sackville-street, and G. ROBIN, Tickbourn-street, surgeons. J. T. WESTON, Farnish-street, Horselydown, yarn-spinner.

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY-MARKET REPORT.

The accounts from the manufacturing districts continue to indicate a gradual, though slow progress, in improvement; this is chiefly perceptible in the Woollen Market which is now in a state of comparative activity. Some impulses, however, has been given to other branches of manufacture; the Market for Cotton Wool has, consequently, been firm, and there has been an increased demand for Raw silk. That this improvement, however, is but of limited extent, is evident from the superabundance of unemployed Money, which may be readily obtained at two per cent. on unquestionable Bills.

The Sugar Market, which, during the month of September, and the greater part of the succeeding month, was in a state of almost total inanimation, has lately, in some degree, revived. The stock of British Plantation is known to be deficient, as compared with last year, by about 11,000 casks, and, as there can be no further supplies, to any considerable extent, this season, the holders are tenacious for an increase in price, and the grocers, who are the principal buyers, have, in some instances, been content to pay an advance of 1s per cwt. The depressed state of the Refined Market continues to prevent any extensive purchases in that quarter, the small quantity that has been taken up by the Refiners has been of middling quality, and at 50s to 52s. per cwt. An advance of from 1d to 1½ per cwt upon former prices, was obtained, about the middle of the month, for 125 bbls of Barbadoes, viz good, 53s. to 55s., middling to hue, 56s. to 58s. per cwt. The late accounts of the unsettled state of the Island of Mauritius, and the fact of the present stock being less by 52,000 bags than at the corresponding date of last year, have operated to keep the Market for this description of sugars tolerably steady; indeed, the advance in British Plantation, and a somewhat favourable turn in the Refined Market, have produced a correspondent effect, towards the close of the month, in Mauritius, and there has been rather a brisk demand at a small increase in price.

In East India Sugars very little has been done of late where sales have taken place, they have generally been at a reduction, but, except under urgent circumstances, the holders are waiting in the hope of an improvement.

The Market for Foreign Sugars is in a state of more perfect stagnation, the prices having been, for some time, maintained above the fair average with reference to sugars of other descriptions; the slight stimulus which these latter have lately received, has not extended to the former. At Public Sale, on the 23rd, 327 Chests Brasilia, mostly sort, brought as follows. Pernama, middling white, 24s. ordinary, 21s.; Bahia, good dry grey, 23s to 24s 6d., brown, 19s.; strong white Rio 25s. to 26s. 6d.

Last average price of Sugar, 11. 6s. 8d. per cwt. Coffee has, throughout the month, manifested a tendency to decline; the holders have hitherto attempted, and with some success, to counteract this by abstaining from pressing sales; but, where they have taken place, prices may be generally quoted at 1s. to 1s. 6d. per cwt. lower. About 6000 packages of Foreign were lately offered by Public Sale, of these, the greater part were withdrawn, the remainder obtained the following prices.—St. Domingo, fair quality, 50s. 6d. to 55s. 6d.; Brazil, 58s to 54s.; good ordinary Cuba, 22s 6d. to 24s.; Mavannah, ordinary, 49s. 6d. to 53s. 6d., good colour, ordinary, 54s 6d to 56s.

Cocoa is increasing in demand; 760 bags of Brazil, offered by Public Sale, were all taken in at 26s.

No extensive transactions have taken place in

Cotton Wool, but the appearance of the Market is such as to induce the holders to stand out firmly for former prices.

The Silk Sale at the India-house commenced on the 22d, and about 750 Bales sold at an advance of 3s to 5 per cent upon the prices of the preceding sale. The following day exhibited an increased degree of animation, and the advance was, in some instances, as much as 10 per cent.

The Company's Sale of Indigo on the 2d consisted of 2000 chests on their own account, and 2763 chests licensed, mostly of ordinary consuming and good shipping qualities. The higher qualities averaged the prices of last sale; upon the low consuming and clean shipping sorts there was an advance of 2d. to 3d. per lb.; the greater part was taken for exportation, thence the sale there has been no fluctuation in prices.

There continues to be a steady demand for Teas, Twankays and Hysons fully maintain sale prices; Boheas obtain an advance of 1½d. to 2d. and Congous of ½d. to 1d. per lb.

The Company's declaration for the sale to commence on the 3d December, is as follows viz.

	lbs.
Bohea	1,900,000
Congon, Campol, Pekoe, and Souchong	4,900,000
Twankay and Hyson-skin	1,200,000
Hyson	300,000

Total, including Private Trade . 8,300,000

This presents a deficiency in each of the two first items, and an increase in the third of 100,000lbs., as compared with the declaration of the preceding sale.

Under the head of Spices, the matter of the greatest importance is the publication of the subjoined official document, announcing the discontinuance of the Government monopoly of the trade in Cinnamon in the Island of Ceylon.

“By order of the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury.

“Notice is hereby given, that the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury having taken into consideration the general financial and commercial relations and prospects of the colony of Ceylon, have determined, in connexion with other arrangements relating to the public establishments and revenue of that Island, that the Government Monopoly of Cinnamon shall be relinquished, and the trade in that article thrown open to the inhabitants of Ceylon. It is accordingly intended that the general exportation of Cinnamon from Ceylon shall be permitted, on payment of an export duty, which will be fixed, with reference to the prices usually obtained for it at the Government sales in this country, regard being had to the costs of production and of consignment hither. No sale, however, of Cinnamon, on Government account, shall take place at Ceylon, nor any export of Cinnamon from the Island on private account be permitted until after the 10th of July, 1833, so that the purchasers of Cinnamon (calculating that the stock in warehouse here, consisting of 4688 bales, such stock, including the 1200 bales to be brought forward for sale on the 15th inst., will about supply the average demand in this country to the usual periodical sale of July next inclusive), will be placed on the same footing, and their interests equally protected, as they would be if the usual sale of the following October were to take place, and accordingly the export of Cinnamon from Ceylon will be permitted, as before stated, from and after the 10th of July, 1833; and from and after the same date, periodical sales will be held at the Island of such Cinnamon as, notwithstanding the abolition of

the monopoly, may unavoidably come into the hands of the Colonial Government. It is hereby further declared, that any portion of the Government stock here, which may remain undisposed of after the 15th of July, 1832, will be sold subsequently at public sale, or in any other manner, as may appear most advisable.

London, 15th Oct 1832

The prices at the Government sale of Cinna-mon, as compared with the preceding sale, showed an advance of about 6d per lb. on first quality, and a decline of 3d. to 6d. on second and third qualities. Nutmegs are a little more in demand; but the Spice Market generally is dull.

The Corn Market continues to decline in price, generally; the plentiful supplies of New Wheat, and a decreased demand for shipment, have caused a reduction of 3s. per quarter; in Old Wheat no alteration is noted. In all other descriptions of Grain, a decline of 1s. to 3s. per quarter has taken place. The duty on Foreign Wheat is, and on Rye 1s. 6d. per quarter higher.

The Money Market has been remarkably free from fluctuation until towards the close of the month, when the conflicting opinions and rumours on the pending differences between Holland and Belgium, and on the mode of interference to be adopted, caused a considerable agitation in Consols. The settling day passed over without the announcement of any defaulters and produced no alterations.

The closing prices of Public Securities on the 25th, were as follow:—

ENGLISH STOCKS

Three per Cent. Consols, 89 five-eighths, Cur-
rency.—Three per Cent. Consols for the Ac-
count, 83 three quarters, seven-eighths.—Three
per Cent. Reduced, 82 three quarters, seven-
eighths.—Three and a Half per Cent. Reduced,
80 one-quarter, three-eighths.—New Three and
a Half per Cent. 91 one half, five-eighths.—
Four per Cent. (1828), 100 one-half, three-quar-
ters.—India Stock, 200 one-half, 201 one-half —
Bank Stock, 187 one-half, 188 one-half.—Exche-
quer Bills, 23, 24.—India Bonds, 15, 14.—Long
Annuities, 16 one-quarter, five-sixteenths.

FOREIGN FUNDS.

Belgian Loan, 75, 76.—Brazilian Five per Cent.
48 half.—Chilian, 15, 16.—Colombian (1824), six
per Cent. 10 half, 11 half.—Danish Three per
Cent. 68 half.—Dutch Two and a Half per Cent.
40 seven-eighths, 41 one-eighth.—French Five
per Cent. 95, 96.—French Three per Cent. 66
half, 67 half.—Greek Five per Cent. 26 1/2, 27
half.—Mexican Six per Cent. 26, 27.—Portuguese
Five per Cent. 48 three-quarters, 49 quarter —
Portuguese New Loan, 4 to 5 half dis.—Russian
Five per Cent. 48 half, 99.—Spanish Five per
Cent. 13 three-quarters, 14.

SHARES.

Anglo-Mexican Mines, 31, 32.—United Mexi-
can Mines, 34, 34 10s.—Colombian Mines 51 10s.
6d. 10s.—Del Monte, 171, 182.—Brazil, 461, 10s.
471 10s.—Bolanos, 135 14s.

MONTHLY METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL,

FROM SEPTEMBER 23 TO OCTOBER 23, 1832.

Sept. to Oct.	Lunations.	Thermo- meter. Mean Alt.	Baro- meter. Height	Winds.		Atmospheric Variations				Prevailing modi- fication of Cloud
				A	M	Sh A	M	Sh P	M	
Sun. 23	7 h. 8' A.M.	54.5	30.30	S E	S E	Clear	Clear	Clear	Fair	Cirrostr. Stratus
Mon. 24	●	64	—	Var.	S.	—	—	—	—	—
Tues. 25		66	—	S.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wed. 26		63.5	27	Var.	Var	—	—	—	—	—
Thur. 27		—	24	S	S	Fog.	—	—	—	—
Fri. 28		62.5	30.00	W	W.	—	—	—	—	—
Sat. 29		—	29.85	Var.	Var	—	—	—	—	—
Sun. 30	7 h. 37' P.M.	60	28.53	S	S.	Cldy.	Shrs.	Cldy.	—	nimbus
Mon. 1		63	—	—	—	Clear.	Cldy.	—	—	cumulostr
Tues. 2		60.5	—	E.	S.W	Cldy.	—	Clear	—	—
Wed. 3		58	27.73	S W.	—	—	—	Cldy.	—	—
Thur. 4		—	60	S.	S.	—	Shrs.	—	—	—
Fri. 5		54	28.84	—	—	—	Rain.	Rain.	—	Comoid cirrostr
Sat. 6		51	29.10	—	—	Clear	—	—	—	Cirrostr.
Sun. 7		53.5	4	—	—	Cldy.	Cldy.	—	Rain	—
Mon. 8	8 h. 20' P.M.	50	28.86	S.	W.	Rain.	—	Clear	Fair	—
Tues. 9		—	29.50	W.	W.	Clear	—	—	—	—
Wed. 10	○	55	30	—	—	Cldy.	—	Clear	—	—
Thur. 11		56.5	30.08	S	S.W.	—	—	Clear	—	—
Fri. 12		56	29.98	S W.	S.W.	—	—	—	—	—
Sat. 13		50	—	W.	W.	—	—	Clear	—	cumulus
Sun. 14		52.5	30.10	S.W.	S.W.	Clear	Clear	—	—	Cymoid-cirrostr.
Mon. 15	8 h. 30' P.M.	55	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Cirrostr
Tues. 16		56.5	30.08	W.	W.	Cldy.	—	—	—	cumulostr
Wed. 17		58.5	30.20	—	—	Clear	Clear	—	—	—
Thur. 18		—	—	S.W.	S.W.	Cldy.	—	Cldy.	—	—
Fri. 19		55.5	—	N.E.	N.E.	Rain.	—	—	—	—
Sat. 20		54.5	—	Var	Var	Clear	Clear	Clear	—	—
Sun. 21		—	—	E.	E.	Fog.	—	—	—	Cumulus cumulostr
Mon. 22	8 h. 40' P.M.	52	—	—	—	Cldy.	Cldy.	Clear	—	—
Tues. 23	●	—	—	—	—	—	—	Cldy.	—	—

Mean temperature of the month, 59°, greatest variation, 52.—Mean atmospheric pressure, 29.60.
greatest variation, 1.58.

Meteors of frequent occurrence on clear nights. Stormy winds on the 8th, 12th, and 18th.

THE NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

DECEMBER 1, 1832.

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POLITICAL EVENTS.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The answer of the King of Holland to the demand that Antwerp should be surrendered by a day named in the communication on the part of the Allies, contained a distinct refusal so to do, although couched in terms which implied a desire to renew the negotiations. In consequence of such refusal, the following Order in Council, laying an embargo on all Dutch vessels in English ports, and prohibiting all intercourse with Holland, appeared in an "Extraordinary Gazette," and the combined English and French fleets were at the same time dispatched to the Scheldt. It was dated the 7th Nov. 1832.—

"At the Court at St. James's, the 6th day of November, 1832, present the King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Dec.—VOL. XXXI. NO. CXLIV.

"It is this day ordered by his Majesty, by and with the advice of his Privy Council, that no ships or vessels belonging to any of his Majesty's subjects be permitted to enter and clear out for any of the ports within the dominions of the King of the Netherlands until further orders:

"And his Majesty is further pleased to order, that a general embargo or stop be made of all ships and vessels whatsoever belonging to the subjects of the King of the Netherlands, now within, or which shall hereafter come into, any of the ports, harbours, or roads within any of his Majesty's dominions, together with all persons and effects on board such ships and vessels; and that the Commanders of his Majesty's ships of war do detain and bring into port all merchant ships and vessels bearing the flag of the Netherlands; but that the utmost care be taken for the preservation of all and every part of the cargoes on board any of the said ships or vessels,

so that no damage or embezzlement whatever be sustained; and the Commanders of his Majesty's ships of war are hereby instructed to detain and bring into port every ship and vessel accordingly:

"And the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and the Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, are to give the necessary directions herein as to them may respectively appertain.

"C. C. GREVILLE."

The following are the articles of the Convention or Treaty which had been entered into between France and England, for the purpose of carrying into effect the stipulations of the Treaty of the 15th of November, or, in other words, of compelling the evacuation by Belgium on the one hand, of all territory belonging to Holland, by the latter, on the other, of all possessions belonging to Belgium:—

"Art. I. His Majesty the King of the French and his Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, will notify to his Majesty the King of the Netherlands and his Majesty the King of the Belgians respectively, that their intention is to proceed immediately to the execution of the treaty of the 15th of November, 1831, conformably to engagements which they have contracted; and, as a first step towards the accomplishment of this end, their said Majesties will require his Majesty the King of the Netherlands to enter into an engagement by the 2d of November, at the latest, to withdraw on the 12th of the said month all his troops from the territories which, by the first and second article of the said treaty, ought to form the kingdom of Belgium, of which the contracting parties to that treaty have guaranteed the independence and neutrality.

"And their said Majesties will also require his Majesty the King of the Belgians to enter into an engagement on the 2d of November of the present year, at the latest, to withdraw on or before the 12th of the said month of November, his troops from the territories of his Majesty the King of the Netherlands, so that after the 12th instant there shall be no Netherland troops within the limits of the kingdom of Belgium, nor any Belgian troops in the territory of the King of the Netherlands. And their Majesties the King of the French and the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, declare at the same time to his Majesty the King of the Netherlands and to his Majesty the King of the Belgians respectively, that if this requisition to their Majesties is not complied with, they shall proceed without any further notice or delay to the measures which shall appear to them necessary to compel the execution of it.

"Art. 2. If the King of the Netherlands refuses to agree to the engagement mentioned in the preceding article, their Majesties, the King of the French and the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland will order an embargo to be immediately put on all the Netherland vessels in the ports of their respective dominions, and they will also order their respective

cruisers to stop and bring into their ports all the Netherland vessels which they may meet with at sea; and a French and English squadron combined will be stationed on the coasts of Holland for the more efficacious execution of this measure.

"Art. 3. If, on the 15th of November, the Netherland troops shall be still in the Belgian territory, a French corps shall enter Belgium for the purpose of compelling the Netherland troops to evacuate the said territory, it being well understood that the King of the Belgians shall have previously expressed his wish for the entrance of the French troops upon his territory for the purpose above stated.

"Art. 4. If the measure pointed out in the preceding article becomes necessary, its object shall be limited to the expulsion of the Netherland troops from the citadel of Antwerp, and the forts and places dependent upon it; and his Majesty the King of the French, in his lively solicitude for the independence of Belgium, as for that of all established governments, expressly undertakes not to occupy any of the fortified places of Belgium by the French troops which shall be employed in the above service, and when the citadel of Antwerp, the ports and places dependent upon it, shall have been evacuated by the Netherland troops, they will be immediately delivered up to the military authorities of the King of the Belgians, and the French troops will immediately retire upon the French territory.

"Art. 5. The present convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications exchanged in London within eight days, or sooner if possible.

"In testimony of which the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the preceding articles, and have affixed the seals of their arms.

"Done at London, Oct. 23, 1832.

(Signed

"TAJLEYRAND.

"PALMERSTON."

The French troops amounting to 20,000 crossed the Belgian frontiers, on the 15th, at six o'clock in the morning. At ten o'clock a vanguard arrived at Mons, and the entrance of the troops began at two o'clock. The Dukes of Orleans and Nemours arrived at Ath on the 15th.

The following are the words in which the event is announced in the "Moniteur":—

"Conformably to the Convention concluded on the 23d of October last between France and England, the Army of the North, under the orders of Marshal Gerard, passed the frontier on the 15th inst., directing itself on the citadel of Antwerp, in order to insure its surrender to the King of the Belgians."

Thus all doubt is at an end—the Convention agreed to by France and England is to be carried into full effect.

The following order of the day was issued by General Chassé to the garrison of Antwerp on the 17th:—

"To the Citadel of Antwerp, the forts dependent upon it, and His Majesty's Navy in the Scheldt.

"Brave brethren in arms!—The moment when old Dutch courage and loyalty are to be put to

a new attack. Within a few days a French army will appear before these ramparts, in order to compel us, if possible, by force of arms, to surrender this fortress and its dependent forts.

"Full of confidence in the justice of your cause, and relying upon your well-tryed courage and loyalty for your King and Country, we shall intrepidly await this army.

"Brethren in arms!—All Netherlands, and even Europe, have their eyes fixed upon you; let you, collectively and individually, prove that the confidence which our beloved King has reposed in us has not been bestowed on the unworthy. And let us take the unalterable resolution to defend ourselves with manly courage to the last extremity.

"LIVE THE KING!

(Signed) "The General Commander in Chief
"of the Citadel of Antwerp, of
"its dependent Forts, and of his
"Majesty's Navy on the Scheldt,
"Baron CHASSÉ."

It will be seen from the language of Gen. Chassé that *it was his determination to resist to the last extremity*. It is more than probable that before the Magazine is in the hands of our readers some decisive blow will be struck, and that we shall be no longer unable to determine whether a general war is to be the result.

The "Berlin State Gazette" of the 11th announced the determination of Prussia to enter Belgium simultaneously with the entrance of the French:—

"His Majesty the King," says this official organ, "conformably to the declaration which he has made on every occasion, and in concert with Austria and Russia, has caused notice to be given to the Governments of England and France that he must refuse to these coercive measures not only all kind of co-operation, but also his assent; and that, on the contrary, he has resolved to place a Corps of Observation on the Maese."

It will be recollected that France has consented to the occupation of Venloo, till the citadel of Antwerp be restored to Belgium, and with the understanding that, on the departure of the French army, the Prussian troops would retire within their own territory. The following is the comment made on this official document in the demi-official French journal:—

"This is the first official announcement made by the Prussian Government of its views and intentions regarding the contest about to take place in Belgium; but those views and intentions had been known to the French Government a few days before. Baron Werther had explained them verbally to the Duke de Broglie, and he continues to assure this Government that the Corps of Observation about to assemble on the Rhine will remain stationary there so long as the coercive means about to be employed do not extend beyond the stipulations made in the London Convention. That corps is to be increased to 60,000 men. The Prussian Government seems to rely most fully on the good faith of the present Ministers of France, and does not fear that they

would continue the war after its professed object has been attained, or that they would wish to take any other advantage of the success of the French arms."

NEW SHERIFFS.

The following are the names of those who were nominated for Sheriffs by the Lords of the Council, at the Exchequer, on the morrow of St. Martin, in the third year of the reign of King William IV., and in the year of our Lord 1832:—

Bedfordshire—Richard Franklyn, of Great Barford—Charles J. Metcalfe, of Roxson—and G. Pearce, of Harlington, Esqrs.

Berkshire—East George Clayton East, of Hall-place—Charles Archer Houlton, of Welford Park—and Bartholomew Wroughton, of Woolley Park, Esqrs.

Buckinghamshire—Sir Harry Verney, of Claydon House, Bart.—Charles Clowes, of Deilafor Park, Esq.—and Sir Codrington Edmund Cartington, of New House, Chalfont St. Giles, Knt.

Camb. and Hunt.—George Thornhill, of Biddington—George Rust, of Huntingdon—and D. Onslow, of Great Staughton, Esqrs.

Cheshire—John Hurleston Leche, of Cardin—James Hammond, of Winton Hall—and James W. Hammond, of Westaston, Esqrs.

Cumberland—Henry Curwen, of Workington Hall—Fretcheville Lawson Ballantyne Dykes, of Dovenby Hall—and Samuel Irton, of Irton, Esqrs.

Cornwall—Samuel Thomas Spry, of Place—Christopher Wallis Popham, of Antron Lodge—and Richard Spry, of Place, Esqrs.

Derbyshire—George Benson Strutt, of Belper—William Palmer Morewood, of Alfreton Hall—and John Harrison, of Snelston Hall, Esqrs.

Devonshire—John Quick, of Newton House—Samuel Trehawk Kekewich, of Peanmore—and H. G. Cary, of Tor Abbey, Esqrs.

Dorsetshire—Richard Brouncker, of Bouveridge—William Donaldson, of Littleton—and R. P. Glyn, of Gaunt's House, Esqrs.

Essex—Richard Birch Wolfe, of Wood Hall, in Arkden—Charles Welstead, of Valentines—and J. Round, of Danbury Park, Esqrs.

Gloucestershire—Henry Elwes, of Couleburne—Josiah Gist, of Warmington Grange—and H. E. Walker, of Farmington, Esqrs.

Hampshire—Thomas Dunne, of Bitcher, Esq.—Sir Samuel Rush Meryck, of Goodrich Court, Knt.—and John Bleeke Lye, of Hereford, Esq.

Hertfordshire—George Jacob Bosanquet, of Broxbourn-Bury—William Robert Phillimore, of Newbury—and Levy Ames, of Wheathampstead, Esqrs.

Kent—George Stone, of Chislehurst—Demetrius Grevis James, of Ightham—and John Watrs, of Holwood, Esqrs.

Leicestershire—Charles Nevill, of Holt—John Mansfield, of Burstall—and Henry Greene, of Rolleston, Esqrs.

Lincolnshire—Henry Dymoke, of Scrivelsby Court—Henry Handley, of Culverthorpe House—and Charles Keightley Tunnard, of Frampton, Esqrs.

Monmouthshire—William Vaughan, of Courtfield—John Buckle, of Wye Lands—and George Rooke, of Llandogo, Esqrs.

Norfolk—Sir William Beauchamp Proctor, of Langley, Bart.—Robert Marsham, of Stratton Lawless—and Anthony Hamond, of Westacre, Esqrs.

Northamptonshire—William Rose Rose, of Harlestone—William Wood, of Brixworth—and Lewis Lloyd, of Overstone, Esqrs.

Northumberland—William Roddam, of Roddam, Esq.—Sir Edward Blackett, of Mafsen, Bart.—and B. Mitford, of Mitford, Esq.

Nottinghamshire—Sir Thomas Woollaston White, of Walling Wells, Bart.—Silingsby Duncombe, of Langford—and Henry Foljambe, of East Retford, Esqrs.

Oxfordshire—William Frances Lowndes Stone, of Brightwell Park, Esq.—Sir George Dashwood, of Kirtlington Park, Bart.—and John Fane, of Wormsley, Esq.

Rutlandshire—John Muxloe Wingfield, of Market Overton—Edward Watson Smyth, of Gunthorpe—and Godfrey Kemp, of Belton, Esqrs.

Shropshire—Walter Moseley, of Buildwas—John Arthur Lloyd, of Leaton Knowls—and George J. Scott, of Betton, Esqrs.

Somersetshire—George Henry Carew, of Crowcombe Court—Francis Popham, of West Bagborough—and William Manning Dodlington, of Horsington, Esqrs.

Staffordshire—Thomas Kinnersley, of Clough Hall—Hugh Henshall Williamson, of Greenway Bank—and Thomas Howe Parker, of Park Hall, Esqrs.

County of Southampton—Thomas Chamberlayne, of Cranbury—William Kingmill, of Sidmonton—and James Barlow Hoy, of Midlanbury, Esqrs.

Suffolk—Edward Fuller, of Carlton Rode, Esq.—Sir Thomas Sherlock Gouch, of Benacre, Bart.—and William Newton, of Elvedon, Esq.

Surry—Sir Henry Fletcher, of Ashley Park, Bart.—George Thomas Nicholson, of Waverley Abbey—and James Broadwood, of Lyne House, Esqrs.

Sussex—Charles Dixon, of Stanstead Park—Thomas Broadwood, of Beeding, Esqrs.—and the Hon. Robert Curzon, of Parham.

Warwickshire—The Hon. Charles Bertie Percy, of Guy's Cliff—Sir John Mordaunt, of Walton, Bart.—and Sir George Phillips, of Weston, Bart.

Wiltshire—William Temple, of Bishopstrow—George Powlitt Scrope, of Castle Coombe—an T. Bolton, of Brinkworth, Esqrs.

Worcestershire—John Somerset Pakington, of Westwood—John Brown, of Le. Castle, Esqrs.—and Sir Edward Blount, of Morley Hall, Bart.

Yorkshire—William Constable Maxwell, of Evingrington—Henry Preston, of Morchby—and Richard Henry Roundell, of Gledstone, Esqrs.

THE COLONIES.

WEST INDIES (JAMAICA.)

Jamaica Papers to the 3d of October have been received. Lord Mulgrave had suspended Mr. Fawcett, the Comptroller of Customs at Savanna la Mar, on the ground of his participation in the late riots there. His Excellency had remitted the sentences of two free blacks convicted of rebellion by a Court Martial, and sentenced to be transported to the hulks in England for life. The House of Assembly had been prorogued by proclamation until the 30th of October, when it was to meet for despatch of business. The Governor, Lord Mulgrave, had received fresh addresses of congratulation, and appeared to be very popular.

Respecting the modifications of the order in council of November, 1831, said to be in contemplation by government, we learn that the recent despatches to the West Indies have had reference only to the three crown colonies of Trinidad, St. Lucia, and Demerara, or British Guiana. With respect to them another order in council has, we understand, been issued, by which that clause of the order of November, 1831, determining the number of the hours of labour to be legally exacted from the slaves, and fixing the quantities of provisions and clothing to be allowed them, is suspended. The governors of those colonies are now authorised, subject to the approbation of the government at home, to establish such regulations on

those points as may appear to them to be expedient. With regard to the colonies possessing legislatures, there are also understood to be some modifications contemplated of the order in council; but the precise nature of them has not yet been determined on.

EAST INDIES.

We are threatened with another quarrel between the Siamese and the East India Government. It appears that this warlike and restless people have commenced making new conquests, and, among others, are preparing to subdue the city of Calentan, which was expressly placed by the last treaty under the protection of the English. The people of Calentan have accordingly claimed the assistance of the English at Singapore; and if remonstrance fails with the Siamese, honour and good faith call on us to use force.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

Particulars of the new Constitution bestowed by his Majesty upon the Colony of Newfoundland. It appears that the population of Newfoundland is estimated at 70,000 souls, and the island is to be divided into nine districts, which are to return Members in the following proportions:—St. John to send three members, Conception Bay four, Togo Bonavista, Trinity Bay and Ferryland, one each, making four; Placentia two, Burin and Fortune Bay, each one, being two; making a total of fifteen members. Every man above

twenty-one, natural born, or naturalised, not convicted of an infamous crime, and who has occupied for two years a dwelling-house on the island, as owner or tenant, is eligible to the Assembly. Every man who has occupied on the island for twelve months immediately preceding the election a dwelling-house, as owner or tenant, and

who is eligible as aforesaid, shall be entitled to a vote. Voters more than fifteen miles distant, may, by written notice, in form, directed by the governor, subscribed by two witnesses, vote without personal attendance. The duties of Returning Officers are similar to our own. The Assembly is to continue during pleasure.

FOREIGN STATES.

AMERICA. (UNITED STATES.)

An important treaty had been concluded with the Winnebago Indians, by which they cede to the United States all their lands south and east of Wisconsin, and the Fox River of Green Bay, in the whole, amounting to nearly 5,000,000 acres, and are to receive in exchange 10,000 dollars for 27 years. A school, and a quantity of agricultural implements, were also to be provided for them, and they were to retire to a tract of country to the west of the Mississippi. A similar treaty had been concluded with the Sac and Fox Indians.

FRANCE.

The Duchess de Berri was arrested on the 7th November at Nantes. The *Moniteur* has contained a Royal Ordinance, directing that a draught of a law for disposing of the Duchess of Berri be submitted to the Chambers in the approaching Session. The *projet* consists of a resolution that the Duchess shall, without undergoing any form of trial, be banished for life, that her property be confiscated, and that her return to France, or any other member of the dethroned family, be punished with death.

The trials of the parties inculpated in the riots of Paris on the 5th and 6th of June, and for which Paris was declared in a state of siege, have at length, after a hearing of nine days, terminated in the conviction of six only out of twenty-two, and none of these capitally. One has been sentenced to transportation, and the others to various terms of imprisonment.

The French Chambers were opened on the 19th Nov. by the King in person. The cannon of the Invalids at two o'clock announced to the multitude assembled to view the *cortège* that the King had left the Palace of the Tuilleries for the Chamber. When the King arrived at the angle formed by the Pont Royal and the Quay d'Orsay, a man in the crowd, which was of necessity confined to the flagged way, presented a pistol at him, took aim, and fired, but, fortunately, missed his mark.

The King was at first shocked, but soon recovered his presence of mind. On arriving at the Chamber, the usual ceremonies were gone through, after which the King delivered the Speech. Towards the close of it the incident just referred to was noticed. The applause with which the previous part had been received had been very general, but unanimous cheering, and cries of "*Vive le Roi!*" burst forth from the Assembly, on hearing the atrocious attempt that had been made on the King's life.

The Speech is upon the whole a calm and judicious address. In his mention of the means taken to enforce the execution of the Belgian treaty and his advertence to the amicable relations which exist between Great Britain and France the King impressively expresses his satisfaction that "the intimate union which has been brought about between France and Great Britain will be to both nations a fertile source of welfare and of strength, and to all Europe a new guarantee of peace." In the face of all sanguine prognostications of an approaching general war from the party politicians on both sides of the water, the King states, too, his reliance on the pacific disposition of foreign powers, of which he receives daily proofs.

A prudent reserve is maintained as respects the Duchess of Berri, with an insinuation, however, that legislative provision will be made in relation to the exiled family, which will prevent all ambiguity as to their subsequent conduct and endeavours. On the subject of internal government, a direct promise is made of the formation of such institutions and the adoption of such measures as will complete the charter. Among these are specifically mentioned laws to settle the responsibility of Ministers; to adjust the departmental and municipal administrations; and for the organization of public instruction. It is added that others "of less political importance, but of great interest to the affairs of the country, will also be proposed."

M. Dupin has been elected President of the Chamber of Deputies by a large majority.

SPAIN.

The promise of amnesty made by the Queen of Spain has been religiously fulfilled. By a decree of the 15th of October, published in the "*Madrid Gazette*" of the 20th, her Majesty declares that "in virtue of the powers which have been vested in me by my dear and beloved husband, and in conformity with his will, I grant the most ample amnesty that at any period Kings have ever conceded, to all who have been hitherto persecuted for political crimes—whatever may have been the names by which they may have been known; excepting only from this beneficent act those who were so unfortunate as to vote the deposition of the King in Seville, and those who have headed forces against his sovereignty." This amnesty, therefore, excludes only those Members of the Cortes who voted for Ferdinand's deposition in 1823, and the Generals who commanded the troops opposed to him. When we couple this extensive measure of relief with the still more extensive change in the character of the Government officers, it is impossible not to see that the uxoriousness of a despot is about to produce most beneficial effects on the political condition of his subjects.

BELGIUM.

The Legislative Session commenced on the 13th November, with a speech from the throne by King Leopold the First. This document will be read with interest. After complimenting the nation on the acknowledgment by foreign courts of its identity, and the recognition of its flag, and on the closer connexion of Belgium with France by his marriage with the eldest daughter of the King, he comes to the point—

"The powers had ascertained it as a certainty that, by forbearing any longer from having recourse to coercive measures, they would place Belgium in a condition of immediate necessity to seek for justice by herself; they did not wish then to run the chance of a general war. Two of these powers, allied by a solemn convention, have pledged themselves to begin the immediate evacuation of our territory; the French and English fleets combined now shackle the commerce of Holland; and if these means of coercion are ineffectual, in two days a French army will come, without infringing on the tranquillity of Europe, to prove that the guarantees which have been given are not vain words.

"Should the execution by the powers of the treaty which has been declared to be guaranteed by them, prevent our youthful and fine army from displaying its valour, I calculate suffi-

ciently on its devotion to be assured that, in the course of the events which are preparing, the violations of the territory by the enemy, or any other act of aggression against Belgium, shall not take place with impunity.

"The interests of this army are the objects of my lively solicitude: it is difficult yet to fix a period for disarming—a measure now more probable than ever. A project of law on the organization of the army in time of peace will, nevertheless, be presented to you. Promotions, pensions, and the pay of the effective part of the troops, shall also be the object of specific laws."

After going through the projects for improved domestic legislation, he says—

"We approach a great event, gentlemen: the liberation of the territory should conduce to strengthen public confidence. But you will remember with regret that Belgium—entire Belgium—has not been adopted by Europe. When the day of separation shall arrive, we shall not be insensible to the services rendered by the population, who had so devotedly associated themselves with our cause; they have not ceased to occupy my thoughts; they deserve the fixed attention of the nation. Belgium shall remain the country of their choice."

The speech represents the country as flourishing beyond all expectation.

POLAND.

The following official notice has been posted at the Baltic Coffee-house, by order of the Imperial Russian Embassy:—

"Notice is hereby given, that all subjects of the kingdom of Poland, now residing in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, who have taken no part in the late Polish rebellion, and who intend to return to Poland, or wish to prolong their stay in this country, are required to express such intention, and obtain permission to that effect, by addressing their request in writing to the Imperial Russian Embassy, or to the Consul-General in London, within three months of the present date."

It is understood that this notice does not apply to the subjects of Poland who, since the restoration of legal order in the kingdom, have received permission to reside abroad, and who are furnished with the proper passports for that purpose.

TURKEY.

From the German papers, it appears that the Porte is making some expiring efforts to avert its downfall. Several ships of the line and frigates are getting ready for sea to reinforce the Turkish fleet, which has not yet come to a decisive action with the Egyptian squadron. The Austrian Government has issued a notice prohibiting the importation of arms and ammunition into Egypt until the "insurrection now existing shall have ceased."

CRITICAL NOTICES.

The Works of the Rev. John Howe, M.A., with Memoirs of his Life. By Edmund Calamy, D.D.

Mr. Howe was one of the most eminent men of his times, and his name has come down to posterity without reproach. His talents were of the highest order, his learning varied and profound. He was peculiarly distinguished by a rich flow of natural and manly eloquence, and his works are an imperishable monument of his fame. Christianity was his religion; and though through his long ill party spirit ran high, and he was called to occupy a conspicuous station, he was calm amidst his fury, and maintained his principles without compromising his character for prudence, benevolence, and those milder graces of the Christian profession which are its brightest ornaments. His biographer truly observes of him, that "he seems to have been born into the world to support generous principles, a catholic spirit, and an extensive charity." This would be high praise at any time, but in the circumstances in which he was placed it exhibits the rarest excellence. The manner in which he became one of the domestic chaplains to the Protector, and the noble disinterestedness, integrity, and firmness with which he discharged the duties of his perilous office are infinitely to his credit. He was a priest at court without ambition or servility; and when fanaticism had grown into fashion, he opposed to it the gentle fervours of an enlightened and rational piety; and this at the risk of incurring the displeasure of a patron who wielded the power of the state, and whose resentments were most dreaded by those who were best acquainted with his character. Mr. Howe knew him intimately, and was high in his favour, yet he fearlessly combated before him, and in the presence of a numerous congregation at the chapel of Whitehall, a notion which he was known to entertain, and to which he attached the greatest importance. The anecdote is thus related by Dr. Calamy:—"I had heard from several (and it had been confirmed to me by Mr. Jeremy White, who lived at Whitehall at the very same time with Mr. Howe), that the notion of a particular faith in prayer prevailed much in Cromwell's court, and that it was a common opinion among them that such as were in a special manner favoured of God, when they offered up prayers and supplications to him for his mercies, either for themselves or others, often had such impressions made upon their minds and spirits by a divine hand, as signified to them not only in the general that these prayers would be heard and graciously answered, but that the particular mercies that were sought for would be certainly bestowed; nay, and sometimes also intimated to them in what way and manner they would be afforded, and pointed out to them future events beforehand, which in reality is the same with inspiration. Having heard of mischief done by the prevalence of this notion, I took the opportunity that offered, when there was nothing to hinder the utmost freedom, to inquire of Mr. Howe what he had known about this matter, and what were his apprehensions concerning it. He told me the prevalence of the notion that I mentioned at Whitehall, at the time when he lived

there, was too notorious to be called in question; and that not a little pains were taken to cultivate and support it, and that he once heard a sermon there (from a person of note), the avowed design of which was to maintain and defend it. He said he was so fully convinced of the ill tendency of such a principle, that after hearing this sermon, he thought himself bound in conscience, when it came next to his turn to preach before Cromwell, to set himself industriously to oppose it, and to beat down that spiritual pride and confidence which such fancied impulses and impressions were apt to produce and cherish. He told me he observed that while he was in the pulpit Cromwell heard him with great attention, but would sometimes knit his brows and discover great uneasiness. When the sermon was over, he told me a person of distinction came to him and asked him if he knew what he had done; and signified it to him as his apprehension that Cromwell would be so incensed upon that discourse that he would find it very difficult to make his peace with him, or secure his favour for the future. Mr. Howe replied that he had but discharged his conscience, and could leave the event with God."

To the honour of the Protector he neither dismissed his chaplain nor visited him with any direct marks of his disapprobation.

The Act of Uniformity, the most impolitic and unjust that ever passed into law during the tyranny of the Stuarts, drove Mr. Howe, and two thousand exemplary and laborious clergymen from their pulpits and their flocks, and replaced them, for the most part, with very inefficient successors. From the known liberality of Mr. Howe's views on the subject of ecclesiastical discipline, his non-conformity excited great astonishment in the High Church party. Dr. Wilkins, on one occasion, ventured to question him as to his motives in taking a step so fatal to all his worldly prospects, intimating that from his known *latitude* in such matters he fully expected him to have been among those who would have submitted to the law. Mr. Howe declined entering upon the subject further than to assure his friend that the *latitude* of his, which he was pleased to notice, was so far from inducing him to conformity, that it was the very thing that made and kept him a non-conformist." Mr. Howe was not without his share of suffering for conscience' sake. And it is to the everlasting disgrace of the Protestant Church of England that she not only thrust such men out of her pale, but persecuted them with the most unrelenting severity. This however did not sour his temper or provoke retaliation even in word or spirit. He bore meekly the injuries heaped upon him, and laboured incessantly to quell the violence which on both sides threatened the total extinction of charity. He occasionally communed with the Church which had done him so much wrong, and felt and manifested the deepest anxiety, if he could not reconcile conflicting opinions, to soften the asperities of those who maintained them with so much heat. In the reign of James, the well-known policy of the court was to re-establish popery, by making large concessions to the non-conformists, and by this means weakening and frightening the Church

into a compliance with its insidious designs. Some of the dignified clergy were alarmed lest the Dissenters should be brought in, and themselves displaced. Poor Dr. Sherlock was for a season panic-struck, and either to allay his fears or confirm his suspicions, invited Mr. Howe to dine with him. Dr. Calamy gives the following amusing account of what took place after dinner:—"The discourse ran mostly upon the danger the Church was at that time in of being entirely ruined. The Doctor freely but pretty abruptly asked Mr. Howe what he thought the Dissenters would do, supposing the preferments of the Church should be made vacant, and an offer should be made of filling them up out of their number? Mr. Howe was so surprised with such a question as this, which he little expected, that he was at first at a loss for an answer. Whereupon the Doctor drew out his dark and melancholy scheme very distinctly, with all imaginable marks of concern. He told them he thought the Bishops would be as certainly cast, as they were at that time imprisoned in the tower; that the rest of the clergy who had so generally refused reading the King's declaration would follow after them; that it was not a thing to be supposed that their places would be suffered to continue vacant; and that no way could be thought of for filling them up again, but from among the dissenters; and who knows, said he, but Mr. Howe may be offered to be master of the Temple? (the preferment at that time held by the querist). And therefore he intimated he was very desirous to know how they would be inclined to behave, upon such a supposition, of which he believed him to be as capable of giving an account as any man whatsoever.

"Mr. Howe told the Doctor that these were things altogether uncertain; but that if it should so happen that matters should fall out according to his fears, he could not pretend to answer for the conduct of the Dissenters, among whom there were several parties that acted upon different principles; and that, therefore, it was most reasonable to suppose their conduct might be different. He signified to him that he could answer for none but himself; and that he thought, for his part, if things should ever come to the pass he mentioned, he should not baulk an opportunity of more public service (which he was not aware he had done anything to forfeit), provided it was offered to him on such terms as he had no just reason to except against; but then, he added, that, as for the emolument thence accruing, he should not be for meddling with that, any otherwise than as a hand to convey it to the legal proprietor. Whereupon the Doctor rose up from his seat and embraced him; and said that he had always taken him for that ingenious, honest man, that he now found him to be, and seemed not a little transported with joy. Mr. Howe afterwards telling this passage to a certain great man in the Church, to whom the Doctor was well known, and signifying how much he was, on a sudden, to seek for an answer to a question he so little expected, which was bottomed upon a supposition that had not so much as once entered into his thoughts before, he immediately made this reply:—"Sir, you say you had not once thought of the case, or so much as supposed anything like it; but, you must give me leave to tell you, if you had studied

the case seven years together, you could not have said anything that had been more to the purpose, or more to the Doctor's satisfaction."

Mr. Howe's letter to the incomparable Lady Russell, suggesting to her sources of consolation on the legal murder of her husband, is one of the noblest specimens of Christian eloquence to be found in any language. We have been greatly interested in the perusal of the Memoir of this great and good man; and regret, in common with all the friends of religion and mankind, that, comparatively, so few materials were in the possession of his biographer. Mr. Howe, though a Puritan, was eminently cheerful;—his wit was sparkling, and his conversation and manners most pleasing and attractive. We have left but little space to speak of the many times before us. Large as it is it is filled with intellectual treasures. "The Living Temple," "The glorious Living Temple!" "The Blessedness of the Righteous," which transport us to the heaven of heavens, are above all criticism. And the incomparable treatise—"The Vanity of Man, as mortal,"—who can read it without emotions the most pleasurable and sublime? Here are seven octavo volumes comprised in one, and yet the type is large and clear, the paper of a strong texture, and the face of the page beautiful; and, for correctness, we may pronounce it, beyond all precedent, the most accurate piece of typography that has issued from the British press. The Portrait is finely executed, and gives us assurance of a man. It is an index to the whole volume.

Memoir of the Duchess of Abrantes.

Who has not passed some of the most agreeable hours of his life in lounging over those graceful records of a licentious but elegant epoch, in which the heir of the *petit souper* was the historian of his times? Who does not regret—since we are to have details of fashionable life—the case, the wit, the life, the luxury to be found in a page of our old French memoirs?

That polished facility of style, for which the French school was formerly so celebrated, has passed away with the manners which created it. When the career of a courtier depended on the brilliancy of his conversation, every energy and accomplishment was bent on the endeavour to give to his language that easy flow and pointed epigram, in which a nothing can be most playfully said, and a repartee most aptly given. Formed by conversationalists for the purposes of conversation, the French language became so beautifully conversational, that the man of the world found, in using the language of society, he possessed the purest style that could be desired by the man of letters.

The author who was a gentleman had only to write as he talked to be classical and correct; and all that he wanted, to commence a book, was ideas. These every one could find in his own life; and of his own life almost every one was capable of making a work of interest.

The Revolution destroyed not only the old régime, but the language of the old régime;—it is completely lost.

The pompous jargon of the tribune, the bombastic style of the empire, and the doctrinal tone of the professor, have since been alternately the mode; and have now altogether intro-

duced a style which has neither clearness, brilliancy, nor simplicity to recommend it. The book before us, abounding in false aphorisms and gaudy decorations, is an apt example of the dogmatic, declamatory style of the literature, and, what is worse still, of the conversation, of the period.

But, passing over this, which is a fault not easily to be forgiven, but necessarily to be expected, these *Memoirs*, though written by a lady, evidently disgusted at being no longer "a personage," are still delightful from the delicious regret with which, in the decline of life, she lingers over the pleasures of her youth.

There is a richness and raciness about her pictures,—she describes all that charmed her with such a brusque and present energy,—that, notwithstanding the trace of disappointment that here and there appears, you see her, throughout her work, as the *Allegro* of Malmaison rather than the *Penserosa* of Versailles. This identity with the past is no slight accomplishment in a memorialist: but this is not all; the subject-matter itself of these *Memoirs* is one which, if treated with common ability, could not fail to attract attention.

The youth of Napoleon—and in his youth we include the period antecedent to his greatness—drawn with the light touches of a female hand, and seen under those minor lights and shadows only perceptible to a female eye, forms the material of a work to which the future historian must gladly refer for information, and which we, of the contemporary day, cannot fail to regard with peculiar interest.

One of these details—which would have escaped any but a woman—is the great attention which the General paid to his hands and nails after his victory over the Sections. We see, in this little circumstance, the dawn of the future Emperor—the husband of Maria Louise—who sought to fill his ante-chambers with the rotten races of the old nobility, and who sacrificed the prestige of his fortune to be the son-in-law of the legitimate tyrant of Austria.

There are a thousand little traits of this description, not only of the Emperor himself, but of his family, which give an insight into the character and manners of that singular society, which seemed rather the masquerade of a court than its reality.

The Duchesse d'Abrantes, moreover, is almost our bean idéal of the fine lady of the empire:—handsome, intriguing, imperative—with dark eyes, a masculine air, and easy manners, with the courage of an Amazon on horseback, and whipping a blood-horse, in a gig, till it ran away with her; enjoying a romp of any kind, and affecting the society of men of letters; always spouting forth praises of French valour, and railing against English duplicity,—it is necessary to keep all the circumstances, which formed her character, before our eye, in order to admire or forgive it. She lays down most startling maxims with great solemnity; she indulges now and then in figures of marvellous incomprehensibility.

She makes what are meant, no doubt, to be very wise and very deep reflections; and it is astonishing how much better she would write if she would but profess ignorance and condescend to be simple,

For example—"France became the rightful proprietress of all the treasures which fell into her possession by the force of arms, because she knew and appreciated their value!" What a most excellent theory for Jonathan Wild!—it is but to know and appreciate the value of a purse to give one a right to take it whenever one pleases.

Then for the rhetoric—"The helmet of Attila, wrested from the museum of the Gallery of Apollo, was a booty well worthy of the pillagers," &c. We should recommend to Madame Junot's earnest attention that splendid passage in a contemporary orator's speech, which we remember producing such bursts of applause at Cambridge:—"Ere the harpies of literature had pounced upon the yet untasted banquets of the mind;" meaning, before the Edinburgh Review was set up. But we have neither time nor space to say more than that the *Memoirs* of Madame la Duchesse are more entertaining, perhaps, than she intended them to be, but not quite so profound.

Lives of Illustrious and Distinguished Scotsmen, from the earliest period to the present time, arranged in alphabetical order, and forming a complete Scottish Biographical Dictionary. By Robt. Chambers, Author of "The Picture of Scotland," &c. 8vo. 1832.

The Editor, in the advertisement prefixed to this first volume of Scottish Biography, announces the design of the work: he tells us "that it is to contain a complete and succinct account of the lives of all natives of Scotland, who have attained eminence, whether in the literary, scientific, religious, or political world; each to be treated at a length suitable to his particular merit or fame, and the whole to be arranged, for reference, in an alphabetical order;"—and it is our duty to assure the public, that this design as far as the first volume extends is accomplished to the letter. The literary department discovers industry of research, great power of condensation, perspicuity of arrangement, and, bating a few Scotticisms and inelegancies, a remarkable correctness in style and composition. The merits of the articles, in point of mental character, are various—some are written with considerable vigour, others are less distinguished; but there is not a page in the volume that can be pronounced unworthy of an undertaking, which will form a standard work in the literature of Scotland, and a book of reference in every library throughout the British dominions. The portraits are indeed splendid. Each is a study in itself. Duncan Forbes—William Hunter—and Andrew Fletcher, are glorious specimens of the "human face divine:" we are sure that they must be authentic and original, and seldom have we seen engravings so well executed. We trust the proprietors will be remunerated for their liberal confidence in the public taste, and that they will be encouraged to complete their design in the same spirit with which it has been commenced. We perfectly agree with them in their estimate of biography, as one of the most useful species of writing; and we sympathize with their patriotic enthusiasm when they express their

conviction that "Scotland yields to no other country on the face of the globe, in the riches of her materials for biographical composition, and more especially in furnishing illustrious incentives to virtuous conduct and honourable exertions in the paths of ordinary life." But it is but justice to let them speak for themselves. With the following quotation we take leave of them for the present, merely stating that the volume which is thus introduced to the world, extends from the letter A to C, beginning with Abercromby, and ending with Creech :—

"Perhaps it is not altogether national prepossession which prompts the publishers of the present work to believe, that if any class of great men more than others are likely to hold forth such examples, it is those of Scotland—a country in which the diffusion of education, and the enterprising character of the people, have certainly given rise to more examples of the triumph of genius over circumstances, than are to be found in any others in proportion. Hardly any other country perhaps could show a class of characters exactly parallel to the Wallace, the Knox, the Buchanan, and the Burns of Scotland ;—men to whom native rank was nothing, and who overcame all obstructions, in their respective paths, by the pure force of character and intellect. Hence it is the confident hope of the publishers, that by limiting the present work to Scotland, not only will the general picture be more unique, and in better keeping, but it will more expressly comprehend an array of men, whose lives are of a practically useful and exemplary character.

"To the native of Scotland, who must see in this work a laudable attempt, for the first time, to concentrate the achievements, the sufferings, the virtues, and the glories of his countrymen, little need be said to recommend it to his favour. The appeal which country at all times makes to his bosom, could not be well more direct in any case than the present. If he but reflect upon her chivalrous warriors and kings—her thrice-honoured host of reformers and martyrs—her noble array of scholars and philosophers, historians and poets—who have caused her name to be respected all over the globe—he must acknowledge that few works could have a more powerful claim on his attention."

Venice; a Poem. Romanus and Emilia; a Dramatic Sketch.

Poetry has its weeds as well as agriculture. It is the duty of the critic to point out their varieties, and to furnish illustrations of the distinctive characters of each. Some are poisonous,—others are so far harmless that they are mere cumberers of the ground. Some are flowers without fragrance, others are common fool's parsley. And all prove either the poverty or luxuriance of the soil. But the literary husbandman is bound to root them up before he attempts the task of profitable cultivation. We are sorry that many of them prefer cockle to wheat, and cherish what their own interest and that of the public calls upon them to destroy. That "Venice" belongs to one of the classes to which we refer, will be readily conceded by all the lovers of genuine poetry, who remember—

and who that have read can ever forget!—Byron's beautiful, inimitable description, containing the line—

"'Tis Greece, but living Greece no more," and the following miserable and labour'd attempt. Is it not cockle among the finest wheat?

"When o'er the warrior's couch we bend and aigh,
Where glory's tenement is spread to die,
Mark life's red fever quiver in its shrine,
And view the bright eyeshroud its beam divine;
When sickly slumber crouches on each limb,
The tott'ring Reason, vacant, wild, and dim,
Flings from her shadowy throne the maniac gaze,

Wild'rd in darkening being's latest rays;
When life's small spark is shiver'd, and the breath

Pants in the joyless gloominess of death;
When from the sinking lamp a still, cold glow
Just bares the stricken lineaments of woe,
And just reveals the pale, chill cheek, whose bloom

Has shut its portals for the humid tomb;
We stand and look, in stifled sadness there,
On the dim eye, fix'd in its last wild stare,—
On the extended arm—the gather'd lips,—
And darkly feel that sol'd mind's eclipse;
Feel for a moment o'er us fold the night
That hangs around that spirit's blasted light;
Till nature bounds to vividness anew,
And all her ruin clogs the anguish'd view;
While aught that sanctifies the glimmering eye
Of desolation and of memory
Awake, and teem around the heated brain
Tears of despair ;—but, oh, how fondly vain !
Thus Venice seems upon her marble bed
Coldly alive, or tremulously dead."

Romanus and Emilia contains some good passages ; something of nature, and yet the story is extravagant, and the whole improbable. We should say of Mr. Luis Cambray that he is a poetaster, but that he will never be a poet. We advise him to weed out the fancies of his brain ; to abandon the Muses and Helicon.

Statistics of France. By Lewis Goldsmith.

Mr. Goldsmith, in a well-written preface, thus introduces the present volume to his readers. We differ from him in politics ; but we think that in the field which he has now chosen for his labours he will be useful :—

"It is now eight years since I have written a line which has appeared in print, and all that time I have been out of England ; it is, therefore, with no small share of diffidence that I appear again before my countrymen in my old capacity as an Author. I fear that I am almost a stranger to a great portion of the present public ; but I feel in some degree encouraged in addressing those who formerly received me with favour.

"What gave rise to my present undertaking I shall state in a few words. In the course of conversation in 1825 with M. de Villèle, with whose friendship I have long been honoured, that eminent statesman observed, that he was desirous to see a work which would give a faithful account of the resources and industry of France ; and as he was well acquainted with

the course of my studies during the many years I had resided in the country, he was so good as to say that he thought me not incompetent to such an undertaking. Thus encouraged I set to work, persuaded that in making known the statistics of France, my work might, in many respects, be useful in England. I speak of France during the government of the Bourbons; since then, according to the evidence of facts, as will appear in the course of this publication,

'Chaos is come again.'

"Of this chaotic confusion I have endeavoured to give an intelligible account; it was no part of my province to reduce it to regularity or order.

"The present volume has not exhausted above a fourth part of my materials; should it be favourably received, I shall endeavour, in preparing the remainder for publication, to make the whole more worthy of attention, than I have been able to render this preliminary volume, which has passed through the press during the numerous changes which are incident to a state of revolution."

When we say that Mr. Goldsmith's preface is well written, we protest against his ultra principles. We equally hate despotism and anarchy. If Louis Philippe continue the game he seems at present disposed to play, we care not how soon he is deposed. Frenchmen will, after a few more struggles, obtain "just and true liberty—equal and impartial liberty." If they do not yet understand it, events will be their instructors. If the lessons of the last thirty years are lost upon them, they deserve to be enslaved. But through all the "varieties of untried being" which they may be doomed to experience, their final regeneration may be obstructed, but cannot ultimately fail. Its principle is indestructible. The present is an interesting and awful crisis. The chaff will, ere long, be separated from the wheat, for He whose fan is in his hand will thoroughly purge his floor." Afflicted humanity must be content to suffer; for suffering is the only effective teacher. The drama of blood is again about to open upon the nations; may heaven prevent our assisting in the dreadful spectacle! The wrongs of Poland, at no distant day, will be avenged. What are the Belgians and the Belgian question, as causes of war, compared with the atrocious inflections which have blotted Poland out of the map of Europe?

We thank Mr. Goldsmith for appending to this introductory volume the document containing the rights of dramatic authorship in France: it may afford important matter for discussion when the subject again comes before Parliament.

The Christian Warfare Illustrated. By the Rev. Robert Vaughan.

The antagonist powers of good and evil are incessantly carrying on their relentless and exterminating war. The issue of the mighty conflict, we are happy to know, is not doubtful. But the issue, as it regards many of the individual combatants, cannot be predicted by human intelligence. The soldiers are frequently seen changing sides, and some fight so languidly in the cause of truth and righteous-

ness, that we cannot but tremble for the result. They will not overcome, and how shall they receive the Crown of Life? The Christian warfare must be strenuously maintained with perseverance to the end. In order to this, its principles must be understood—their operation upon the heart felt and cherished—and their resistance to every opposing influence unremitting till the victory is complete and goodness for ever triumphs. Mr. Vaughan, as one of the leaders of the host, who has laid down a plan of tactics, both offensive and defensive, is already well known as an able biographer and historian; his *Life of Wickliffe* and *Memorials of the Stuart Dynasty* have acquired for him a reputation that will always secure a cordial welcome to every new production of his pen. He now appears in the character of a theologian; and his divinity is rational, scriptural, and practical.

In the present volume he has supplied an exhibition of the effects of Christianity on the mind of its disciples, considered in the leading diversities of their characters and circumstances. He has ably distinguished between what is real and counterfeit—between the operation of sound and fallacious principles. He also shows that there is nothing in the acknowledged imperfections of Christians to furnish a valid objection to Christianity, nor against our anticipations of the future moral grandeur with which they shall be invested in a world of unassailed purity, where the spirits of the just are made perfect. He shows that the improvement is advancing upon earth, which will secure this glorious consummation in heaven. To those who view Christianity in the light of a divine communication, and the germ of all the excellence which the human character is capable of attaining, and of all the felicity which it is qualified to enjoy, we cordially recommend this work of Mr. Vaughan. The style is clear, its tone vigorous; and it is equally free from fanaticism and bigotry. Will the time ever arrive when the Christian will be the only warfare? We are inclined to think that when this becomes universal, and not till then every other will cease.

Advice to a Young Man upon first going to Oxford, in Ten Letters from an Uncle to his Nephew. By the Rev. Edward Berens, M.A. late Fellow of Oriel College.

• Many a man leaves Oxford on whom advice has been thrown away, and he enters the Church without a single qualification for the discharge of his sacred functions. Nowhere is reform so peremptorily called for as in our Universities. Seminaries of religion they are not; and if a youth saves his morals, surrounded as he is with a contaminating atmosphere, he may be said to escape, like Daniel, from the lions' den, or the three Hebrews from the burning fiery furnace. There are, doubtless, religious men at Oxford and Cambridge, but they are not produced by the system of education and discipline designed to regulate and restrain a college life. We are thankful to those who know its dangers for suggesting to the thoughtless and inexperienced such salutary cautions and admonitions as may guard them from the whirlpool and the preci-

place, and enable them successfully to thread their way through all the mazes of evil which might otherwise perplex and delude them.

These Ten Letters embrace most of the topics of importance which the youthful graduate would do well to mark, learn, and inwardly digest. They are the following:—Sense of Religion—Choice of Friends—Conversation—Against yielding to the Influence of Numbers—Improvement of Time—Punctuality—Amusements—*Expenses and running into Debt*—Temperance—English Reading. All of these subjects are treated with discrimination, and evince the practical good sense and benevolent feelings of the Author.

1. Library of Ecclesiastical Knowledge.
2. Essays on Church Polity. 2 vols.
3. History of Christianity to the age of Constantine. Vol. I.
4. The Christian Priesthood.
5. On Schism.
6. The Nineteenth Article of the Church of England.
7. The Life of Melancthon—of Luther—of Calvin.—*Cum multis aliis.*

This is a most valuable series of publications. The world very well understands the nature of ecclesiastical power, and how it has been exerted for the space of eighteen centuries. It is high time that it should possess a Library of Ecclesiastical Knowledge; that ecclesiastical pretensions should be fully discussed; the claims of different churches, their agreement with, or opposition to the Christianity of the New Testament: these are subjects that now especially demand the most serious investigation. We are on the eve of a great ecclesiastical revolution. It is impossible that church power in Europe can survive the nineteenth century, and in some countries it already totters to its base. It therefore becomes Christians of all communions so to study the question of ecclesiastical polity, as to be prepared to act a wise, a decided, and a scriptural part when the crisis arrives. We are peculiarly anxious that the publications of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge should be read in connexion with the tracts of the Library of Ecclesiastical Knowledge. We would not have the one class separated from the other—the nation should read both, with the New Testament, as the arbiter, of all the questions that are mooted, and we have no fear for the results. The tracts before us, it is but fair to say, are opposed to all sectarian monopolies. They advocate the Christianity of the first three centuries, and they loudly call for the abatement of clerical pride, power, and intolerance.

Oral Traditions of the Cinque Ports and their Localities, compared with Antiquarian Researches, Natural Causes, and their Effects. By Capt. Kennett Beacham Martin, of the General Steam Navigation Company.

Did Captain Martin, when he sent this lively

and interesting pamphlet to the press, really imagine that "the critics would snarl at his humble production?" Does he not know that we all belong to the Humane Society, and that the milk of kindness flows in our bosoms? Snarl, indeed! We can assure him that the gentle craft have no such curriish propensities. We believe that he will now entertain a kinder feeling towards the whole race; for have we not all commended his performance? and, for the best of all reasons, we are just to modest merit; and when an Author feels and writes like a man, and opens the stores of his knowledge through the channel of his peculiar habits of thought and inquiry, we, in common with the public, cannot but offer him our grateful acknowledgments.

The Cinque Ports have been chiefly known to the public as supplying to government a good snug sinecure. Captain Martin has exhibited them under another and more pleasing aspect.

The Life and Adventures of the Old Lady of Threadneedle Street, containing an Account of her numerous Intrigues with various eminent Statesmen of the past and present Times. Written by Herself.

Another "Old Woman's Book" to keep Mrs. Trollope in countenance. Old ladies are proverbially garrulous, especially when the subject happens to be themselves. This autobiographer is a wealthy old dame,—so it is said by her friends, but rather suspected by her enemies,—who has been accused of certain loose practices and flirtations, who is somewhat proud of her intrigues, and talks in rather a flippant style of the favours she has received and conferred. We can only say whether her averments be true or false if she will admit us to a *tête-à-tête*, and give us the keys and the range of her strong-room, we shall have great pleasure in spending an hour with her. We are quite persuaded that our visit would raise us immeasurably in the opinion of society, and we should have the bulls and bears of Change Alley crying us up as a constellation of all the virtues under heaven. While the Old Lady pays her debts, and keeps up her character for solvency, she may go to Court, be well received at drawing-rooms, and Ministers of State will recognize her as an intimate acquaintance; our gracious Sovereign, and his still more gracious Consort, will receive her with marked condescension; and the very ragamuffins in the streets, headed by Henry Hunt, the blacking-man, will throw up their greasy caps to honour her as she returns to her spacious mansion in Threadneedle Street. Some people say she has been a little shuffling of late, and a great deal too has been whispered about a charter, to which she is said to cling with far more tenacity than that popular and new-made Sovereign, King Louis Philippe, to a charter of a somewhat different kind, of which, a few months ago, he was so enamoured, that all France believed he would for ever regard it as the foundation of his throne and royalties. But "the Old Lady," whatever may be said of King Philippe, is no chattering. We must, however, leave her

to her fate. She is before a tribunal where, sooner or later, she will receive even-handed justice.

Otterbourne; a Story of the English Marches. 3 vols.

Otterbourne is a work of considerable talent. The story is interesting, the characters well drawn, and its various details illustrate a portion of history familiar to all who have read the ballad of Chevy-chase, or examined the immortal bard's most noble and beautiful sketch of our English Hotspur. The author has perused much and thought much concerning the lore of the past but most chivalrous age, when daring deeds were of daily occurrence upon the border that divided such gallant and fiery spirits as the Douglas and the Percy. We have them before us in this historic novel of Otterbourne—brave knights and fair dames, and sturdy followers, with "battles, sieges, fortunes"—such as are dear to the lovers of romance. The work will be read with interest, either as a tale or a description of the habits and manners of our fighting forefathers, when the sword was the sole arbiter of all disputes, and slight was ever upon the side of the strongest. The stout old knight, Sir John de Coupland, and his daughter, the fair Anise, will be the favourite characters, but there are many others who, though less prominent, will grow into the good graces of the reader. We have said much in the writer's praise; we must add a few sentences of an opposite character. The author of "Otterbourne" apparently formed a glossary of hard, obsolete, and incomprehensible words before he commenced his story, and introduced them upon all occasions when it was possible so to do. This is a grievous fault—the idea was most unfortunate—it materially injures the work—in the first place because it looks like affectation, in the next because we are continually puzzled to make out the meaning intended to be conveyed. There is scarcely a page throughout the work to which our objection does not apply. We are eternally startled by black-letter phrases, we have never met before, and hope never to meet again in a publication meant for readers of the nineteenth century. The author of "Otterbourne" has abilities of a very high order; and he will do well in future to remember that he writes for those who cannot every now and then turn to the authorities with which he is himself so well acquainted.

The String of Pearls, by the author of Darnley. 2 vols. small 8vo.

Many men, many minds; this is fortunate in most instances, but in none more than in point of literary taste; while one reader will rave delightedly through "the pleasant paths of poesy," another will prefer the more actual scenes in prose. We have heard one of our high legal dignities, one who delights not in Lord Byron, and declines he never read Sir Walter Scott, say that his great enjoyment lay in the "Arabian Nights." Such a taste will be gratified to the

utmost by the "String of Pearls." The volumes consist of tales which carry us back to the days when our study was the window-seat, or the shadow of some old tree, when we believed in the "Travels of Gulliver," and never doubted the identity of "Robinson Crusoe;" days of marbles, kites, and of some things less pleasant,—to wit, grammars and copy-books, to say nothing of their consequences. We, like children, to love fairy lore, it cultivates in them the imaginative faculty, and lays up in the mind a little store of rich imagery, which will often be matter of grateful memory in after-days: our own reminiscences of the "White Cat," would be a heavy loss could they vanish, and "leave no trace behind" of those glad hours when we believed kings wore crowns, and that bad and good actions were sure of their reward. We are greatly pleased with the volumes before us; there is much variety of adventure, with a due number of princesses in distress, rescued by brave and handsome princes. A rich vein of fancy runs through the whole, and the descriptions are as gorgeous as the East, to which they belong. Mr. James has been very happy in the choice of his locale; India has as yet been little made the territory of fiction. We conclude by observing that the youthful reader will obtain much information in these pages of Oriental customs and superstitions.

An Essay on the Weeds of Agriculture, with their common and botanical Names; their respective Characters and bad Qualities; whether as infesting Samples of Corn or encumbering the Soil; also Practical Remarks on their Destruction, by following or otherwise. The posthumous Work of Benjamin Holditch, Esq. late Editor of the Farmers' Journal. Edited by G. Sinclair, F.L.S., F.H.S., Author of Hortus Gramineus Woburnensis, Corresponding Member of the Caledonian Horticultural Society of Edinburgh, of the Honourable the Board of Agriculture of Stuttgart, and Nurseryman, New Cross, London. Third Edition.

This is the posthumous work of a man who distinguished himself in the republic of letters. The first part only being perfected in manuscript by the Author, was bequeathed to the present Editor, who has supplied what was wanting to complete the original design. It is respectably executed, and accompanied by very accurate illustrations, which add greatly to its value. We agree with the Editor, that "it is unnecessary to mention the advantages of a manual on such a subject, of so much importance to good husbandry, and which cannot be too often or too early impressed on the minds of young farmers, for whose especial use the Author designed his Essay." We confidently hope that its general circulation will confer substantial benefit upon the Author's widow and family, who are to receive whatever profits arise from its sale.

THE ANNUALS.

"The Annals" are now blossoming, and, we trust, flourishing around us. A few of our old acquaintances have died off, and their places have been supplied with more promising off-sets of the same agreeable, but numerous, family. Among the deaths we have to reckon "The Gem" and "The Winter's Wreath." With the former went the occupation of Mr. Abraham Cooper, R.A., the artist of the horses; and with the latter that of Mr. Chorley, an accomplished writer and a judicious editor. Among the births we have to include "The Book of Beauty" and "Turner's Landscape Annual;" the first under the editorship of Miss Laundon, and the second under that of Mr. Leitch Ritchie. Some two or three others of less pretension, to which we shall presently accord some notice, have also entered upon life. It is clear, however, there are too many of the class; and that, although there may be a hundred thousand purchasers of such works, if the market be overstocked, the chance of profit is very small. We believe the general opinion is that the gains bear no proportion to the expense and risk attending such costly publications; and that, consequently, the appearance of a new competitor is but another step towards the downfall of the race. We contemplate their extinction with much regret. They are at once pleasant and useful, and make their approaches in so insinuating a guise, and levy so trifling a tax for the advantages they give, that we shall miss them from our literature as we would so many gay butterflies from a field in spring. We wish, however, that we may augur wrongly, and that the time of their departure is yet far distant. Certain it is, nevertheless, that if they grow too numerous, and consequently unprofitable, they must soon cease to exist.

The Forget-me-Not.

Although the first to commence the race, the "Forget-me-Not" has been long since overtaken by more than one competitor, and is now, we regret to say, not among the foremost. It is, however, an old favourite, and has, at least, this one claim to public patronage: in truth, the editor should depend less upon this solitary advantage, and more upon his own exertions to secure success. The volume for 1833 contains two stories from the pen of the author of "Salathiel;" they are published without his name, but the writer cannot be mistaken. In this contributor lies the chief strength of the "Forget-me-Not." He has some unworthy associates,—such as Nicholas Mitchell, Esq., the author of "Constantinople," or rather a siege thereof,—and some who do not suffer even by their vicinity to so powerful a writer as Mr. Cröly. The tale of "Jack Shaddock" is of very high character—one of the richest compositions of the kind we have ever read. Miss Isabel Hill ought to appear before the world in a more assuming garb than that of an annual contributor to our information and amusement. She has *felt* her way long enough; it is time that she seek to occupy a station of which few writers of fiction are more deserving. Mr. Charles Swain, Jas. Montgomery, Haynes Bayly, Mary Howitt, W. H. Harrison, and Thomas Hood, (who has given an

imitation of Swift, in which he describes stupid Mr. Lambert as "sitting down on the Dresden shepherdesses' laps," and consequently affording employment for the China-mender,) are the poetical "Helpers" of the "Forget-me-Not;" and the prose papers (besides those of which we have made mention) are by Miss Laurance, Miss Mitford, William L. Stone, Esq., Miss Pardoe, and Miss Laundon.

Of the ten plates, we can only speak highly of three—Count Egmont's Jewels, the Emigrant's Daughter, and Giulietta. The first and the third are of considerable merit, and the second is an agreeable print; the others are, however, by no means among the worst of the year.

The Friendship's Offering.

Unity of purpose is always apparent in the "Friendship's Offering." Mr. Pringle is a man of taste and judgment, and his volume bears the character of his own amiable and elegant mind. Taken as a whole, we consider it now, as heretofore, the best of the Annuals as a literary work. It has rarely or never contained any paper of remarkable character; but all, from page one to page three hundred and eighty-four, has been, and is, decidedly good. The poetry has been supplied by Mrs. Norton, Barry Cornwall, Allan Cunningham, John Clare, T. K. Hervey, the Editor, &c. There is one name, however, new to us, although not so, perhaps, to many of our readers: it is one to which we intend rendering more ample justice than our present space permits. The poem of "Viola," by Charles Whitehead, is among the finest and most delicious compositions of modern times; graceful and smooth, yet full of power, abounding in the rarest and best requisites of true poetry: it is, beyond question, the gem of the Annuals for 1833. Of the prose papers, we select for especial notice those of the Rev. C. B. Taylor, Derwent Conway, Fraser, Mrs. Lee, Leitch Ritchie, and the author of "London in the Olden Time." "Cromwell House," by the latter, is a fine dramatic story, of exceeding interest, and pictures the Protector with equal truth and spirit. The editor announces that the "Winter's Wreath" has been incorporated with the "Friendship's Offering;" but we can perceive no valuable results from this union. If there be any, it certainly is not manifested by the illustrations; they are paltry to an extreme, without the remotest pretensions to merit, either of design or execution.

The Literary Souvenir.

The volume for 1833 greatly surpasses that for the preceding year; and Mr. Watts has written a very pretty lyric, instead of the satirical attempt by which his work for the past year was so severely attacked. Mrs. Hemans, Wordsworth, T. K. Hervey, Kennedy, and William and Mary Howitt, have contributed the principal poems. The prose papers of value are those by the author of "Recollections of the Peninsula," William Howitt, Leitch Ritchie, and the editor's lady, whose "Morning in Kensington Gardens" is a delightful essay—the proof of an amiable and observant mind, en-

riched by fancy, and influenced by a fervent desire to "do good."

The frontispiece to the volume is, perhaps, the most perfect work of art to which the year has given birth: it is one of Newton's happiest compositions—"The Prince of Spain's Visit to Catalina," from "Gil Blas." The engraver, Mr. C. Rolls, has done it ample justice. "Children at Prayer" is also a delicious print, engraved by Sangster, from a painting by T. Uwins. "A Cauchouse Girl" is not so successful, the expression of the countenance is by no means pleasing. The prints from French pictures are not, we confess, to our taste. There are, doubtless, many to whom they are desirable acquisitions; but we question whether, in the "Souvenir," they will be favourites.

The Amulet.

Although we cannot omit the "Amulet" from a list of the *Annals*, we are unable, because of reasons with the nature of which most of our readers are acquainted, to do more than notice it as in the eighth year of its age; and that it is more than likely it will become much older before its death.

The Keepsake.

Mr. Heath must be told, if he is not already aware, that his *Annual* is not increasing in public favour from year to year. The present is by no means so good as the volumes that have preceded it. Of the illustrations four or five are unworthy of the work in which they appear; and although the others are very beautiful, we look for and demand excellence in all. Mr. Heath has one advantage over his competitors—he is himself an engraver of the highest taste and talent, and is enabled to prevent the issue of any print, either ill or carelessly finished. Upon this ground we have no complaint to make. He has performed his own task to perfection. But he has acted injudiciously in introducing some three or four designs originally intended to illustrate the *Waverley* novels, and fitted for no other purpose. Still we have enough to praise. The "Adieu" by Chalon, "Juliet" by Liverseege, the "Bride-maid" by Parris, "Peppita" by Cuttermole, "Rosina," by Boxall (our favourite of the collection), and the landscapes by Turner and Stanfield are delicious prints, and of sufficient value to secure for the "Keepsake" the reputation of being the best of its class.

It has rarely depended for any portion of its success upon its literary pretensions. Lords and ladies continue its principal patrons; and their contributions have obtained for it the enviable title of the book of the aristocracy. So far, we believe, the object of the editor has been answered, and if he is satisfied we have no reason to complain. The only stories that call for especial notice are those by Lord Morpeth and the author of "Hajji Baba." We must always mention with deserved praise the clever verses of Lady Blessington.

The Landscape Annual.

Mr. Roscoe has not, we believe, travelled to make a book, yet he has produced by care and

labour, and the frequent use of paste and acis-sors, a very pleasant and profitable volume. His descriptions are good,—of their accuracy we have no doubt,—and his illustrative tales and legends are of exceeding interest and value. He has evidently consulted the best authorities—levied contributions upon a host of voyagers—and has gathered together a rich store, in the arrangement of which considerable taste and judgment have been displayed.

The twenty-four illustrations are from the pencil of Mr. Harding; they are of great beauty, and in general have been well engraved.

The Juvenile Forget-me-Not.

This little volume is the result of a union of interests between Mr. Ackermann and Messrs. Westley and Davis, who have thus, according to the pleasant prefatory verses of Mr. Harrison, presented to the public

"Two

"Forget-me-nots in one."

"The choicest flowers from two fair wreaths" have been selected and arranged by Mrs. S. C. Hall, who has formed another useful and agreeable present for the young, at the merry Christmas time of the year. The principal contributors are Dr. Walsh, Miss Landon, Allan Cunningham, Miss Bowles, Mrs. Hoßand, Mary Howitt, and Miss Leslie of Philadelphia.

The Comic Offering.

This is the best volume Miss Sheridan has yet produced. It is full of humour, with a plentiful sprinkling of talent. It may lighten many an hour now that twilight so rapidly treads upon the heels of mid-day. The wood-cuts are designed with much skill and spirit, and are, for the greater part, pointed and witty.

The New-Year's Gift.

Mrs. Watts has this year produced a volume unexceptionable in every sense of the word. The engravings are very beautiful, and the literary contents such as the most careful parent may place before his children, with the certainty that while gratified and amused, they will receive information and improvement. The binding is rich and durable. Taken altogether, we have never seen an *Annual* upon which we may bestow praise so unqualified. The Howitts have been the best contributors; but Miss Roberts, the author of "Selwyn," and the Editor, have rendered very efficient aid.

The Picturesque Annual.

Another and a fine and vigorous offspring of Mr. Charles Heath. Twenty-six engravings after the delicious pencil of Mr. Stanfield, would surely render a book cheap and welcome in exchange for a guinea. The sketches are from scenes on the Rhine, in Belgium, and in Holland, and at the present moment are interesting beyond their merits as works of art. But Mr. Stanfield has evidently exerted to the utmost those powers that have raised him so high in his profession, and have obtained for him popularity as wide as his productions have been spread.

Among the more attractive of the plates are Heidelberg, Frankfort, Rheinstein, Coblenz, Andernach (perhaps the gem of the whole), Brussels, Rotterdam, Scheveling, and "Homeward Bound"—the latter a splendid engraving by W. Miller.

In this work, as in others, Mr. Heath has an advantage over all his competitors. His prints are highly finished; we may add, and not exaggerate, "without spot or blemish." The *Tour* is from the pen of Mr. Leitch Ritchie—a valuable coadjutor of Mr. Stanfield. His tales and legends are admirable, and his description of places through which he has passed have much freshness and vigour. Altogether the volume is one of the highest attractions, and we have no doubt will amply recompense the publisher.

The Drawing-Room Scrap-Book.

Although the prints which illustrate the "Drawing-room Scrap-Book" are but re-issues of those that have appeared in other publications, we are not disposed to quarrel with a plan that places in our hands nearly forty good works of art for the sum of one guinea. The frontispiece—the famous Earl of Derby and his Countess, the no-less famous Charlotte de la Tremouille—is worth at least half the sum charged for the whole work. The poems that accompany the plates are all from the prolific but ever delightful muse of L. E. L. Many of them are exquisite, and have astonished us gently when we recollect the difficulty of the task she had undertaken. Some of the best compositions are associated with subjects apparently the most uninviting; for examples, Liverpool and Lord Durham are two. The book is worthy to lie upon the drawing-room table of the great—but not of the great only. It is accessible to those whose means are limited.

The Geographical Annual.

A very beautiful and useful work—in comparison to which all the other annuals sink into comparative insignificance; for their intrinsic value is small indeed when placed beside it. Neither drawing-room table, nor library, nor public office should be without this most convenient, profitable, and elegant companion.

The Biblical Annual.

A work on the same plan, and with similar external attractions. Its nature is indicated by its name. It should be made the associate of the Bible by all who desire to learn as they read.

The Landscape Album.

This is a republication in a more convenient form of "Westall's Views in England and Wales." Sixty prints for about three-pence each, with letter-press descriptions, and a substantial and tasteful binding into the bargain. It is, indeed, a cheap book.

The Aurora Borealis.

This is a new annual, edited by Members of the Society of Friends, with an uninviting-looking lady called "the Bride" as a frontispiece. We like it not. "The Friends" are not "exclusives" in literature. If the book were published to forward their peculiar views, or to spread their peculiar tenets, there would be reason in the publication. But a collection of tales and poems, upon a vast variety of topics—the greater part indifferent enough—can render little service to their cause, whether religion, or profit, be the object that has led to the appearance of the "Aurora Borealis." It is dedicated to the Duke of Bedford, upon what grounds we know not; the name of the Duchess might have been with greater propriety inscribed upon the page. The work is and excellent, but simple-minded, class of persons, commonly called "Quakers," must be strange! altered if the book find favour in their sight.

The Elgin Annual.

The Editor of this Annual, Mr. Grant of the "Elgin Courier," is the only prose contributor to the volume, although his poetry has been gathered from various sources. It is badly printed, and the plates are poor enough, but there is much among its contents that would do credit to a work of far higher pretensions. Mr. James, Dr. Bowring, Thomas Atkinson, and John Malcolm, have given their assistance to Mr. Grant, who, at all events, deserves well of the people of Elgin, if he may not look for success elsewhere. His object is a very creditable one; and he is evidently a writer of considerable talent. It would give us pleasure to speak in better terms of his publication than we feel justified in doing.

Christmas Tales.

We believe this volume is also an Annual. The editor and author is Mr. Harrison, a gentleman of very high talents. His "Tales of a Physician" we have heretofore recommended to our readers. We can scarcely think him worthily employed in producing this work. It is evidently "got up" for the purpose of using some half-a-dozen plates originally intended to illustrate the *Waverley Novels*. They have been re-baptized. The name of the *Lawyer's Daughter* has been given to *Helen McGregor*, and so forth.

We believe all the Annuals that have been issued, have thus passed under review. Our notice of each has been necessarily brief, yet it has occupied a space by no means inconsiderable. If they continue to increase, they must, we suppose, have a review to themselves. There are yet two to appear—and from the specimens we have seen, they are likely to be the most excellent of the whole race. "The Book of Beauty" is one, and "Turner's Landscape Annual" the other. We shall be enabled to notice them next month, and if our expectations of them be realized, they will both call for unqualified praise.

THE DRAMA.

The state and prospects of the Drama at this moment are precisely such as, under the peculiar circumstances of the case, we would have them to be. They can scarcely be worse, but worse they must be before they can be better; and therefore we hail their progressive and systematic deterioration as the only hope that is left us of seeing and rejoicing in their after rise and glory. The acted Drama of this country must, Antæus-like, lie prostrate on the earth, before it can hope to recover its pristine strength and beauty. A little propping and bolstering, very moderate share of quacking and patching, might perchance keep it on its legs a few years longer, and enable it to last out the time of those desperate speculators who have granted assurances and obtained annuities on its life, and who, if it do but serve their turn, are more than careless as to what becomes of it afterwards. But we have ever been opposed to these, as its worst and most fatal enemies; and we now more than ever see the extent of the injury they are capable of inflicting upon it. In fact, as a pecuniary speculation, a national Drama cannot possibly subsist for any considerable length of time; much less can it be raised from its grave under such auspices. The truth is, that from itself alone must proceed the spirit and the power that are to renovate and redeem it, and these are within it still, strong and vital as ever; but they are there in vain, until a power external to itself shall free it from those thousand threads and pins with which the Lilliputian hands into which it has fallen have bound and secured it. Break but those, and it will rise from its recumbent posture, and stand erect once more.

To look at one point of the subject; for instance, if we could succeed in arguing or shaming the managers of the great houses into the propriety or policy of abandoning the present system of the saloons and lobbies, only think of the number of old women that would be thrown out of work, who are now able to "earn an honest penny" by holding cloaks and bonnets, ordering cherry bounce, fetching and carrying innocent messages, or looking after the safety of suits of clothes borrowed on speculation for the business of the evening! But we must proceed to our more formal duty of noticing the novelties of the past month.

Among the numerous attempts at attraction that have been made since the commencement of the season, three alone require particular mention; and of these

three, one only deserves the name of novelty, and that one is a one-act farce that is nearly equalled in merit every week at one or other of the minor theatres! But we must notice, first, the revival, at Drury Lane Theatre, of Ben Jonson's play of "Every Man in his Humour." This amusing comedy has been well, but by no means admirably, got up, except as relates to the chief part, that of Kiteley, which is acted by Macready in a manner that we do not believe has ever been equalled, unless by Garrick perhaps, and which in our own day has not been approached. As we, of our own age, have never had any one who has much surpassed Macready in depicting the *poetry* of passion, so we have had none but he who could delineate the *prose* of it, which latter, when delineated justly, is even more impressive and effective than the former; and such a delineation is the *Kiteley*. There is not a line, or tone, or look, or movement of it, that might not be, or that has not been, paralleled scores of times in the actual routine of daily life; and yet the exhibition is as high and impressive a work of art as Kemble's *Coriolanus* or Kean's *Othello*. We have never seen anything more profound in conception, more vivid, various, and exact in execution, than the scene in which he tries to disclose his suspicions of his wife to Thomas, his humble friend; nor do we remember any of this actor's performances more entirely complete and consistent as uniform wholes. The other parts were fairly, but none of them capitally acted. Power's Bobadil was clever, entertaining, and not that mere caricature which it is usually made. Bobadil, by the mode of its being acted hitherto, has become, not the *type* (as in truth and in fact it is) of that class of actual characters to which it belongs, but an extravaganza got up from the *idea* being pushed to its extreme point. Power has the merit of reducing it to its just position. The character next in merit is Harley's Master Stephen. We have long lamented the mere buffoonery which this actor has lately substituted for that sterling humour which in reality he possesses, and we are the more glad to see him in this instance return to reason and moderation. Farren's Brainworm is the only other character requiring particular mention. It was much more various and more mellow than this actor's farcical performances usually are, and it was better in proportion. The getting up of this play is the most creditable step that either of the managements has yet taken; and we may add, in pass-

ing, that the *opposition* to it at the other house, under the form of Mrs. Inchbald's mawkish and wishy-washy comedy of "Every One has his Fault," is the most *salvè* and innocent. "An old comedy" at one house must be balanced by "an old comedy" at the other; and so one of the most contemptible productions of its class is pitted against one of the most capital!

Among the actual novelties of the month, the only one of which it gives us any pleasure to speak, is a farce, entitled "Petticoat Government." It is of the true English breed, and is a very spirited, amusing, and creditable little production,—full of those glimpses of character which all our old stock farces display so conspicuously, and without which no farce, or any other dramatic production, can, or ought, to stand its ground beyond the first few hours of its birth. Mr. Hectic is an elderly gentleman who, having put his health, morals, and worldly affairs, under the "petticoat government" of a canting and cunning housekeeper, is, by means of a bodily and mental diet expressly contrived for that purpose, kept in ignorance of the fact of his being a robust, social, and good-humoured old gentleman, and persuaded that nothing can keep him alive but that kind of management, which is killing him every day. A social glass, however, a pipe of tobacco, a "jolly companion," and (as a weekly critic expresses it) "an appeal from Philip sober to Philip drunk," brings him to his senses, and drives his (or) Mentor out of hers. This part was capitally acted by Farren, in the true and rich spirit of real English farce. His gradual *thaw* as the wine and social converse work their way to his old heart, was admirable. This farce is by Mr. G. Dance, and it is one that will certainly stand its ground, and become a stock piece.

The only other novelty of which we need speak in detail, is one the success of which affords us real gratification, and that of gratification which is blended with hope. We allude to the *William Tell* of Mr. Sheridan Knowles. To attempt this character in the face of a performance like that of Macready, and to attempt it in a style, and with the view to an effect, totally different from those accomplished in that noble work of art, was bold and dangerous; and to succeed in it augurs great qualifications, both mental and corporeal. In fact, Mr. Sheridan Knowles comes forward as an actor at a critical moment, and he will produce a marked effect upon the changes that are now working for good in his favourite art. His performance of *Tell* in his own play is very far from being so perfect in execution as that of Macready; but it is equally consistent in conception;

and in many parts productive of an effect that we do not remember to have been attained by his predecessor in the part. Macready's *William Tell* is decidedly one of his most *poetical* performances, and therefore an exceedingly beautiful one, but evidently not that which the author made it: better, perhaps, but certainly different. It is a sort of abstract personation of the spirit of Liberty; his aspirations are solemn hymns to the "mountain nymph," whom, however, he regards as a goddess, and not a mortal, and *worships* without daring to *love*. But Knowles's performance, while it embodies actual *human* feelings only in regard to liberty, is perhaps more affecting and effective on that account; for the truth is, that liberty is not a thing to grow *poetical* about—at least among Englishmen. Those who, like the Germans, make hymns to Liberty, and worship her as a goddess, are generally slaves. We never remember to have seen anything more beautiful in its way than Knowles's prison apostrophe to the hills. His soul seemed to escape to them as with wings, bearing with it that parental love which, next to that of freedom, forms the breath of his life. We anticipate great good to the drama from this performance of Mr. Knowles, and only wait to see its intimations confirmed by the performance of some character not from his own pen. On *this* point we have a lingering doubt, but a very faint one, nor are we able to point out any just cause for feeling it; for among that class of writers to which he belongs, there is not one who displays less *idiosyncrasy* than Knowles.

The only other novelty requiring favourable mention is the appearance of Mr. Hackett, an American actor, of considerable reputation in his own country, and of real merit in many respects. Having hitherto only seen him in a character constructed for the express (and not very patriotic) purpose of showing off, or rather of showing up, the unfavourable singularities of his own countrymen, we are not able to speak of him as a general actor; but our impression is that he is a genuine one, and of the best class of low comedy—that which depends for its success on its absolute truth and reality. Nothing can be more simple and natural than his delineation of the character introduced for him into Colman's amusing comedy of "Who wants a Guinea?" and there is a watchful attention to stage business, an incessant activity of thought, and a quick and vivacious power of execution, which seem to indicate the capacity for something less conventional than the character he has now come forward in.

A new piece, called the "Dark Dia-

mond," has been produced at Covent Garden, and played a few nights, but with a non-success answerable to its total want of merit.

The only other novelty requiring detailed notice is a little piece which was produced late in the month at Drury Lane Theatre, entitled "St. Patrick's Eve." It is from the pen of Mr. Power, and it shows him to be capable, with practice, of becoming no less popular as a dramatist than he is as an actor. "St. Patrick's Eve" belongs to that class of which the French have so many agreeable examples, and which class we described last month in speaking of "His First Campaign." The historical character of the piece is one well adapted to stage delineation—namely, the Great Frederick of Prussia; but he is not depicted (by either author or actor) with so much skill and effect as his great rival Charles the Twelfth is in the piece of that name. Still the picture is a striking and a clever one; and the interest it eluces out of very slight materials ought to con-

vince dramatic writers that there is nothing like *reality* to go upon.

On the 26th, a performance took place, to which we regret that both time and space preclude us from doing more than offer a passing allusion. Kean and Macready appeared together, in the characters of Othello and Iago respectively; and the occasion gives us the unlooked-for gratification of stating, that there appears to be no reason—either moral or physical—why the first-named of these distinguished artists should not once more resume that station which he formerly held in public estimation. His performance of Monday night was in no degree inferior to those of his best day. That of Macready was equally consummate. For our own parts, we remember no such performance of Iago; and have only to regret that the period of the month at which it took place (several days after these notices are usually in type) precludes our examining it in detail, and expressing more fully the admiration it excited in us.

FINE ARTS.

SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS.

The Society of British Artists have opened a "Winter Exhibition" at their rooms in Suffolk-street. It consists principally of the works of deceased artists; some of the finest pictures by Reynolds, Lawrence, Northcote, Bonington, Leverseege, &c. now grace their walls. The productions, however, of many living painters are among them. The plan is a good one, and we heartily wish it success. It will be an additional stimulus to industry and exertion during a period of the year when it is as necessary to live as if the spring or summer, with its buds or blossoms, were breathing or glowing over us.

PUBLICATIONS.

Illustrations of the Surrey Zoological Gardens. Drawn from Nature on Stone, with Descriptive Notices, by W. H. Keane. Part III.

With pleasure we again invite the attention of our readers to the delightful spot where science and art derive from nature their valuable accumulations, and where, even during chill November, we have enjoyed several days of genial sunshine, and have breathed an atmosphere more resembling that of the sweet south, than has been our wont to experience at this season of the year, in our fitful and uncertain climate. The Surrey Zoological Gardens possess to us an indescribable charm. Their varied scenery—the judicious arrangement of the birds and animals—the build-

ings erected for their residence—the creatures themselves—the islands and the water—and the hand of improvement that is incessantly at work,—all have an effect upon the spirits which is truly exhilarating.

Of these illustrations we can only say they are true to nature: we hope that accessories to the already fine collection will make fresh demands upon Mr. Kearney's respectable efforts. The liberal exertions of Mr. Cross entitle him to the patronage of the public. Rivalry is the soul of enterprise; and we hope, for the sake of the Institution in the Regent's Park, that Mr. Cross will experience, as he deserves, the most spirited support.

Major's Gallery of Pictures. Nos. 1, 2, 3.

A series of prints, publishing in monthly numbers, from the finest works of art, by the ancient and modern masters, which adorn and enrich the various collections in Great Britain. They are issued at a price marvellously low; are well—in some instances admirably—engraved; and the selection is evidently made with considerable judgment, so as to combine variety with merit. The third part is the best—a good sign: it contains the "Geyartius" after Vandyke, the "Death of Chatham" after Copley, and a delicious landscape after Wilson.

High value has been given to these gems of art by the historical and critical descriptions and dissertations that accompany them. These are from the pen of Allan Cunningham, who is almost equally distinguished in literature and art.

The work is "got up" in a very tasteful manner, and is well entitled to the generous patronage by which alone the risk and labour of the publisher can be compensated.

Landscape Illustrations to the Waverley Novels, with Portraits of the principal Female Characters. Parts VII. and IX.

This cheap and interesting publication is at all times welcome. We have only to add to the commendation we have heretofore given it, that parts 8 and 9 contain Portraits of Rowena, by Mr. Stone, and Miss Wardour, by Mr. Wright—the former very beautiful, the latter not so good.

Heath's Book of Beauty.

We have had an opportunity of inspecting the series of Portraits to illustrate the *Book of Beauty*. Mr. Heath's *Book of Beauty*, or *Mr. Heath's Harem*, as it has been facetiously baptized by some wag, who doubtless envies him the possession of so varied an assemblage of fair faces and lovely forms. Of the success of this work there cannot be a doubt. The idea was a fortunate one. To this collection we shall hereafter refer.

Turner's Annual Tour.

We have also seen the greater number of the Illustrations to this Annual, which has not yet appeared. They are of surpassing beauty,—and leave all the other works of the prolific family far behind. Indeed it is scarcely possible to conceive greater excellence in art, either of design or execution. They have all the magic of Turner's pencil—and the several engravers have done justice to the efforts of the British Claude. We shall introduce them to our readers at greater length, when we have examined the whole.

The English School. No. 38.

These engravings in outline from English pictures published in Paris, and from the burin of a French artist, are of exceeding interest, as memoranda of so many fine and valuable pictures. We have eight prints for the sum of eighteen-pence, with a brief though sufficient description of each. The London issue is by Mr. Tilt.

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

KING'S COLLEGE.

THE academical session in the medical department of this promising institution has been resumed. Professor Green delivered a lecture introductory to the whole course, before a crowded assemblage of medical pupils, as well as members of the profession and men of science. The lecturer opened his discourse by giving a brief outline of the origin of the learned pursuits, which, he contended, were founded upon a close and happy union of the sciences; without which, indeed, he argued, they could not possibly be said to exist. He enumerated, as the three principal, law, divinity, and physic; and stated, that these having been entirely monopolised by the ecclesiastics in the earlier ages, became absolutely a matter of national consideration.

He next proceeded to trace their progress to Greece and Rome, where, in consequence of the overbearing power of tyranny and oppression, law degenerated into a hackneyed trade, and eventually sunk into degradation, together with the professions connected with it, under the weight of a system of military despotism. Beneath the genial glow of freedom they were again revived, and, being stripped of their external mummeries, began to assume a more consistent and intelligent character, which the Reformation tended greatly to increase. The sciences, however, still remained monopolised by the ecclesiastics, until, by the separation of the church, and the consequent diffusion of Christian knowledge, a system

of physiology was gradually introduced, depending solely upon nature and experience for its support, and freed from the trammels of metaphysical reasonings which had hitherto so mainly contributed to retard its progress. The Professor then adverted to the inventions of the compass, the telescope, and the art of printing, as having opened a new era in scientific pursuits, and given to mankind the means of practical investigation and experience, without which nothing effectual was to be accomplished.

He mentioned the immortal Harvey as the most distinguished early anatomist; and in medicine, Boerhaave, Stahl, and Hoffmann partook largely of his eulogiums. The latter of these great physicians he regarded, he said, less perhaps for his superior genius than for his sagacity in applying his science to the living body, in the practice of what was useful to man, and founded on experience alone. Of the great John Hunter, who had introduced the important study of comparative anatomy upon the same unerring principles, he spoke in terms of the highest admiration. The learned Professor particularly dilated upon the necessity and paramount importance of intimately blending the sciences with all the professions, without which none could succeed; and inveighed, in energetic language, against the vile practices of empirics and unprincipled pretenders to science, who could not be sufficiently reprobated or discarded from the profession. Finally, he spoke with much respect of the two great Universities

of Oxford and Cambridge; and, in drawing a comparison between them and the present metropolitan establishments, assigned to each its respective degree of merit, according to its local situation, and the objects for which it had been instituted.

The Professor concluded his long and highly interesting discourse by strongly recommending the close and cordial union of all the professions, so intimately connected as they are by general and universal science, so that they might form a whole for the benefit of each; but, above all, he insisted upon the necessity of making religion a leading feature throughout, designating it as a chief and unerring support in the prosecution of any other profession. We are gratified to learn that the classes in the medical, as indeed in the other departments of the college, are daily increasing; and in the school alone, we have been assured that there has been an addition of upwards of fifty pupils since the 17th ult.; being an increase of one-fourth of the number with which it closed in August—a great proof of the satisfaction which the course of instruction pursued by its able masters has afforded to the public. During the vacation, we understand that a reading-room and a good medical library have been provided for the accommodation of the medical students; to which, upon payment of a trifling fee, they may obtain perpetual admission. This is a great accommodation, and cannot but prove highly beneficial to the students generally, inasmuch as it will afford them an opportunity of acquiring book-knowledge at a cheap rate, and will moreover have the beneficial effect of confining them within the college walls when unoccupied with the lectures of their preceptors. A similar class-room is open to the law-students, containing, we were informed, some valuable law-books given by Lord Henley. There is also a very excellent museum of anatomy, &c., attached to the college, which we have visited, and which, together with the library, we are gratified to learn has been enriched with several valuable donations of books and specimens.

We are pleased to find that the river-front of the college, which will complete the *façade* of Somerset House, and render it a uniform building, is in a state of progress; and as we perceive, by the last advertisement, that the new subscription towards carrying this great national object into effect already amounts to nearly six thousand pounds, we cannot but express our hope that the friends and well-wishers

to the institution, as well as those whose good taste may have been offended by the want of uniformity hitherto existing at the eastern end of Somerset House, will supply the necessary funds for completing, at the same time, two of the finest buildings in the metropolis.

SOCIETY OF ARTS.

The meetings for the session 1832-3 commenced with an illustration on the theory of flame by Mr. Faraday. This subject will be followed up by successive illustrations on the solid substances used for artificial light, and on the manufacture of candles; on the liquid substances used for artificial light, and on the construction of lamps; and, lastly, on the gaseous substances used for artificial light,—to be delivered by Mr. Aikin, the secretary to the Institution. On the present occasion Mr. Faraday took a general view of the phenomena of flame; illustrating his observations, as he went along, by an almost endless variety of beautiful experiments. He showed that every body, even earth, air, and water, when heated to a certain temperature, was in itself a source of light; but flame truly might only be said to exist in gases and vapour; although when solid bodies became heated to the same degree as the liquid or gaseous, the glow was much clearer and more intense. As our limits do not permit us to follow the able lecturer (without experiments it would be both arduous and unsatisfactory) through all his remarks, we shall content ourselves by noticing an interesting experiment, illustrative of the changes produced in colours by flame. A few particles of common salt were thrown on the flame proceeding from the wick of a lamp; the flame burnt as before, but a strange, nay hideous change took place on every object submitted to its influence; a beautiful flower, fresh from the green-house, though its leaves retained their crisp appearance, became of a blighted hue,—the hands and face of the lecturer were green and ghastly; and from further experiments it was shown, that those objects which are most beautiful in their natural state, appear most disgusting when submitted to the action of this flame; notwithstanding Sir David Brewster, that great master of the theory of colours, had found that such a light, when viewed through a prism, was perfect. Mr. Faraday concluded his lecture by making some observations on the safety-lamp, showing the non-communicative power of flame where a screen of wire-gauze intervenes.

VARIETIES.

Business of the House of Commons.—A curious document has been recently published, by order of the House of Commons. It is a statement, drawn up by Mr. Rickman, containing a detail of the number of acts of parliament passed during the last twenty-five years (twenty-eight sessions), with the days and hours of sitting in each session, and the subject on which the largest division took place :

In 1806, the session lasted 125 sitting days, and sat 646 hours, during which 166 public acts were passed, and 226 private ones. The greatest number of members present during the session was on the 30th of May, when 381 voted on one of the clauses in the mutiny bill. In 1807, there were two sessions of 131 sitting days and 706 hours of actual sitting; the number of public acts was 134; of private, 266; on the 8rd April, 489 members divided on a motion for the dismissal of the administration, and on the 26th of June, four days after the opening of the session, 510 divided on the address. From 1806 to 1826, the average number of public acts passed is about 120, and in no year are there less than 100; since that period, however, the average has not been 70; and in 1831, the number was only 60. The number of private acts, however, does not suffer a similar diminution, the average being about 180 each year. The greatest number of public acts passed in any session was in 1815, when the number was 196; and in 1814 it was nearly as many, being 190. The smallest number in any session was in the short one, 1st William IV., when only 27 public and 80 private acts passed the legislature; that session consisted of 90 sitting days and of 640 hours of actual sitting. The greatest number of days on which any session continued to sit was in 1812, when the number was 137; in 1813, it was 136; and in 1811, 135. The shortest session in sitting days, exclusive of the short ones at the commencement of the last and present reigns, was that of 1807, which consisted of only 45. The average number of sitting days for the whole period was 96 and a fraction. The session which sat the greatest number of hours next to that of 1831 (that of the second reform bill, when it was 918) was that of 1821, when the house sat 861½ hours; it was during this session, it will be remembered, that the discussions relative to the Queen occupied so much attention, the largest number of members present at a division during that session was on the motion respecting the introduction of the Queen's name in the

Liturgy, when there were present 524 members.

The divisions at which the largest number of members were present during each session were the following:—May 30, 1806, clause in the mutiny bill, 381. April 3, 1807, dismissal of the administration, 489. June 26, same year, address to the crown, 510. March 29, 1808, at a ballot, 355. March 15, 1809, on a motion relating to the Duke of York's conduct, 407. March 19, 1810, on the Scheldt expedition, 509. December 31, 1811, on the creation of peers by the Regent, 449. April 24, 1812, Roman Catholic question, 519. May 24, 1813, Roman Catholic Bill, 501. April 22, 1814, Lord Morpeth versus the Speaker, 385. May 25, 1815, the war against Buonaparte, 428. March 18, 1816, the property tax, 443. June 2, 1817, election of a Speaker (the Right Hon. Mannors Sutton), 470. March 11, 1818, indemnity bill, and suspension of the habeas corpus act, 308. May 18, 1819, motion for a committee on the state of the nation, 540. November 14, same year, address to the crown, 536. June 22, 1820, resolution regarding the trial of Queen Caroline, 520. January 26, 1821, resolution in reference to the introduction of the Queen's name in the Liturgy, 524. April 30, 1822, Roman Catholic peers in parliament, 498. April 24, 1823, reform of parliament, 454. June 11, 1824, condemnation of Missionary Smith, 344. March 1, 1825, Roman Catholic claims, 485. April 27, 1826, reform of parliament. March 6, 1827, Roman Catholic claims, 553. February 26, 1828, corporation and test acts' repeal, 435. March 18, 1829, Roman Catholic Relief bill, second reading, 531. May 17, 1830, Jews' relief bill, 398. March 21, 1832, motion on the second reading of Lord John Russell's first reform bill, 608; the greatest number that ever divided in the house on any question; and July 6, the same year, on the motion for the second reading of the second reform bill, 603. It will thus be seen, that the questions which excited greatest attention, judging from the number of members voting, were the Reform bill, the Catholic relief bill, and the affairs of Queen Caroline.

Statistics.—The total annual money value of the aggregate produce of the soil of Great Britain at the average prices of the last three or four years may be stated at 160,000,000*l.*; of which the producer may be considered as consuming, for his own subsistence, about 25,000,000*l.* per

annum, leaving 135,000,000*l.* annually for exchange, in the first instance for money, and for appropriations in about the following proportions—viz. for rent, 40,000,000*l.*; in wages, for domestic service, 4,500,000*l.*; for day-labour, 26,500,000; parochial assessments, 5,500,000*l.*; tithes, 4,000,000*l.*; to artificers, such as wheelwrights, smiths, carpenters, masons, and others, 12,000,000*l.*—total indispensable charge, 91,500,000*l.*, leaving 43,500,000*l.* exchangeable against articles of clothing, domestic utensils, fuel, and all such articles as minister to the conveniences and comforts of domestic life.

The Shipping Interest.—The following return will exhibit the tonnage and number of vessels built in the British empire during the past six years:—

To the 5th Jan.	Vessels.	Tonnage.
1826	1719	206,636
1827	1285	144,812
1828	1474	166,396
1829	1321	140,913
1830	1140	116,872
1831	1039	103,031

Showing a decrease in the building of vessels amounting to 680, and the quantity of tonnage 103,605 tons, or nearly half the vessels, and more than half the tonnage, since 1826.

From an examination of Lloyd's Lists, from the year 1793 to the commencement of 1829, it has appeared that the number of British vessels alone, lost during that period, amounted on an average to no less than one and a half daily.

The "Literary Gazette" has published a letter from Leipzig, of the 15th of August, which gives a detailed account of the travels of Dr. Edward Poppig, who commenced his voyage from Hamburgh to Cuba in May 1822; went into the interior of the island, and remained some time in St. Theresa Adventura Elena, making collections in natural history. After two years he sailed from Matanzas to the United States; and during a stay of two years and a half at Philadelphia, made preparations for a visit to the south-west coast of America, and also explored the interior of Pennsylvania and part of the Alleghany mountains. In 1827 he was at Valparaiso, where he met the naturalists and officers of the *Siniavin* (Captain von Lütke), sent on an expedition by the Emperor of Russia. Dr. P. found the neighbourhood of Concom rather favourable to his researches; and thence departed to go by Sant' Iago, Santa Rosa, and the chain of the Andes, to Mendoza. Some of his mules being unfortunately swept away by one of the violent mountain-torrents in Ajos de Agua, he lost all

his travelling apparatus, and was consequently obliged to give up his intended visit to Mendoza; and, after a short stay at Rio Colorado, to return to the coast, and eventually to Talcahuano. Hence he set out for the province of Isla la Laja in the south-east of Chile, still so little known to naturalists. From Antuco, a small place at the foot of the cordilleras, this country—exceedingly rich in plants—was minutely examined; and the Pico de Pilque, the most considerable mountain in the vicinity, as well as the volcano of Antuco, were, for the first time, ascended. The latter is 2750 feet above the line of snow, and possesses the very singular peculiarity, that the volcanic explosions are regularly repeated every four or five minutes. Having returned to Concepcion, our traveller embarked for Callao in May 1829; and from Lima he hastened over the steepest parts of the Peruvian Andes (the lofty Sierra Vinda, and the Cerro de Pasco, which has rich silver-mines), to the banks of the Hualaga, where he remained a considerable time in Pampayaco, near Cocheros, the extreme point of the journey of the celebrated Spanish botanists Ruiz and Pavon, and then went to the mission of Tocache, situated still further up the same river. In September 1830 he went further towards Yurimaguas, in Maynas, and remained there ten months. In August 1831 he commenced his voyage across South America, upon the Marañon, Solimoes, and Amazonas; and happily arrived at Para, April 23, 1832. The troubles in the interior of Brazil allowed only a short stay in Ega, the last place visited by Spix and Martius on the west of Brazil, and also at the Barre do Rio Negro. From Para our traveller is gone southwards to Colares, ready, if there should be any danger of popular insurrection, to embark immediately, but at all events in the course of this year, for Europe.

Savings Banks.—A statistical document relative to Friendly Societies and Savings-Banks has just been published, in the shape of a table, showing the increase and decrease of these Societies from November 1830 to November 1831. From this it appears that there are 284 of these establishments in England, 22 in Wales, and 77 in Ireland. The individual contributors in England are 374,169, in Wales 10,374, and in Ireland 37,8984. In England the population amounts to 13,089,338, and the total amount of the investments in Savings-Banks is 12,916,028*l.*, being nearly one pound sterling per head for every man, woman, and child; or, reckoning each family to consist on an average of five

persons, five pounds per family. In the amount of investments there appears to have been a slight decrease; but on the other hand there has been a decided increase in the number of depositors, and particularly in those under 20/. Those again above 200/. have in one year decreased about one-tenth;—that is, those holding savings to that amount have withdrawn them from the Savings Banks in order to invest them in some other species of security. In Wales, the average amount of investments, as compared with the population, is only one-half that of England, or, in other words, 10s. per head. In Ireland, the increase has been very considerable, and the system of Savings Banks is annually gaining ground. This fact, however, is to be accounted for by the circumstance of such institutions being as yet in their infancy in that country.—On the whole, there is an increase of 14,207 accounts in one year, and the amount of investments only increased by 114,998/—being about 8s. for every new account. Including the deposits of Friendly and Charitable Societies, the whole sums deposited in the Savings Banks of the United Kingdom is 14,311,647/; and the total increase from Nov. 21, 1830 to Nov. 21, 1831, was 114,998/.

A singular phenomenon recently occurred off the North Foreland, soon after mid-day. The wind was blowing fresh from the north, and dense clouds, heavily charged with rain, came from that quarter. Two or three water-spouts were seen, one, especially, which continued about twelve minutes. At first it appeared like a long narrow funnel, discharging its waters upon the sea, and in a short space of two minutes the funnel, or cone, became inverted, and appeared to draw immense bodies of water from the sea to the clouds: as the spout swept along the surface of the water the scene was awfully grand, and the forked lightning darted from different parts of the spout to the clouds; the air felt heavy. Some fishermen were within a mile of this spectacle, and were greatly alarmed, as at that distance the water was affected by it, and they state that near the spout the agitation of the sea was frightful. Fortunately no vessel was near,

otherwise total destruction must have been the consequence. The height of this singular phenomenon was considered about eight hundred feet from the level of the sea, its diameter varying from sixty to one hundred feet.

Musk in Cholera.—Among other matters resorted to by the faculty to stay the progress of this terrible disease, one has been published of so singular a character, that we do not hesitate to extract the statement into our columns. It is contained in a letter from Mr. Richard Laming, of No. 48, Finsbury-square, a district in which the ravages of the plague have been very great. Mr. Laming says,

I have lately employed musk in several cases of cholera, with a success so uniform and decisive, as to make its introduction desirable, without loss of time, to the notice of the whole profession. I address you at so late a period in the week that I must confine my observations to a mere announcement of the fact, but I purpose soon to forward to you cases in detail.* It may not, however, be irrelevant now to state, that the results obtained by myself have been rather extensively corroborated in the practice of a friend, with whom I communicated on the subject,

"The salutary influence of the first dose of musk will be found to become manifest, by greatly mitigating, in a very few minutes, and, in many cases, by effectually removing, the cramps, the purging, and the vomiting. My plan has been to give at once fifteen grains, rubbed into a draught with a lump of sugar and a wine-glassful of cold water; and I am justified in reporting that this first step, if taken promptly, will scarcely ever fail so to arrest the progress of the disease, as to leave the patient to easy and ordinary convalescence. This treatment has been proposed through one of its members to the City Board of Health, by whom it will be submitted to further probation; but as general deductions can be safely drawn only from extensive trials under various circumstances, I hope, through your instrumentality, that it will be adopted simultaneously throughout the country. So evident is the action of musk in cholera, that the practitioner will experience no difficulty in determining whether he need repeat its exhibition, or whether, having subdued the immediate cause of the disease by the first dose, he should direct his attention to the removal of its consequences by the ordinary means."

* This letter originally appeared in "The Lancet."

FOREIGN VARIETIES.

Preservation of Dead Bodies.—A singular and highly important discovery has recently been made by Messrs. Capron and Boniface, chemists at Chaillot. By a process, which they keep secret, and to which they have given the name of

"Mumification," they have succeeded, after passing a number of years in experiments, in so modifying and perfecting the known processes of preserving bodies, as to reduce them to mummies, leaving all the forms unaltered. All the elements of

disorganization which show themselves in the human body so soon after death are completely destroyed, and not only the external body, but all the viscera, the lungs, the heart, the liver, and even the brain, are perfectly preserved; the features also remain so perfectly uninjured, that correct portraits may be taken at any length of time after death; and, as the body is not enveloped in bandages as in the Egyptian method, the natural forms are perfectly preserved. The operation requires but a very few days, after which the dead bodies may be preserved in a room or vault, or interred in the ordinary way, without being accessible to worms. They may also be exposed to all the variations of the air, either in a standing or sitting position, without undergoing any alteration. The inventors do not intend to make their process public, but it may be adopted even by those who reside at a considerable distance from Paris, as a body placed in a leaden coffin or bathing tub, and completely surrounded by ice, may be kept uninjured for twenty days, and the operation may still be performed. At the last meeting of the Académie des Sciences, a human body, and also two hearts, preserved in this manner, were exhibited, and the process appeared perfect; the discoloured state of the skin occasioned by the scar of an old woman was even fully perceptible, and, although these preparations had been completed several weeks, not the slightest approach to change of any kind was observable.

Humboldt's Woolly Monkey (*Lagothrix Humboldtii*).—A pair of these extremely rare and interesting animals have been brought to England, and are now in the collection of the Surrey Zoological Gardens. They were brought from Para, on the river Amazon or Marañon. The countenance is full of intelligence, and strongly resembles a diminutive negro. They have the prehensile tact in the strongest degree, and differ from the spider monkeys by possessing a perfect thumb. They are extremely affectionate and inoffensive, and in manners much resemble the Ourang Outang, as arranging the rugs on which they sleep, are very inquisitive as to what is passing, and pushing those from them by whom they are annoyed without attempting to bite, covering themselves while sleeping, &c.

Navigation of the Baltic.—A novel kind of lighthouse has been erected on the island called the Greiswald Oie, in the Baltic, between Swinemunde and the Isle

of Rugen, in lat 54 deg. 15 min. 19 sec. and long. 13 deg. 67 min. 47 sec. from Greenwich. It will be lighted on the 1st Nov., without interruption, from sunset to sunrise. It is constructed on an eminence 62½ feet above the level of the sea, and consists of an iron scaffolding, on which two lanterns, at a distance of twenty five feet, are suspended above each other. Each lantern has a siderial reflector, in the midst of which a powerful Argand lamp is placed. The light is visible on the whole circumference of the sea during the darkest nights; and, in a clear atmosphere, at a distance of one and a half German mile, it may be sufficiently distinguished from any other light.

High-eared Race of Men.—M. Dureau de Lamalle has made out the strongest evidence in proof of the existence of a variety of the human face, characterized by the position of their ears. Not only as they are represented in the Memnonium, and other Egyptian statues and coins, were the old Egypto-Caucasians remarkable for their high ears, but in more than 40 mummies which were unrolled and examined by M. de Lamalle, at Turin, the auricular foramen, which, drawing a horizontal line, is placed in us on a level with the inferior part of the nose, was in these examples found to be on a level with the middle of the eye. The elevation, as measured, amounted to a full inch and a half. The facial angle was at the same time found equal to that of Europeans, but the temporal region much more depressed than in our variety. Nor does it appear that the high-eared race is extinct: there are instances of it amongst the people of Upper Egypt at this day; and indeed there is in Paris at present a teacher of Arabic, a Copt of Upper Egypt, who is possessed of this conformation in a most decided degree.

The Philadelphia papers mention a new discovery in the Pacific, made by Captain Covell, of the Alliance, in lat. 4° 30' N. long. 168° 40' E., of a group of fourteen islands, not laid down in any chart. They were all inhabited, and the natives spoke the Spanish language. He named them the Covell Group.

New Gold Mines.—A French traveller, of the name of Linant, is said to have discovered a rich gold mine in the mountains on the isthmus of Suez; of the produce of which he has conveyed several chests to Cairo.

RURAL ECONOMY.

Cultivation of Annual Flowering Plants by Cuttings.—A correspondent of the "Horticultural Register" says, "From various trials I am satisfied that many of the best annuals, which are universally raised from seeds only, can successfully be cultivated by cuttings. A double advantage results from this mode of cultivation, for, first, the trouble and risk attendant on the progress of the young seedlings during the dark and humid autumnal and winter months will be obviated; and secondly, the periods of flowering will be altered and greatly extended. One recent instance I can point out with sufficient accuracy." Referring to my diary, I find, under the date September 21st, 1831, that four cuttings of *coreopsis tinctoria* were taken off from an old plant, at the axillæ of the leaves, (i.e. the points where the leaf-stalks emerge from the stems,) and placed in pots in a soil composed of light loam and leaf-mould: each cutting might be about three inches long. The pots were plunged in the earth of a melonry, and covered with a small bell-glass. I could not pay the plants that attention which they really required, in consequence of an alteration that was made in the pit, and by which many of its vegetable tenants were greatly injured. I, however, succeeded well with one of the cuttings; and this was finally placed in a small pine-stove during the winter. Here, the temperature was never very high, because my object was not to force any plant to grow during the dark months; and, therefore, as the climate very frequently did not exceed from 45 deg. to 50 deg., during many of the winter nights, I am confident that a good, dry green-house, or even sitting-room, would have afforded sufficient protection. The plant was kept in the stove till it attained the height of about three feet: it had one simple erect stem, and was strong and vigorous in health. In May it disclosed the first flower bud at the summit, and then the plant, which had been kept in a pot of the forty-eight size, was removed to a thirty-two. I, at that period, took it from the stove, and placed it in the dwelling-house, in a window with a south-east aspect. In a few days afterwards I removed it from the pot, and planted it in a flower-border. By so doing I acted pre-

maturely; for not only was the plant exposed to frosty nights, but it suffered severe assaults from violent winds, by one of which the summit was broken off; and I thus lost my first blossom buds. The plant, however, did not suffer materially, for it threw out six or seven fine lateral shoots, and now stands four feet high with a branchy head, covered with its beautiful orange-coloured blossoms. The larger flowers are of the diameter of a crown piece, the smaller are as large as half a crown; and 20 or 30 of such flowers on a plant, so erect and well balanced as mine is, form a beautiful, and at this period of the summer, a rather peculiar object. I wish to call the reader's attention to one fact of importance; it is this: the *coreopsis* may not only be propagated in the autumn by cuttings, but it will endure almost any variety of temperature after being once fairly established, and in a healthy growing condition. My house was frequently heated by the sun to 85 deg., 90 deg., and 100 deg. (the thermometer suspended in the shade) during the months of March and April: and after the plant was removed into the open border, the external temperature was, in several instances, below 35 deg. The fact that various annuals, the balsam, *coreopsis*, and others, may be raised from cuttings, is doubtless known now to many; but the constitutional hardihood by which some can support great and sudden transitions may not be so generally known."

Cultivation of Onions in Portugal.—A correspondent of the same Journal says, "Some years ago I was acquainted with a Portuguese gentleman, who assured me, that the chief cause of the superiority of the Portugal onions arose from the mode of culture, and that he grew quite as good ones in his garden in this country. He promised to give me, in writing, a full account of the method, but this was forgotten: I, however, recollect that he said in that country they sow the onions in seed beds, and always plant them out into deep drills, in which they are plentifully watered in dry weather: this not only gives them a larger size, but also renders them of a much milder flavour than those grown in the old fashion in England."

USEFUL ARTS.

New Combination of Liquids for the production of Light.—This is the invention of Mr. Isaiah Jennings of the city of New York. He says, "I take the spirit or

essential oil distilled from tar, or any of the vegetable essential oils, or the spirit of coal tar, which is a species of naphtha, or that obtained from the Seneca oil, or other

bitumens by distillation, and combine them with alcohol, or spirits of wine. This I do in such proportions as may be found expedient, according to the nature and purity of the articles employed. When the alcohol is highly rectified, it will combine with a larger portion of the other ingredients, than that which is of lower proof. The general rule is to add to the alcohol as much of the other ingredients as can be taken into combination with it, which may vary from one-fourth to one-eighth part, the quantity of alcohol always greatly predominating. The combination of liquids thus produced, I use as a substitute for oil, to burn in lamps of any description in which oil may be burnt.

The same gentleman has also invented a new method of preparing ardent spirit from grain. He takes the grain, meal, flour, or other vegetable matter to be fermented, and adds to it a quantity of water sufficient to give it a consistence about equal to that of hominy, or paste, and in this state adds to it yeast or other ferment, and allows the vinous fermentation to take place; as soon as this is completed, and before acidity commences, he places the material so fermented in proper distilling vessels, and submits it to the proper degree of heat, by means of steam, heated air, or any other agent, the temperature of which can be governed so as to prevent all danger of burning, and then draws off all the spirit from it. After this has been effected, he continues the heating process until the vegetable substance is rendered as completely dry as though it had been kiln dried. This substance is then fit to be stowed away, or ground into meal and bolted, so as to be employed as food for man and animals. Wheat, or any other grain which has been submitted to this process, will make perfectly sweet bread, and will rise without requiring yeast or other ferment.

New Manufacture of Bar Iron.—After its fusion, the metal being wrought by the labour of the workman to the state of iron, the mass or piece is drawn from the fiery and carried under the hammer to be what is called scourged (*cunglée*), an expression used in almost all the forges in the eastern part of France. According to the ordinary proceeding, the mass placed under the hammer takes a lengthened form of from eighteen to thirty inches, more or less, according to its bulk, upon a square of from four to six inches, the angles of which are rebated. By the new process, the piece is taken in the same manner, and primarily lengthened under the hammer; but when it has reached the half or two-thirds of its required length, the workman

takes it by one hand with his pincers, and places it vertically, one end upon the anvil, and the other under the hammer, which is so disposed as to accommodate itself to this position. The hammer then strikes upon the upper extremity of the metal, mills, and partially flattens it by degrees, giving to it a different form and direction by carrying the centre to the extremities. The iron being thus milled into itself, the extremities, which were filled with crevices, are closed and brought into the centre, rendered adhesive in all their parts, compact, massive, completely welded, and cleared from all scoria; so that every compartment of the bar, absolutely homogeneous, and of the same quality, is fit to be employed for purposes requiring the best quality of iron, such, for instance, as fine iron wire. The two extremities of the bar forged after this method need not be thrown aside, as has been hitherto the custom, on account of their being flawy and otherwise imperfect.

Philosophic Alphabet.—This, which is the invention of Mr. Edwards of Birmingham, is written on a musical staff, or four lines or spaces resembling it. —The top line is one inch from the bottom one, a third divides the intermediate space into two spaces of half an inch each, and the fourth is between the top line and the middle one. The letters or characters are very numerous; some of them are merely dots or dashes, others are drawn only between the two upper lines, or across the highest space; others are elongated to the centre line, and others again drawn down the full inch. These long letters have pair strokes, or upstrokes, as the *y* and the *g* of the written alphabet, and these up strokes invariably begin at the third line or terminate thereon. The pothooks and hangers, or elements of the written alphabet, and the component parts of the system also. The accent is marked by short and arbitrary characters, placed like the Hebrew vowels, below the accented letters. This is the mechanical part of the invention. There is exhibited a considerable knowledge of the genius and affinities of languages in the arrangement of sounds to be represented; thus the labial mutes B, P, V, and their aspirates Bh, Ph, F are classed together, and the dental mutes T, D, with the hard and soft Tonic Th, make another family, of which the characters, like the sounds, approximate. In all, the characters are 52. Now, if these characters represent all the sounds of which voice is capable, it follows that he who has carefully studied them will be able to pronounce with accuracy any words written in those characters,

whatever may be the language or dialect in which those words exist, and without any *obligato* knowledge of their meaning. *Auchtermuchty* is an awkward name for an Englishman to pronounce, although to Scottish organs its utterance is a facile operation. If, however, an Englishman will take the trouble to acquire the sound represented by *ch* in Scotland, his difficulty is over, and without that previous labour, the word would be no more easy of enunciation, if written in the phonetic alphabet of Mr. Edwards, or any other characters.

Rice Glue.—An elegant cement may be made from rice flour, which is at present used for that purpose in China and Japan. It is only necessary to mix the rice flour intimately with cold water, and gently simmer it over a fire, when it readily forms a delicate and durable cement, not only answering all the purposes of common paste, but admirably adapted for joining together paper, cards, &c. in forming the various beautiful and tasteful ornaments which afford much amusement and employment to the ladies. When made of the consistence of plaster or clay, models, busts, bas-reliefs, &c., may be formed of it, and the articles, when dry, are susceptible of a high polish, and very durable.

Transparent Record Paper.—This novel method of preparing paper is the invention of Mr. Harrison, of King's-road, Chelsea. Its advantages over other transparent papers are in its varied substances, from fine tissue to thick drawing-paper, each highly transparent, and capable of oil or water colours being floated over its surface, receiving pencil or ink lines freely and unbroken, whereby it is adapted for making fac-simile copies of writings, plans, or drawings by any person; and the original opaqueness of the paper is restored by the application of water on the back. Its texture is beautiful for drawing upon, and may be folded without cracking. For ladies' amusement there is one substance of it precisely resembling ground-glass, and the effect of water or varnish-colours thereon affords an opportunity for the display of taste without the danger of breaking.

A New Sympathetic Ink, by M. Pajot Laporet.—Dissolve some pure manganese in distilled water. Let this liquid be slightly gummed, then trace the characters with it, which will remain invisible. When it is wished to read them, the paper is to be damped with *eau de javelle* (chloruret of potash) which will give the

letters a yellow cast, if the paper remains in the chloruret for ten minutes. The paper may also be traced with black characters with common ink, and will disappear if subjected to the action of the chloruret, which revives the Sympathetic Ink, so that the interlineations of a common letter may contain an invisible ink. —*Journal des Connoissances Usuelles.*

PATENTS LATELY GRANTED.

Charles Watt, of Clapham, in the county of Surrey, Surgeon, for his invention of a new or improved method or process of preparing tallow and stuff from fatty materials, and refining the same for the manufacture of candles, and other purposes.

Joseph Amise, of Losts, in the county of Kent, Paper Maker, for certain improvements in the construction of apparatus to be employed in making paper.

John Travis, the younger, of Shaw Mills, near Manchester, in the county of Lancaster, Cotton Spinner, for certain improvements in machinery for roving cotton and other fibrous substances.

William Palmer, of George Place, Old Street Road, in the county of Middlesex, Candle Maker, for improvements in making candles, and candlesticks, or apparatus for holding candles.

John Joyce, of Sidmouth-street, Gray's Inn Road, in the county of Middlesex, Gentleman, for a certain improvement or improvements in machinery for making nails. Communicated to him by a certain foreigner residing abroad.

John Swan, of Basingstoke, in the county of Hants, Brewer, for certain improvements in brewing.

Sherman Converse, of New York, in the United States of America, at present residing in Ludgate Hill, in the city of London, Gentleman, for certain improvements in making or manufacturing metallic rails for the construction of rail roads. Communicated to him by a certain foreigner residing abroad.

Joseph Gibbs, of Kent Terrace, Kent Road, in the county of Surrey, Engineer, and Augustus Applegarth, of Crayford, in the county of Kent, Calico Printer, for certain improvements in steam carriages.

John White, of the town of Southampton, Engineer and Iron Founder, for certain improvements in the construction of pumps or engines for raising water or other fluids.

William Woods, the Elder, of Newcastle Street, Farringdon Street, in the city of London, Steel Pen Manufacturer, for a certain improvement or improvements in the construction of metal pens.

James William Durrant, of Brewer Street, Somers' Town, in the parish of St. Pancras, and county of Middlesex, Smith, for an improved mode or modes, method or methods of securing, combining, and preserving printed, written, or plain papers, prints, drawings, music, or other similar matters, so as to be readily accessible, easily referred to, and capable of being taken asunder, and replaced at any time with facility.

LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BIOGRAPHY.

Memoirs of Dr. Burney, by Mad. d'Arblay, 3 vols. 8vo. 36s.

Taylor's Records of my Life, 2 vols. 8vo. with Portrait, 28s.

Worthies of Yorkshire, in 12 Parts, Part I. 8vo. 5s.; fine edition, royal 8vo. 7s.

Family Library, Vol. XXXV., Peter the Great, 5s.

Memoir of Thomas Hardy, written by Himself, 8vo. 4s. 6d.

Lardner's Cyclopædia, Vol. XXXVI., Military Commanders, in 3 vols. Vol. III. 6s.

Life of General Baird, 2 vols. 8vo. 30s.

Memoir of Captain Peter Heywood, R.N., 8vo. 9s.

M'Farlane's Lives and Exploits of Banditti and Robbers, 2 vols. 8vo. 16 Engravings, 21s.

EDUCATION.

Brandicourt's Plan for Teaching the French Verbs, two sheets, 2s. 6d.

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LITERARY REPORT.

"The Lauread," a Literary, Political, and Naval Satire, by the Author of "Cavendish."

"The Memoirs of the Court of France," by the late King Louis XVIII., are nearly ready for publication.

Gifford's long looked-for edition of Shirley, uniform with his Ben Jonson and Massinger, will appear immediately; with a new Portrait, engraved by Lupton.

"Memoirs of the Professional Life and Times of Sir William Penn," are announced by Granville Penn, Esq. Our readers may remember that he was a Knight, Admiral, and General of the Fleet during the Interregnum; and Admiral, and Commissioner of the Admiralty and Navy, after the Restoration. The period embraced is very interesting, viz. from 1644 to 1670.

Also, edited by the same Author, "The Character of a Trimmer: his Opinions of, 1. The Laws and Government; 2. Protestant Religion; 3. The Papists; 4. Foreign Affairs." By the Honourable Sir William Coventry, Knight. First printed in 1687.

Mr. Prout has proposed to publish by subscription a royal folio volume, containing Fifty Architectural and Picturesque Subjects, in Flanders and Germany, drawn on Stone by himself, and Fac-similes of his Sketches made on the spot. We consequently look for a delightful work of art, full of truth and spirit.

A Canadian tale, entitled "Bellegarde," is announced for early publication.

"Historical Memoirs of the House of Russell, from the Norman Conquest, by J. H. Wiffen; with unpublished Correspondence, from the Reign of Henry VIII. to that of George III. inclusive." Illustrated by Portraits, Views, and Armorial Bearings.

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dren. (Winter.)" By the Author of "Conversations on Chemistry," &c. &c.

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"Paris, or the Book of the Hundred and One," being a translation from the French work 'Le Livre des Cent-et-Un.'

"Inquiry concerning that disturbed State of the Vital Functions usually denominated Constitutional Irritation," by Benjamin Travers, Senior Surgeon to St. Thomas's Hospital.

"The Morbid Anatomy of some of the most important Parts of the Human Body," by Matthew Baillie, M.D.; with "Preliminary Observations on Diseased Structures," by James Wardrop, Surgeon to the King, &c.

A prospectus is issued of a periodical, under the title of "Finden's Gallery of the Graces;" to consist of a series of lovely Female Portrait Sketches, from original pictures, under the superintendence of W. and E. Finden, and accompanied by poetical illustrations by T. K. Hervey, Esq.

Mr. Murray is preparing for speedy publication a new monthly illustrative work, consisting of Views of the most remarkable Places mentioned in the Bible, called "Landscape Illustrations of the Old and New Testament." The Drawings, by J. M. W. Turner, R.A., are copied from original and authentic Sketches taken on the spot by Artists and Travellers; and the Plates are to be engraved by William and Edward Finden, and other eminent Artists.

BIOGRAPHICAL PARTICULARS OF CELEBRATED PERSONS, LATELY DECEASED.

LORD TENTERDEN.

Charles Abbott, Baron Tenterden, of Hordon, county Middlesex, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, so created 30th April, 1827, a Privy Councillor, Lord Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench, Deputy Speaker of the House of Lords, an official Trustee of the British Museum, was born on the 7th October, 1762, and died on the 5th November, 1832. His Lordship's parents moved in humble life, and resided at a house which stood on the left hand side of the western principal entrance to the Cathedral of Canterbury, in the grammar-school of which city he was prepared for the University of Oxford,* his rapid acquirement of knowledge inducing his father to relinquish his intention of placing him in trade, in the hope of obtaining a foundation fellowship. Mr. Abbott exhibited the same vigour and perseverance in his studies at Oxford, where he was entered of Corpus Christi College, as he had done at Canterbury, and he speedily obtained a fellowship and a tutorship. His success in the latter office introduced him to the family of the late eminent Mr. Justice Buller, and determined him to seek his fame and fortune at the Bar, to which he was called by the Hon. Society of the Middle Temple. It is somewhat remarkable that Sir Francis Buller was as warm a patron of the late Lord Ellenborough as of Lord Tenterden. Lord Ellenborough, indeed, scarcely knew the learned Judge till they met in the London Courts, after Mr. Law began practice, but from that period Mr. Justice Buller paid him unremitting attention,—a circumstance that contributed to compensate Mr. Law for the enmity of Lord Kenyon, whom he nevertheless succeeded in his Presidency of the Court of King's Bench. On the death of Sir Francis Buller, Lord Ellenborough befriended Mr. Abbott; and it is said that he was entirely indebted to his Lordship's influence for advancement to a Puisne Judgeship in the Common Pleas, which took place on the death of Mr. Justice Heath, in 1816. On the demise of Mr. Justice Le Blanc in the same year, Mr. Justice Abbott was appointed to suc-

ceed him, and on the 14th of May, 1816, he received the honour of Knighthood. Lord Ellenborough's decline and retirement made way for Sir C. Abbott's higher advancement, and in November, 1818, he became the successor of his patron to the Chief Justiceship of the King's Bench. It is generally understood that, when the late Lord Gifford was raised to the dignity of the Peerage, a few years back, a coronet was offered to Sir Charles Abbott, and declined. When he accepted the honour in 1827, it was generally believed that he did so with the view of an early retirement from the cares of office to the enjoyment of the *otium cum dignitate*. Lord Tenterden married, the 13th of July, 1795, Mary, eldest daughter of John Lagier Lamotte, Esq., by whom, who survives him, he has left two sons and two daughters, viz., John Henry, Barrister-at-law, Marshal and Associate to the King's Bench (the present Peer), Charles, a Lieutenant in the 14th Dragoons, and Mary and Catherine, unmarried.

We extract from "The Times" the following sketch of his character:—"Lord Tenterden was a person who, though not much known as an advocate, had the highest reputation in that character, which once gave the name, and is still the most important feature of the profession of the bar—the character of a 'Counsellor.' His business, before he was promoted to the Bench, was so extensive, that during the income-tax his return was for many years the largest made by any lawyer, showing at once his professional influence and his integrity. He was not merely a lawyer: he was one of the best classical and mathematical scholars of the age, and up to the last days of his existence was constantly occupied in mastering every kind of knowledge, both popular and scientific. Still, upon the whole, his powers of mind, though considerable, were not of the highest order; they were more discriminative than creative. To extensive acquaintance with the common law of England, in which he was unequalled since the days of Holt, we may rather say of Lord Coke, the deceased Judge united extraordinary (though not invariable) calmness of temper, the more remarkable as he was constitutionally vehement and imperious—patience in watching and balancing the arguments of counsel, or the facts disclosed in evidence—and skill in laying the merits of the most complex case before a jury. Like the great bulk of trained lawyers, Lord Ten-

* His Lordship presented the Free Grammar School of Canterbury, where his education so auspiciously commenced, with two annual prizes, one for the best English essay, and the other for the best Latin verse, in addition to a contribution every year of 5*l.* to the School Feast Society.

terden had his predilections in favour of authority. All official functionaries felt that they might confide in the amplitude of that judicial mantle within whose folds no shelter, that decency permitted, was refused to them. Under the 'legal' reign of Abbott, the unpaid magistrates of this country had no cause to complain that the Government of the King's Bench was less "paternal" than at any former period. Still his Lordship was a distinguished and very able Judge. Although without much personal dignity, beyond what was inseparable from suavity of manners directed by good sense, Lord Tenterden contrived to keep his Court in admirable order. The most arrogant spirits sunk habitually under his steady and grave rebuke."

BARON CLINTON.

At Florence, on his way to the south of Italy, the Right Hon. Robert Cotton St. John Trefusis, Baron Clinton. His Lordship was a Colonel in the army, and distinguished himself under the Duke of Wellington in the Peninsula, and one of the Lords of the Bed-chamber. He was born 28th April, 1787, and succeeded to the barony on the demise of his father, 1797. On the 4th of August, 1814, his Lordship married Frances Isabella, eldest daughter of W. S. Poyntz, Esq., of Cowdray Park, Sussex, by whom there is no issue. His Lordship was the 16th Baron Clinton, and the eldest co-heir of the ancient Barony of Say, which has remained in abeyance for several centuries. The Hon. Charles Rodolphus Trefusis, brother to his Lordship, succeeds to his titles and estates.

JAMES STEPHEN, ESQ.

Mr. Stephen died at Bath, on the 10th October, of a diseased liver. He was in his seventy-fourth year. It is some years since Mr. Stephen retired from the field of politics; but those among us who recollect the busy, eventful period of Perceval's Administration, cannot soon forget the prominent part which Mr. Stephen took in all the Parliamentary warfare of the day. He was descended from a respectable family in the county of Aberdeen, and was born at Poole, in Dorsetshire, and educated at Winchester. Mr. Stephen lost his father, who was also at the bar, in early life: being thus left to his own resources, he went to the West Indies, shortly after the acknowledgment of American independence, and practised in St. Kitts for many years with great success. He here acquired that intimate

knowledge of Colonial law for which he was justly celebrated; and, with it, he imbibed that horror of the Colonial system, which led him to become one of its most distinguished opponents. When he returned from St. Kitts, he obtained a very large and lucrative practice in the Cockpit; sharing with the late Chief Justice Dallas nearly all the prize appeals that came before the Privy Council. Our commercial readers will recollect how frequently the violation of neutrality led to the capture and condemnation of American vessels. Mr. Stephen was the first to direct public attention to this important subject, in a small pamphlet, entitled "War in Disguise, or the Frauds of the Neutral Flags." It was published anonymously; but it evinced a knowledge of the subject, and an ability of pen, which could not fail to render its author a valuable auxiliary to the Government of the day; and Mr. Stephen was soon seated in Parliament for a Government borough. He suggested, and virtually, we believe, arranged, the whole system of Continental blockade, which, for many years, occasioned greater embarrassment to Bonaparte than all the other operations of the war put together. Of this system, Mr. Stephen was the great Parliamentary supporter, as the present Chancellor was its most strenuous opponent in the same arena. Whether it rested upon correct or mistaken commercial principles it matters little now to inquire; but it most undoubtedly succeeded in checking the hostilities of what we may call the neutral belligerents, and in augmenting the difficulties of France. It had, too, another effect, which its author had indeed foreseen, but to which he was too high-minded to attach the least importance—it annihilated the whole of that prize appeal business from which his professional income was derived. It was in consideration of this generous and patriotic sacrifice that Mr. Perceval obtained for him the appointment of one of the Masters in Ordinary of the Court of Chancery; having previously offered to make him Attorney-General, or a puisne Judge, which Mr. Stephen declined.

GENERAL DALRYMPLE.

General William Tomes Dalrymple died on the 26th of October, in the 96th year of his age. He entered the navy, at first, very early in life; but his health being considered too delicate for the sea-service, he left that profession, and resumed his studies until the 21st of January, in the year 1766. He entered the army under the immediate protection of General Hedworth Lambton, then commanding the

54th (afterwards 52d) regiment of foot, in whose regiment, by an "Army List" of the year 1766, his name appears as youngest ensign. In the year 1789, when Colonel, commanding the Queen's Royal Regiment of Foot at Gibraltar, the General

received the appointment of Groom of the Bed-chamber to his Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence, his present most gracious Majesty; and to the latest hour of his life he retained the esteem and highly distinguished friendship of his Sovereign.

INCIDENTS, ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS, APPOINTMENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

The parish of St. James have resolved upon instituting a strict and impartial inquiry into the amount at which houses are rated, and to assess them in future upon a more equitable principle. Not only is the value of the house to be taken into consideration, but its extent also—the ground it occupies in front and depth is to be measured, and the rate is to be made proportionably. Thus Burlington House, which hitherto was rated at only 800*l.*, has been tried by the new standard, and rated at 4000*l.* The example thus set by St. James's parish is worthy of being followed by other parishes. It is notorious that the palaces of noblemen have been rated much lower than the humble habitations of tradesmen.

Mr. Ballantine's decision, as to the liability of pawnbrokers to make good losses sustained by fire, was confirmed by the Middlesex Magistrates; the Court of King's Bench has, however, taken a different view of the case, and decided that the pawnbroker is not liable.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

The Rev. John Birt, D.D., of Christ Church, Oxford, Master of the King's School, Canterbury, to be Master of the Free Grammar School at Faversham, in Kent.

The Rev. Henry Deane, B.C.L., Fellow of New College, to the Vicarage of Gillingham, Dorset, vacant by the death of Archdeacon Fisher.

The Rev. Richard John Lockwood Maydwell, B.A. to the Vicarage of Southwick, Northamptonshire, vacant by the cession of the Rev. John James.

The Rev. James Deacon to the Vicarage of South Walsham St. Mary, Norfolk.

The Rev. C. B. Cooper, A.M., to the Rectory of Morley St. Botolph, with the Chapel of Morley St. Peter annexed, Norfolk.

The Rev. Uriah Tonkin to the Vicarage of Ury Lafant, vacant by the cession of the Rev. Wm. John Philippott.

The Rev. William Heberden Carelake to the Rectories of Crencombe and Meshaw.

The Rev. William Powley to the District Chapel of Starcross, vacant by the resignation of the Rev. Christopher C. Bartholomew.

Dec.—VOL. XXXVI. NO. CXLIV.

The Rev. Arthur Tatham to the Rectory of Bosconnock and Broadoak, vacant by the death of the Rev. Thomas Bennett.

The Rev. William Timothy Napleton to the Perpetual Curacy of Stoke Cannon, vacant by the resignation of the Rev. P. Fisher, D.D.

The Rev. William Stephen Dobson, M.A., to the Head Mastership of the Free Grammar School of Kirkby Lonsdale, vacant by the resignation of his father, the Rev. John Dobson, who held the trust for nearly half a century.

The Rev. A. L. L. Kaye, of Brasenose College, to the Rectory of Thornton-in-Craven.

The Rev. C. Beauchamp Cooper, of University College, Oxford, to the Rectory of Morley, Norfolk, vacant by the death of the Rev. J. Howard.

The Rev. E. Hughes, B.D. Fellow of Jesus College, Oxford, to the Rectory of Nutfield, Surrey, vacant by the death of the Rev. E. Sandford.

The Rev. Wm. Turner, M.A. of Christ Church, Oxford, to the Prebendal Stall of Seaford, in that Cathedral, void by the death of the Rev. Dr. Lettice.

The Rev. C. Matthew, M.A. of Balliol College, Oxford, to the Rectory of Langford, adjoining to Maldon, Essex.

The Rev. Israel Bull, A.M., to the Rectory of Fleet Marston, near Aylesbury, Bucks.

The Rev. E. Brice, Rector of Thorneyburn, to the Perpetual Curacy of Humshaugh, void by the resignation of the Rev. F. Laing; and the Rev. E. Beatty, to the Rectory of Bellingham, both in the county of Durham, void by the resignation of the Rev. J. Davis.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

The King has been graciously pleased to appoint the Right Hon. Sir Stratford Canning, G.C.B., to be his Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Emperor of All the Russias.

The King has been graciously pleased to approve of Mr. John Fortrell as Consul at Dublin, and of Mr. Alfred Fox as Consul at Falmouth, for his Majesty the King of the Belgians.

The King has been graciously pleased to appoint the Right Hon. John Lord Ponsbury to be his Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Sublime Ottoman Porte.

The Hon. William Temple to be his Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the King of the Two Sicilies.

The Hon. Francis Reginald Forbes to be his Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary to the King of Saxony.

The Hon. Wm. Thomas Horner Fox Strangways to be Secretary to his Majesty's Embassy at the Court of Vienna.

John Kennedy, Esq., to be Secretary to his Majesty's Legation at the Court of Naples.

Mr. Serjeant Spankie has been appointed a King's Serjeant, in the room of the late Sir Albert Pell.

The *Senatus Academicus* of the University and King's College of Aberdeen have unanimously re-elected the Right Hon. Viscount Arbutnot Lord Rector for the year ensuing.

Mr. Serjeant Merewether has received from his Majesty a patent of precedence, and has taken his seat within the bar of the Court of King's Bench.

In the Court of King's Bench, Messrs. Joy, Beames, Swanston, and Rolfe, have been appointed King's Counsel.

Sir Thomas Denman has appointed his son Mr. Thomas Denman, Marshal and Associate of the Court of King's Bench.

The King has been pleased to grant unto the Right Hon. William George, Earl of Erroll, the office of Knight Marischal of Scotland, in the room of Sir Alexander Keith, deceased.

The Lord Chancellor has appointed Mr. Alexander Harrison, of Birmingham, a Master Extraordinary in the High Court of Chancery.

Sir Thomas Denman has been appointed Lord Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench, in the room of the Right Hon. Lord Tenterden, deceased.

Sir William Horne has been appointed Attorney-General; and

Mr. Campbell, Solicitor-General.

Married.—At St. James's Church, Robert Otway Cave, Esq., M.P. of Castle Otway and Lissan Hall, in the county of Tipperary, to Sophia, eldest daughter of Sir Francis Burdett, Bart.

At Badmington, George Finch, Esq., to the Lady Louisa Elizabeth Somerset, fifth daughter of the late Duke of Beaufort.

At Brockville, Canada, F. R. Foote, Esq., Assistant Commissary General, son of Vice-Admiral Sir E. J. Foote, K.C.B. to Charlotte, daughter of Dr. Husbelt, M.D.

Sidney Smith Deprall, Esq., of the Grove, Camberwell, to Anne, youngest daughter of the late John Taylor Hicks, Esq., of Chattisham Place, Suffolk.

At Ross, Dumbarton, A. W. Leith, Esq. advocate, son of Major-General Sir G. Leith, Bart., to Gemima, daughter of the late H. Buchanan, Esq., of Ross.

At Mary-le-bone, the Rev. A. Lake, of West Walton, Norfolk, son of the late Sir J. W. Lake, Bart., to Sophia, daughter of the late S. Turner, Esq., of Upper Wimpole-street.

At Kilcullen Church, G. Heathcote, Esq. M.D. of Prospect Hill, Galway, to Annie, daughter of F. Homan, Esq., late Comptroller of the British Mail, Dublin.

At Walcot Church, Bath, the Rev. H. Smith, A.M., son of Sir J. W. Smith, Bart., of the Down House, Dorsetshire, to Elizabeth, daughter of

the late E. Green, Esq., of Hinxton Hall, Cambridgeshire.

At Blackrock, Cork, J. Beamish, Esq., to Louisa Erskine, youngest daughter of the late Lieut.-Col. M'Donald, formerly Adjutant-General of his Majesty's Forces in India.

At Brompton, the Hon. H. Arundell, son of the late Right Hon. J. Everard, ninth Lord Arundell, of Wardour Castle, and eldest son of the Dowager Lady Arundell, Dover-street, to Elizabeth, daughter of J. Esdalle, Esq. Sandstead Court, Surrey.

At the British Ambassador's Chapel at Paris, William, son of R. Fitzgerald, Esq. of Muckeridge House, Cork, to Sarah, relict of the late Rev. C. Dewell, of Malmesbury.

At the Palace, Valetta, R. Anstruther, Esq. of Thirdpart, Fife, Major in the 73rd Regt. to Louisa, daughter of Sir H. L'phinstone, Bart. of Ore-place, Sussex, Colonel in the Corps of Royal Engineers.

At St. Mary-la-bonne, J. Saumarez, son of the late Sir R. Jephson, Bart. to Elizabeth, daughter of the late Colonel Huxley.

At Dixon Church, Major C. Marriott, of Sellersbrook, Herefordshire, to Catherine, daughter of the late G. Griffin, Esq. of Newton House, Monmouthshire.

At the Cape of Good Hope, H. F. Dumergue, Esq. of the Madras Civil Service, to Anna, youngest daughter of J. Marshall, Esq. President of the Government at the Cape.

At Gordon Castle, N.B. the Marquis of Abercorn, to Lady Louisa Russell, daughter of the Duke of Bedford.

James Grant, Esq., Banffshire, to Cecilia Margaret, youngest daughter of the late Sir J. Leslie, Bart.

At Chelsea, W. Robinson, Esq. of Montague-place, to Sophia Augusta, daughter of the late T. Barker, Esq. of Rio de Janeiro.

At Itchen Abbas, Hants, Hugh, son of Archdeacon Berners, of Wolverstone Park, Suffolk, to Alice, youngest daughter of the late J. Ashton, Esq. of the Grange, Cheshire.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, and afterwards at the Catholic Chapel, Warwick-street, the Hon. Fred. Longworth Browne, youngest son of the late and brother to the present Lord Kilmalme, to Lucy, only daughter of Sir James and Lady Frances Wedderburne, of Chesterfield-street, May-fair.

At St. Vedast Foster, G. Horsley, Esq. to Jacoba, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Watson, Vicar of Denford and Ringstead, and Curate of the above parish.

At Marylebone, the Rev. B. G. Bridges, son of the late Sir B. W. Bridges, Bart. of Goodnestone Park, Kent, to Louisa, daughter of the late C. Chaplin, Esq. of Blankney, Lincolnshire.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, the Rev. Dr. Pearson, F.R.S., Rector of South Kilworth, near Lutterworth, Leicestershire, to Miss Hunter, of Wilton-place, Belgrave-square.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, the Hon. Theobald Fitz Walter Butler, eldest son of Lord Dunboyne, to Julia, second daughter of the late W. Brander, Esq. of Morden Hall, Surrey.

At St. Mary-le-bone, the Rev. J. H. Davies, M.A. to Elizabeth, daughter of the late Right Hon. Sir A. Hart, Lord High Chancellor of Ireland.

At St. Pancras, J. W. Deacon, Esq., eldest son of J. J. Deacon, Esq., of Ulster-place, Regent's-park, to Esther, eldest daughter of T. Greenwood, Esq., of Cumberland place, Regent's Park.

At St. James's, Colchester, Captain Schreiber, late of the 18th Hussars, to Anne, eldest daughter of A. W. Hume, Esq.

At St. James's Westminster, J. Fitz-James, Esq., of Holles-street, Cavendish-square, to Arabella, widow of C. Olley, Esq., of Upfield Lodge, Gloucestershire, and youngest daughter of Captain T. Martin.

At the British Chapel, Genoa, Emile De la Rue, Esq. of Geneva, to Augusta, daughter of A. Granet, Esq., Commissary-General to the Forces.

At Clapham, the Rev. R. D. Backhouse, M.A., Fellow of Clare Hall, Cambridge, to Mary, eldest daughter of D. R. Benington, Esq.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, the Hon. G. L. Massey, son of the late Major-General Lord Clarina, to Rebecca, widow of the late J. Cann, Esq., of Haverhill House, Herefordshire.

Died.—Aged 57, the Right Hon. Godfrey Bosville Macdonald, of Thorpe, near Bridlington, in Yorkshire, and of Armadillo Castle, Isle of Skye, a Lieutenant-General in the Army.

At Kensington Gore, the Hon. Thomas Windsor, in his 81st year.

At Wood End, near Chichester, the Right Hon. Lady Emily Charlotte Berkeley, widow of the late Admiral the Hon. Sir George Berkeley, G.C.B., in the 71st year of her age.

At Dublin, Sir R. Harty, an Alderman of and late temporary Member for, that city in conjunction with Mr. Perrin.

At Blandford, Dorsetshire, the Hon. A. Stuart, formerly of the Queen's Bays, the only (and twin) brother of the Earl of Moray, aged 62.

At Greenwich, Mrs. Ann Bridges, widow of the late General G. Bridges, of the Royal Engineers.

C. Smythe, Esq. of Brambruge House, near

Winchester, brother of Mrs. Fitzherbert and Lady Haggetstone.

At Peasmarsh, Sussex, the Rev. John Lettles, D.L., in his 95th year.

At the Hall, Wigan, the Hon. and Rev. G. Bridgman, Rector of Wigan, brother to the late and uncle to the present, Earl of Bradford, aged 67 years.

At Dalhousie Castle, George, Lord Ramsay.

In the Madras Presidency, where the regiment is stationed, in the 45th year of his age, Lieut.-Colonel Henry Thomas Shaw, of his Majesty's 45th Regt., son of the late Sir John Gregory Shaw, Bart. of Kenward, in the County of Kent.

On his way to Corfu, the Rev. G. Winneck, Chaplain to the Forces, aged 41.

In Grafton-street, Fitzroy-square, J. B. Cobb, Esq. late of the East India House.

At Shooter's Hill, aged 76, Lieut.-General Cuppage, Royal Artillery, and Inspector of the Royal Carriage Department.

At Dale Park, Arundel, Frances Dowager Marchioness of Bute.

The Rev. John Percival, Minister of St. Peter's Chapel, Marylebone, and Fellow of Wadham College, Oxford.

At Dominica, on the 14th September last, after a few days' illness, Deputy Assistant Commissary-General C. E. Monk, Esq.

The Right Rev. Dr. Burke, Protestant Bishop of Waterford, at his residence in Waterford. At Brighton, the Right Hon. Lady Stafford, of Cossey.

At Riga, A. H. Aiken, Esq., his Britannic Majesty's Consul there, aged 61.

At Belgrave-square, Letitia, wife of Vice-Admiral Sir C. Ogle, Bart.

At Oak Bank, near Sevenoaks, the Right Hon. Catherine Ann, Countess of Aboyne, aged 61.

Lady Ann Vernon Harcourt, the lady of the Archbishop of York, at his palace at Bishops-thorpe, Yorkshire, in her 71st year. She was the third daughter of the first Marquess of Stafford.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES

IN THE COUNTIES OF ENGLAND, AND IN WALES, SCOTLAND AND IRELAND.

CORNWALL.

In excavating underneath the old Castle walls, at Launceston, a large stone coffin was discovered, containing, in a perfect state, several bones, which must have belonged to a man of immense stature, the arm bone exceeding by six inches that of an ordinary man of the present day. A considerable number of silver coins were also found, of the reigns of Edward I. and II., John, Elizabeth, Cromwell, and Charles I., all in a state of excellent preservation.

DURHAM.

The "Durham Chronicle" states that a Company is forming in Sunderland for the establish-

ment of a Joint Stock Bank. They have issued circulars, in which they say that the uniform success that has attended such establishments in England, since the restrictions were removed, is of itself sufficient to induce the adoption of the measure, in addition to which, the Joint Stock Banking Company of Newcastle have determined to establish a Branch Bank in Sunderland, which should be anticipated by its own inhabitants. No doubt appears to be entertained that the Company will be established.

GLOUCESTER.

The Bishop of Gloucester is attempting, with every probability of success, to establish a soci-

ety in that city for the Relief of the Poor, and thereby enabling them to keep themselves from the necessity of applying for parochial relief.

Port of Gloucester.—The first active step towards the establishment of a direct intercourse between the West India Colonies and this Port has been made manifest, by the arrival in our Basin of a vessel purchased for the express purpose of the trade. To the firm of Messrs. Phillips and Baker, of London, belongs the credit of this adventure. The vessel is a fine barque 230 tons register, named the *Isabella*. On her nearing the Basin, the crowd was immense; and her entrance was greeted by repeated hurrahs, the firing of cannon, ringing of bells, and other demonstrations of joy. She brought in her from London one hundred hogsheads of sugar; and will immediately take on board a freight of hoops, fire-bricks, salt, &c., for Jamaica, whence she will return direct with a full cargo of colonial produce for this Port.

MIDDLESEX.

County Rate of Middlesex.—For the current quarter the rate is fixed at one penny in the pound, at which sum, inconsiderable as it may appear, it will produce the large amount of 22,533*l.* Thirty days are allowed to the different parishes for the payment of their respective proportions. The stir made some time back by the Magistrates respecting certain parishes which habitually ran into long arrears, and the threat of issuing distress warrants upon the property of the Churchwardens and Overseers, have not been without their good effects in facilitating the collection of the rate. The amount in arrear on the county day of last Session, when the rate was made, was about 12,000*l.*, of which more than one-half has since been paid. Even the parishes of Bethnal-green, Mile-end, and others, which used regularly to be four quarters in arrear, are now never more than two. This change is in part to be attributed to the gratifying fact that the pressure of distress, arising from want of work, which so long prevailed in the silk-manufacturing districts of the Metropolis, is now to a very considerable degree removed.

Antiquities at Staines.—A few weeks back some ancient buildings in Staines, the property of G. Fournier, Esq., were pulled down. They stood on the site of the Old George Inn, and were supposed to be nearly four hundred years old. Tradition has stated this Inn to be the lodging place of Queen Elizabeth when on her road to Windsor. J. Langridge, Esq., an antiquary, made a minute search over the buildings as the workmen were proceeding in their work of demolition, and discovered in one of the long rooms (which had been divided into tenements), a large painting over the fire place. He had the whitewash, &c. carefully removed, and thus brought again to view the perfect arms of Queen Elizabeth, richly emblazoned. On the dexter and sinister sides of the supporters were drawn two angels, holding cornucopias of flowers, fruits, &c. designed, no doubt, to form a wreath over the regal coronet. A copy was taken, as it was found impracticable to take down the original so as to preserve it entire. Many very curious Latin sentences were

also found scratched on the walls, indicative of the style of the company admitted as guests.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

A discovery of a large quantity of coins has been recently made in a church-yard at Hexham. The sexton and an assistant were employed in forming a grave on the west side of the north transept, in a piece of ground known by the name of the Campy-hill, and which has been for several years back appropriated as an additional church-yard. From some local cause it was necessary to go to the depth of about seven feet. In doing so, the sexton struck a brass vessel, in the form of a pitcher or flagon, in which were contained the coins, which are all *brass*, to the amount of about 10,000. This vessel is very thin and with a loose handle, highly ornamented, and had, most probably, been placed in the ground and had the coins poured into it, being too thin in substance to have borne the weight. On the coins presenting themselves, they were imagined to be gold, and were readily seized by the persons employed, and many in consequence have been dispersed; the bulk of them, however, are in the possession of the Rev. Mr. Airey, the perpetual curate, who, by virtue of such office, claims them. This gentleman, actuated by the laudable wish that a discovery of such importance should, in the first place, enrich the Museum of the Antiquarian Society of this district, has determined that an accurate examination shall be had, and that the vessel, with a complete set of the coins, shall be deposited there. The coins which have been as yet examined, are found to be *Stycas* of Eanred, Ethelred, and Redulf, Kings of Northumberland, and of Eanbald and Vigmund, Archbishops of York. Of the two former Kings and second Bishop there are the greatest number, and many varieties occur as well from the names of the moneyers, as from the different construction of the letters. It will be fair to infer, as there are not any coins of Osebert, that they may have been concealed about the time of Redulf, nearly 1000 years ago, and although found so deep now, were not probably above two feet below the surface when placed there, as from the ruins of parts of the church, and other causes, a great accumulation of rubbish has taken place. No coffin or remains were found which could have any connexion with the concealment of the coins.

WARWICKSHIRE.

A public cemetery has been formed at Birmingham, to be open for the interment of persons of all religious denominations, who shall be allowed to use their own form of service, and select their own officiating minister or teacher.

WILTSHIRE.

Discovery of Human Skeletons.—The workmen employed at the stone quarry situated on Clark's hill, near Bowood-house (the residence of the Marquis of Lansdowne,) have, in the course of the last two years, disinterred no less than five human skeletons. The first was discovered in 1820, three more during the summer of the present year, and the last a few days since. They all lay in the space of about ten square yards,

four within two feet of, and one just underneath the surface. Their burial seems to have ranked among the "tumular burials of the slain," inasmuch as each body appears to have been crumpled up, as it were, more or less, in its grave, and the last (the skeleton of a full grown man) reclined within the compass of a yard, the thigh bones being bent one over the other. A great quantity of pottery has been exhumed near the spot, of a coarse manufacture, and dark blue colour; also one of those coins called by the Wiltshire peasantry "monks," now in the possession of the Marchioness of Lansdowne.

SOUTH WALES.

By the exertions of a few spirited individuals, laudably seconded by the great landed proprietors of Monmouthshire, a prospect is now afforded of an easy communication between Chepstow and Abergavenny. It is proposed to avoid the hills, which have hitherto operated as a barrier between those places, and to open to the public a portion of a beautiful country hitherto unexplored by the traveller, and known only by name. It is stated that, in point of time, Abergavenny will be brought, by means of the projected improvement, an hour and a half nearer to Chepstow.

SCOTLAND.

The Shetland Isles.—We learn, with much commiseration, that the Shetland Islands have been visited with an awful tempest; through which a number of fishermen, while engaged in their usual occupation, at a great distance from land, were doomed to a watery grave. Seventeen boats sunk under the fury of the elements; and of one hundred and eight men who composed the crews, and who had left their homes full of hope and joy, not one returned to tell the tale of their disaster. These ill-fated mariners have left nearly eighty widows and several hundred children, exposed to all the evils of extreme poverty, aggravated by the rigours of a northern winter: and an appeal has been made in their behalf to the generosity of their fellow-subjects. The subscription already amounts to between one and two hundred pounds; but we doubt not, when the distress is generally known, that it will speedily become more adequate to the relief of the numerous and helpless sufferers.

IRELAND.

The gentry of the county of Cork have come forward to sign an address declaratory of their regret at the present excess of party feeling on both sides in Ireland. Their motive, in their own language, is "to uphold the credit of the county—to aid the due execution of the laws—to support the government in the administration of them, and to maintain the constitutional right of the people." And the chief and leading objects of their association they state to be—"To uphold the legislative union between this country and England, believing, as we do implicitly, adopting too, the language of the venerable, honest, and efficient Member for Waterford, 'That the dissolution of that union would, at no distant period, ensure the downfall of both islands.' To seek, with a fair and equitable protection of all vested rights and existing in-

terests, a complete modification and reformation of the tithe system, and that of church property in general; convinced, as we are, that any tax levied under the name and designation of tithes will be obnoxious and hostile to the peace of the country, and that the present system of church-rates should be no longer suffered to remain a subject of irritation and just complaint. To carry the principle of constitutional reform into full and salutary effect, advocating a revision and amendment (where necessary) of the grand jury and other jury laws, and the simplification of all other laws for the preservation of peace and the protection of life, liberty, and property, that the administration of justice may be cheap and speedy as well as impartial." This paper has already received the signatures of some of the most influential and respectable of the resident nobility and gentry of the county.

Railways.—It is expected that application will be made, in the ensuing Session of Parliament, by several companies, for Bills to enable them to commence railways, which are intended to pass through various parts of the country. The first is the long-projected railway from Birmingham to London, which, it is stated, is again to be brought before the Legislature, and, it is presumed, with better success than it experienced last Parliament. It is expected that the railway will be continued from Birmingham to Liverpool, and thence to Edinburgh. The next project is a railway from Southampton to London, the intended course of which is from Vauxhall, passing to the southward of Wandsworth and Kingston, across Ditton Marsh and Walton Common, to the south-west of Weybridge. Thence it will pass on the south side of the Basingstoke Canal to Frimley (a village about six miles below Guildford) where it will cross the Canal, and proceed in a direct line to Basingstoke, passing on the north side of that town to Winchester, and then through Stoneham to Southampton. The whole distance of the line will be rather less than 77 miles. The railway from London to Brighton has been under consideration a long time; but it seems that the projectors have determined to commence operations, and intend to apply to Parliament for a Bill. Every preparation has been made to commence the railway from London to Greenwich the moment Parliament will sanction the measure; it will be continued to Woolwich, and thence, by two other companies, to Chatham and Dover. The French have it in contemplation to make a railway from Calais to Paris.

Lieutenants Denham and Robinson, R.N., who have been employed for several years in surveying the Bristol Channel, will terminate their labours during the present autumn. It seems strange that, after the numerous voyages round the world—to the North Pole and to the South Pole, to the east and to the west, it should have been left for these gentlemen to make a voyage of discovery to an island not farther from our own shores than the entrance of the Bristol Channel. This, however, seems to have been the case, and stranger still, they have discovered that Lundy Island, which has hitherto been abandoned entirely to a few pilots and fishing-boats,

possesses a good roadstead, where a considerable fleet might ride securely in westerly gales. The promulgation of this information may prevent the necessity of vessels outward-bound, when meeting an adverse wind, running back upon the dangerous coast of Wales, or returning over the formidable bar of Bideford and Barnstaple. To nineteen-twentieths of the people of England, Lundy, although so near home, is a perfect *terra incognita*. The island is situated in the channel, about midway between Devonshire and Pembrokeshire, and, although five miles in length, and two in breadth, we believe its only inhabitants are the inmates of a solitary farm-house and the keepers of the light-houses. It is encompassed by inaccessible rocks, having but one entrance, where scarcely two persons can pass abreast. It would appear from the following extract from an old chronicle, that in the reign of

Henry III. it was fortified:—"In the year 1238, William de Marisco, who, by evil practices, thought to have slain the king in his bed-chamber at Woodstock, being apprehended, escaped, and fortified the island of Lundy in the Channel of Bristol, doing much mischief by piracy, but was not long after taken, with 16 of his accomplices, and executed in London." Lundy Island has lately had excellent light-houses erected upon it, and is likely to become of more importance from the recent discovery of a valuable silver and copper mine. It was formerly the property of Sir John Borlase Warren, but being considered of little value, it was sold for a trifle, and has since frequently changed owners, till it fell into the hands of the present fortunate possessors, who will, it is said, realize at least 12,000*l.* a-year by the mines alone.

BANKRUPTS,

FROM OCTOBER 30, TO NOVEMBER 23, 1832, INCLUSIVE.

Oct. 30. J. TYLER, Blackman-street, Borough, linen-draper. J. LINDHAY, jun., late of Warrford-count, merchant. J. WILLIAMS, High-street, Newington, Surrey, linen-draper. W. PARKER, late of Vicar-lane, Leeds, grocer. W. T. GODFREY, Wolverton-mill, Wolverton, Bucks, miller. W. NAYLOR, Mortimer-street, nils, manufacturer. F. SMITH, Beech-hill, wine and spirit merchant. T. RUTER, Coach-office, Black Bear, Piccadilly, livery-stable keeper. R. SANDS, sen., Brewer's-street, St. Pancras, engraver and book-seller. H. CAUTER, Hastings, Sussex, chemist and druggist. R. REYNOLDS, Manchester, cabinet-maker and upholsterer. G. M. VERN, Manchester, rope-maker and lunkeeper. J. LANCASHIRE, Draycott-field, Derbyshire, miller and flour-dealer. J. GIBSON, Manchester, minkceper and wine-merchant.

Nov. 2. T. M. MASON, Baker-street, Portman-square, bookseller. C. B. WILSON, Red Lion-square, scrivener. C. BROWN, Tottenham-court-road, dealer in china and glass. H. STAPLEDON, St. Leonard's, Sussex, fishmonger. J. FURBANK, Cambridge, grocer. T. GIBBS, Bishopsgate-street, ship-owner. J. CLARKE, of the Ship Tavern, Greenwich, tavern-keeper. W. H. MAIN, Water-lane, Blackfriars, painter and glazier. C. WHITE, Nassau-street, Middlesex Hospital, builder. J. KIRBY, Kentley, Suffolk, ship-builder. J. DICKINSON, jun., Westgate, Northumberland, dealer.

Nov. 5. J. HAINES, Waterloo-road, Surrey, shoe-manufacturer. J. COATES and G. HAWORTH, Ingletton, Yorkshire, cotton-spinners and manufacturers. J. KORFF, Kirtley, Suffolk, ship-builder. C. ATTENBURROW, Costock, Nottinghamshire, surgeon, &c. C. LEE, Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Leicestershire, mercer. J. STANTON, Northampton, mercer and draper. E. PIERSON, Somerfield-court, Sellinge, Kent, hop-drier. J. EMETT, Stapleton, Gloucestershire, corn-factor. T. INGRAM and T. H. INGRAM, Lower Thames street, fish-factors. D. PULLEN, late of Duke-street, Westminster, bill-broker. V. RUSSELL, Brighton, and 22, Regent-street, dealer. C. BLUCK, late of Clapham road-place, boarding-house-keeper. C. HULL, Albion Tavern, Bath, tavern-keeper. J. PRATT, 11, King-street, St. James's, ironmonger. T. BUTT, Hedge row, Islington, bootmaker.

Nov. 9. J. PAUL, Exeter-street, Silence-street, Furniture-broker. J. UDALL, Islington, carpet-warehouseman. C. LOCKINGTON, John street, Oxford street, oilman. W. SIMPSON and T. SIMPSON, Leather-lane, Holborn, builders. J. MOSS, Great Charlotte street, Blackfriars-road, shoemaker. H. PIKE, Aylsham, Norfolk, money-scrivener. W. FLORANCE, Corfe Castle, Dorsetshire, surgeon and apothecary. J. BAGLEY, Liverpool, haberdasher and hosier. W. LANE and S. LANE, Manchester,

ironmongers. S. D. NORTON, Mason's Arms, Watney-street, Commercial-road, licensed victualler. M. U. SEARS, 29, Charterhouse-square, engraver and printer. J. CALLOW, Birmingham, silk-mercier and haberdasher. R. JACKSON and M. JACKSON, George-street, Minories, wine-merchants. J. BOUCAUT, Albany-road, Camberwell, merchant and commission-agent. E. TAYLOR, Igham, Surrey, tallow-chandler. E. FOSTER, Tudor-hold, carver and gilder. A. FIELD, All Saints, Canterbury, lunkeeper. J. BRUNTON, Southwick, Durham, ship-builder.

Nov. 13. S. BURRELL, St. Ives, woollen-draper. J. PEACHEY, Regent-street, ironmonger.

Nov. 16. G. BEEDY, London-wall, dealer. G. and M. BOWER, Birmingham, gilt-toy-makers. S. BURRELL, St. Ives, linen-draper. W. CAFFALL, senior, Rickmansworth, butcher. H. GRACE, Regent-street, painter. J. DITCHFIELD, Warrington, victualler. S. HARRISON and W. BRISTOW, Old Brompton, nurserymen. E. HIGGINS, Manchester, draper. T. HOWARD, Burnley, tailor. W. JARVIS, Peisborough, victualler. T. JEFFERYN, Hanley, perfumer. W. KILSBY, Southampton, hotel keeper. I. LAVER, Clapham, tallow-chandler. J. P. OLDFIELD, Liverpool, merchant. H. PALMER, Alfred-street, Bow, dealer. J. PEARCE, Museum-street, Bloomsbury, licensed-victualler. G. PRICE, Portland place North, Clapham-road, bookseller. J. SAUNDERS, Corbet's Tay, schoolmaster. B. G. SLOPER, Chester, manufacturing chemist. W. SMITH, Billingsgate, fishmonger.

Nov. 20. B. HATCH, Susanah-street, East-India-road, Poplar, builder. A. WILDEBOER, Crutched-friars, merchant. T. NORTH, Wootton, Bedfordshire, carpenter. W. POILE, West-end, Northall, dealer. D. CURRIE, Regent-street, St. James's, tailor. W. BUCKMASTER, Leamington-priors, wine-merchant.

Nov. 23. T. M. KNIGHT and J. B. KNIGHT, Hammer-smith, board and lodging-house-keepers. A. H. AYCKHORN, Wentlow, surgeon and apothecary. W. MABLEY, New Bridge-street, Vauxhall, pawnbroker and silversmith. F. E. CROSS, Dorset place, Pall Mall East, stable-keeper. P. M. CHITTY, Shaftesbury, Dorsetshire, scrivener. W. CORKHILL, Whitehaven, ironmonger. E. GRAY and J. R. GRAY, Liverpool, commission-merchants. R. CHURCH, Liverpool, coach-proprietor. J. G. RICE, Hereford, timber-merchant. J. EMLEY, Liverpool, merchant and broker. W. BROUGH and S. SMITH, Seelcoates, Yorkshire, paint and colour manufacturers. T. COOPER, Thatcham, Berkshire, and of Bristol, coach-proprietor. J. PITT and C. PITT, Worcester, goldsmiths. J. FREEMAN, Shipston-upon-Stour, Worcestershire, draper.

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY-MARKET REPORT.

The depression under which the Foreign Trade of this country has so long languished is now aggravated, we trust for but a short season, by the unfortunate interruption of our amicable relations with Holland. The state of anxious suspense arising out of this circumstance is, in some respects, more prejudicial even than the consequences of actual warfare; in the latter case, our Colonial produce would undoubtedly meet with a ready market on the Continent, and thus afford some palliation of the evils to which our Finances would be exposed; in the present ambiguous position, regular trade and speculation are equally paralyzed.

The Sugar Market evinced some degree of briskness at the commencement of the month, with a trifling rise in prices: this was succeeded by a state of languor, in which the holders were firm in their demands of price, but the purchases only limited. The more decidedly hostile character, however, which the differences between this country and Holland, with respect to the evacuation of Antwerp, have lately assumed, has infused a spirit of speculation into the Market which makes the present quotations of a questionable nature, some of them being merely nominal, and all of them, not only with respect to Sugar, but as relates to all West India produce, liable to continual oscillation, according to the tenour of the successive letters from Hamburg.

The sales of Muscovades during the last week are estimated at 3000 casks, and fully maintained former prices. The stock of West India Sugar is now about 37,000 hhds. and trs., being nearly 11,000 less than at the corresponding date of last year.

In the Refined Market, though the transactions have been of small extent, there has been more animation, and an advance in prices. Ordinary brown lumps have brought 62s. to 63s., good large, 64s., and middling to good small, 65s. to 66s., being an increase of 1s. to 1s. 6d. There is a scarcity of fine crushed Sugars, and higher prices are looked for. Some small parcels, of good quality, have been sold at 30s. to 30s. 6d. British Molasses at 24s. 6d.; West India Molasses, good quality. 27s. 6d.; fine, 29s. to 29s. 6d.

The East India Sugar Market has been in a state of utter stagnation during the month. The present stock, as compared with that of a year ago, presents a diminution of 30,000 bags.

There have been extensive sales of Mauritius Sugar during the month, which have reduced the prices in a trifling degree, though it still meets with ready purchasers. By public sale lately, 4190 bags produced 49s. 6d. to 51s. 6d. for brown, and 53s. to 55s. for low and middling yellow. The present stock is 67,500 bags, being 23,000 less than that of last year. Advices from the Mauritius, of the date of August 6th, state that two vessels then loading, and one already on her voyage, will bring all that remains of the old crop.

Little has been done in Foreign Sugars during the month, the holders not being disposed to submit to a reduction. The consequence has been, that the larger proportion of what has been offered for public sale has been withdrawn. The principal stock consists of White Havannah, for which there is at present no demand. Some sales have been made of brown descriptions, and good brown Bahia has brought 21s.; for middling brown Rio, 20s. has been refused. The last average price of Sugar is 28s. 6d. per cwt.

An application, on the part of the British Refiners, to the Government, for permission to use Foreign Sugars, has been met by a refusal.

The Coffee Market has been generally extremely dull for the last month, and has experienced a consequent decline in prices, particularly in British Plantation. Foreign and East India Coffee, however, which, for a considerable time past, had been altogether out of demand, have risen considerably in estimation with the more warlike tone of the communications from the Continent, and the holders are now tenacious even at an advance of 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. per cwt. Indeed, a parcel of Ceylon, which had been offered a week before at 50s., sold by private contract for 54s.

The following prices have been realized by public sale: Jamaica, ordinary, 67s.; good ordinary brown, not clean, 62s. to 70s.; fine ordinary, not clean, 73s.; ordinary, clean, 69s.; good ordinary, clean, 75s. to 76s.; fine ordinary, 76s. to 78s. 6d.; low middling, 80s. to 81s. 6d. Demerara, fine ordinary, clean, 78s. 6d.; middling, clean, 82s. to 83s. Berbice, triage, 72s. 6d. to 90s. 6d.; fine ordinary, 81s. 6d.; good middling, 85s. to 86s. 6d. Brazil, ordinary mixed, bought in at 50s., and good ordinary, dinky, at 54s.; for the latter, 53s. was bid. Sumatra, brown ordinary, musty, 50s. 6d.; fine, 52s. 6d. Havannah, good ordinary, 54s. to 55s.; low middling, 60s. to 60s. 6d. Mocha, common, 70s. to 71s.

The Cotton Market has been uniformly dull throughout the month, and the purchases inconsiderable. By public sale, on the 23d, 1250 bales Madras, good fair to good, sold for 5d. 1-4th to 5d. 3-8ths. The accounts from Liverpool to the 24th, state that American Cotton had been more in demand during the preceding week, and with a slight advance in price. The sales during the week amounted to 15,390 bags. The sales on the 24th are stated to be as follows:—300 bales Brazils and Maranhams, 8d. 7-8ths to 9d.; and Bahias, 7d. 3-4ths to 8d.; and 1200 bales Americans, from 6d. 1-2 to 8d.

Spirits of all descriptions are held with firmness, in anticipation of the rise that would be consequent upon a naval war, and the sales have not been extensive. Leewards, proof, have brought 1s. 10d. to 1s. 10½d.; 5 under proof, 1s. 9d. Jamaica, common quality, 23 to 26 over, 2s. 6d.; 30 to 32 over, 2s. 8d. to 2s. 9d. Brandy is a trifle higher. The price of Geneva remains the same.

The reduction of the Duty on British Plantation Cocoa to 2d. per pound, has occasioned so greatly increased a consumption, as to cause a rapid rise in the prices of all descriptions. Trinidad, St. Lucia, and Grenada, are held at 65s. to 70s.; and Brazil at 35s.; which, early in the month, was quoted at 25s.

In Tea, Spices, and Indigo, there is little to note.

Saltpetre has been rising during the last two or three weeks, and is now held with firmness at 37s. 6d. for rough, and 42s. for British Refined.

Tallow may be quoted at 2s. higher than last month; being 44s. 3d. to 44s. 6d.

The Importers of Fruit having submitted to a reduction in price, very extensive sales were made about the middle of the month, which have so far reduced the Stock, that prices have rallied to nearly what they were before the fall. 150 butts and 135 caroteels of new Patras Currants, bought in at 70s. to 71s., were subsequently sold at 69s. to 70s.; for new Valentin Raisins 44s. is asked, and, in some instances, has been obtained.

There has been a brisk demand for fine Silk lately, at a small advance in price. Good Thrown Silks meet with a ready sale, but the coarser qualities are not asked for.

Tobacco maintains its price, though the sales are of small extent, and chiefly for home consumption. The present Stock in London is 16,000 hhds. being 1500 hhds. more than at the corresponding date of 1831.

The supplies of Grain having lately been limited to what the wants of the Market required, and there being a tendency towards higher prices in France, as well as in Holland and Belgium, a greater degree of firmness has been manifested, and new Wheat brings somewhat improved prices; the same may be said of Bonded Barley, Beans, and Pease are stationary; Oats, 1s. higher.

The Duty on Foreign Corn, declared in the Gazette of the 23rd, was as follows, viz.—Wheat, 3s. 8d.; Barley, 18s. 4d.; Oats, 19s. 9d.; Beans, 18s. 3d.; Pease, 12s. 6d.; being an increase of 1s. 6d. on Barley and Beans.

Notwithstanding the hostile character of the proceedings adopted against Holland, and the apprehensions entertained by many persons that they will eventually lead to a general war, our Funds

have suffered but a small decline in price—a fact that can only be accounted for by the great abundance of money and the want of all employment for it in manufacturing and mercantile pursuits, on terms that will leave a reasonable remunerating profit. The fluctuations in Dutch and Belgian Stock, as well as in Portuguese and Spanish, have been, as might have been expected, large and frequent.

The closing prices of the various Public Securities, and of the principal Mining Shares, on the 24th, were as follow:—

ENGLISH FUNDS.

Three per Cent. Consols, 83 one-eighth, quarter.
—Three per Cent. Consol. for the Account, 83 one-eighth, quarter.—Three per Cent. Reduced, 82 one-eighth, quarter.—Three and a Half per Cent. Reduced, 89 five-eighths, three-quarters.
—New Three and a Half per Cent. 91 one-eighth.
—Four per Cent. (1826), 99 five-eighths, one-eighth.—India Stock, 201 one-half, 202 one-half.
—Bank Stock, 185 one-half, 186 one-half.—Exchequer Bills, 26, 28.—India Bonds, 17, 18.—Long Annuities, 16 one-eighth, three-sixteenths.

FOREIGN FUNDS.

Belgian Loan, 71 three-quarters, 72 quarter.
—Brazilian Five per Cent. 46 half.—Chilian, 16, 17.—Colombian (1824), Six per Cent. 10 half, 11 half.—Danish Three per Cent. 67 half.—Dutch Two and a Half per Cent. 40 half, three-quarters.—French Five per Cent. 95, 96.—French Three per Cent. 66, 67.—Greek Five per Cent. 25, 26.—Mexican Six per Cent. 26 three-quarters, 27 quarter.—Portuguese Five per Cent. 43, 49.—Portuguese New Loan, 4 quarter to 4 dis.—Russian Five per Cent. 96 three-quarters, 97 quarter.—Spanish Five per Cent. 16 half, three-quarters,

SHARES.

Anglo-Mexican Mines, 8l., 9l.—United Mexican Mines, 4l., 4l. 10s.—Colombian Mines, 5l. 10s. 6l. 10s.—Del Monte, 19l. 10l., 20l. 10s.—Brazil, 46l. 47l.—Bolanos, 160, 170.

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